The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1630. OTTAWA SATURDAY APRIL 1, 1871 PRICE—3 CENTS

Dry Goods.

RETAIL.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DAMASKS REPPS,

LACE CURTAINS

STAIR RODS and CORNICES!

MAGEE & RUSSELL

Are showing a magnificent lot of NEW CARPETS in New Designs, at reduced prices. Parties about to furnish or renew are most respectfully invited to call and compare styles and prices.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Just received a nice assortment of NEW TWEEDS and NEW SPRING OVERCOATINGS, well shrunk, of First-Class quality, and well adapted for the present style of Dress.

☞ Gentlemen requiring NEW GARMENTS are invited to call and see our stock.

SPECIALITIES.

PANTS, SUITS, BUSINESS COATS, SPRING OVERCOATS.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

A further supply of

NEW WHITE COTTONS,
" GREY do,
" GREY and WHITE SHEETINGS,
" PILLOW COTTONS,
" COTTON TICKINGS,
" LINEN GOODS,

☞ Prices are much under last years' value. Cottons by the piece at a shade over Wholesale rates.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS.

☞ Stock in this Department is now complete for the Spring and Summer Season. We have much pleasure in directing special attention to it, the Goods being all new and excellent value.

☞ Examination and comparison of prices requested.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,

S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.
Montreal, arch 11, 1871 1613y

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Grenville, To Wit.

In the matter of

DAVID MACGREGOR,

An Insolvent.

By virtue of the power invested in me as assignee of the effects of the above named Insolvent, I shall offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. JOHN GRAHAM'S HOTEL opposite the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Sixth Day of MAY, A. D., 1871, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, all the Estate, Right, Title, and interest and equity of redemption of the above named Insolvent of, in, to, and out of all those certain Parcels or Tracts of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, namely :

One hundred and thirty acres, composed of Lots, Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Eleventh Concession of the said Township of Osgoode.

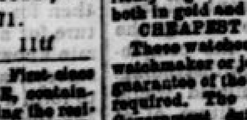
Village Lot, in Kenmore—one acre—being a part of South Half, Twenty-eight in the Tenth Concession, and also, eight acres on the East side of the Road, in the Village of Kenmore, being a part of South Half Lot Twenty-Eight, in the said Tenth Concession of the Township of Osgoode.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, and further particulars on application to the undersigned.

E H WHITMARSH,
Official Assignee,

Dated at Merrickville, in the County of Grenville, this 24th day of Feb., 1871.

1580 2m. 11tf



TO LET.—A First-class BRICK HOUSE, containing 10 Rooms, adjoining the residence of Major ANDERSON, Maria-st., near Bank-st. Possession immediately.

Apply S. MITFORD

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING :

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

HULL

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Framings, Clapboards, Sheetings, Battens, Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy-Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows :

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH;

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits: but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from 2½ in silver, and from 3 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser.

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—446 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who e'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL's trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL's spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trial of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfaction.

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY P.M.
11 00	----	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	......	4.00
11.00	......	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B	8.00	......	4.00
8.30	......	9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U. S	9.00	......	7.15
8.30	......	.00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	......	7.15
.30	11.00	9.00	United States, *via* Ogdensburg	9.00	......	4.30
8.30	11.00	..	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.00	......	4.30
......	11.00	......	North Gower, *Kars*, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	......	......
8.30	......	......	Osgoode, Russell, &c	......	......	2.00
8.30	......	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	......	11.30
6 5	......	......	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	......	......	11.30
10.30	......	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11.00	......
......	......	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c	9.00	......	......
11.30	......	......	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	......	......
6.00	......	......	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	......	......	6.00
11.30	......	......	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	......	......

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Line close every Tuesday at 10.45 A.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser otherwise a small payment down, and the balance from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,

R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

CAUTION.

The Public are hereby cautioned from hiring or harbouring Angus McPhee and Peter Laducceau, as they have left my employment without cause, and contrary to the terms of their engagement.

SAMUEL DICKSON.

Pakenham, March 18, 1871 12 3

GEO. HAYES,

Copper Plate Printer,

nk Street, near Sparks,

CENTRE TOWN.

Visiting Cards on the shortest notice.

Ottawa December , 1870. 1544 1y

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent quality at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS.
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871 1580tf

T. BELLEMAR.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, and Wholesale Dealer No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1606 3m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF

CANADA.

Special attention is directed to this Co's announcement, in regard to the

RUNNING OF TRAINS

FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

In addition to the Fast Time which it is intended to take between the

EAST AND WEST,

With close connections at all points. The line will be equipped with handsome

NEW FIRST-CLASS CARS,

Unsurpassed on the continent.

TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
Portland and Montreal in 13 Hours.
Montreal and Toronto in 13 Hours.
Stopping only at the most important Stations.

As fast as completed,

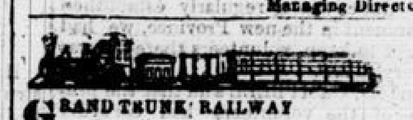
PULMAN'S

PALACE SLEEPING CARS

will be run on the Through Trains and the service will be performed over the entire line in a manner equal to that of any railway on this continent. Special arrangements have been made to accommodate the pleasure travel.

For further particulars see advertisements and time tables.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF

CANADA

IMPROVED SERVICE OF TRAINS

FOR THE SUMMER OF 1870.

ACCELERATION OF SPEED.

NEW CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

Portland to Montreal in 13 Hours
Montreal to Toronto in 13 Hours.

On and after JUNE 13th the new arrangements will be put in force, and trains will leave Montreal as follows:

GOING WEST.

Do Express or Ogdensburgh, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west at	9 00 a m
NIGHT, do do	9 00 p m
Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate Stations	7 00 a m
Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate stations	5 00 p m

Trains for Lachine a 6 00 a m, 7 00 a m, 9 15 am, 12 noon, 1 30 p m, 4 00 p m, 5 30 p m, and 6 30 p m. The 1 30 p m Train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate stations at	7 1 a m
Express for Boston, via Vermont Central, at	9 00 a m
Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at	3 45 p m
Express for New York and Boston, via Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Burlington and Rutland, at	6 00 a m
Do do do do	4 00 p m
Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland and Lower Provinces at	1 15 p
Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, and the Lower Provinces, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St Hilaire, St Hyacinthe, Upton, Acton, Richmond, Brompton Falls, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Compton, Coaticooke and Norton Mills only at	10 10 p m

Sleeping Cars on all night trains Baggage checked through.

The steamers "Chase" and "Charlotta" leave Portland for Halifax, N S, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, respectively, at 4 00 p. m. They have excellent accommodations for passengers and Freight.

The International Company's Steamers running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6 00 p m. for St John, N B, &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station, or at No 39, Great St James Street.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

June 3, 1870 1424

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.

December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

ORDNANCE LANDS SALE,

OTTAWA

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH, at noon, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, by James Bermingham Auctioneer, at his Sales Room, near the Market, York Street, Ottawa, the undermentioned lots of land in the City of Ottawa, the former sales of which have been cancelled, under the 20th Sect., of the Act 23 Vict., Cap. 2.

Lot Nos. 31, 48, 50, 51, 52, North Side of Rideau Street.

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, West Side of Coburg Street, Lower Town.

Lots Nos. 10, 26, 34, 35, South Side of Ottawa Street, Lower Town.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, East Wurtemburg Street Lower Town.

Lot No. 5, South Anglesea Square Lower Town.

Lot No. 15, South Bolton Street, Lower Town.

Lot Nos. 50 and 51, North Gloucester Street, Central Town.

Lots Nos. 50 and 51, South Maria Street, Central Town.

Lot No. 10, (East ½) North St Andrew Street, Lower Town.

Purchasers to pay one-tenth of the price down at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine Annual Instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent.

Plans can be seen, and information obtained at the Office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department, and at the Auctioneers.

Further particulars will be found in Hand bills, and will be given, at the time and place of sale.

By Order,

E PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,

Ottawa, February 18th, 1871.

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premises 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and a share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO,
226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths,

Doeskins,

Tweeds,

Fancy Vestings,

etc., etc

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction. 1616 6m

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

☞ Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Nov. last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances	£6,083,333.33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid.	2,433,333.33
Funds on hand, upwards of	6,570,000.00
Annual Income	1,255,000.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the

Utmost Advantage and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-forfeitable Premium System.*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in

Largely Reducing Present Outlay; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

☞ Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

J. & W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 13, 1871 168a

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, Proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 10, 1871 1612 3m

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Application will be made to Parliament, at its next Session, for the Incorporation of a Company to construct a Railway through British North America, connecting with the present Railway system of Canada, and thence to proceed to the North of Lake Superior and through the North West Territory to the Yellow or Leathe Head Pass of the Rocky Mountains, there to connect with the projected Railway through British Columbia to the Pacific,—with such powers and privileges as may be necessary to carry the same into operation.

ALFRED WADDINGTON.

Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1870 1493 2m

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apply at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619a

CAUTION.

I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harboring THOS St. SERMA, as he left my employment without cause, and contrary to the time of his agreement with me.

SAMUEL DICKSON,

Pakenham, Jan. 25, 1871 10 3

PARTIES,

Wishing to purchase

MOWERS OR REAPERS,

OR BOTH COMBINED,

Can be accommodated by calling on

WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK
Co. Carleton,

Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

FROM THIS DAY FORTH I change the prices of all my Wood, that is to say, best Hard Wood $4.75, Sawn $5.00; Second best Hard Wood, 4.25, Sawn $4.50.

My Saw Mill is now in constant operation and ready, and will at once comply in obedience to all orders

JOHN HENRY

Ottawa, Dec 1871

Medical.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS

BELTS, AND POCKET BATTERIES,

These highly improved inventions render Electricity perfectly self-applicable, and extremely efficacious in a mild continuous form, no shock or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonising pains, re-animating torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by whatever cause Medicines and their deleterious consequences are thus entirely dispensed with. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied, that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

N. B.—The following testimony from the elite of the English medical faculty has been received:

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"Dated the 9th day of March, 1866.

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"SIR WM. FERGUSSON, Bart., F. R. S.

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Toronto Arrive.	11.30	.....	11,30	..
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Montreal do...	8.00	.....	....	8 00
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Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1871 1604tf

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SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1871.

Yesterday the Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier received a telegram from his friend and colleague, the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, congratulating him (Sir George) upon his having so successfully carried the resolutions for admitting British Columbia into the Confederation. It must indeed be gratifying to both these gentlemen to contemplate the prominent part they have acted in creating the Dominion of Canada. Under the able leadership of Sir George the Commons have sanctioned the terms upon which British Columbia is to be united to the Dominion. When this Union is consummated a great work will have been achieved, the history of which when written will place in pre-eminence the names of Macdonald and Cartier, who have, by their eminent abilities, so greatly contributed to the confederating of the British Provinces on this Continent.

The Commons yesterday advanced a number of Bills a stage, and did a large amount of routine business. Most of the time, however, was consumed in discussing the British Columbia resolutions, when the concurrence of the House was asked for them. Amendments were moved by Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake, Cartwright, Bodwell, and Killam, all which were rejected by majorities ranging from 18 to 128. After the Opposition had exercised its utmost ingenuity for their defeat and failed, the resolutions were concurred in. The Hon. Messrs. Cartier, Tilley, Tupper, Morris, Chauveau, and Messrs. Ferguson and Savary were appointed a committee to prepare an address to Her Majesty the Queen, which was read a first time. The second reading was postponed until to-day, when the Opposition intend again to try their strength. Undoubtedly the Opposition fight a hard battle, and although much cannot be said for their wisdom or discretion, their valour is unquestionable, otherwise they would never return to the charge after having so often been so signally defeated.

The Parliamentary Committee on Banking and Commerce held a brief sitting yesterday

The members of both Houses feel that there exists no real reason why they should not be allowed to leave for their homes by Easter, were it not for the useless and utterly uncalled for opposition which every Government measure receives. More especially is this the case with members from the Maritime Provinces, who are particularly desirous to return home with as little delay as possible.

The Montreal *Herald* quotes an extract from a Boston journal against the Canadian Ministry. We have no doubt that our contemporary can find in American papers plenty of abuse of the present Dominion Administration. But it will be puzzled to find a disparaging remark concerning the members of the Opposition. The course they are pursuing is just what the Yankees approve of.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE OPPOSITION.

When we look to the vast territory we have in the North West; when we know that the great rivers which flow through that territory, flow through immense beds of coal and that the whole country is rich in mineral deposits of all kinds, petroleum, copper, gold and iron; that the land is teeming with resources of wealth calculated to build up an extensive and valuable commerce, and support a powerful nation; that all this we can touch and seize upon the moment we are prepared to open up a way to reach them and allow the settler to enter, when we remember this, I say I think we can look forward with hope to a prodigious increase in our population, and an immense development of strength and power.

So spoke the honourable member for Lambton on the 23rd of February, 1865. On the 28th of March 1871 when a party object had to be attained he told a different story, and on Thursday last by voting for Mr. Jones's amendment, to the effect that the proposed engagement respecting the Pacific Railway would press too heavily on the resources of the Dominion, proved that he did not desire with anything like his former eagerness to "touch and seize upon" all the "resources of wealth calculated to build up an extensive and valuable commerce." Now he pretends to feel assured that we shall not be prepared to "open up a way and allow the settler to enter," even in ten years, and that the wealth with which the land is "teeming" must for that space of time to a great extent be allowed to "run to seed." Because the Ministry holding the same opinion which Mr. Mackenzie held six years ago, seek to "open up a way" into the interior of the country, and to carry a road through the rich mineral and agricultural lands of British Columbia as far as the Pacific Coast, they are denounced with that peculiar coarseness which distinguishes the leading members of the Opposition this session, and the most strenuous efforts are made to prevent the opening up of the North West country and British Columbia, by the very men who six years ago spoke so eloquently of the necessity of doing so at the earliest possible moment.

The views of Sir A. T. Galt with reference to the expenditure of money on public works, also appear to have materially changed. In 1865 he said:

There are other items of expenditure for great public objects, the absence of which from the estimates of any country is an indication rather of weakness and of dependence than a subject that ought to form a source of satisfaction; * * * Many works of this kind are not directly productive of revenue, although indirectly of the utmost advantage, and if the resources of a country generally cannot be applied to that outlay, the absence of such expenditure ought to be a subject of regret in the community, and not of rejoicing. *In this view let us look at the immense extent of territory that stretches away west of Upper Canada.*

This is exactly what the Government say to-day. They see a country possessed of boundless resources, which we can never fully develop, and which must to a great extent remain barren and unsettled until we have direct communication with it by railway. Therefore they say let us build that railroad, paying for its construction with a portion of that territory which, without the railway, must for ever lie waste, and let the understanding be that the work shall be accomplished within ten years if possible. But the Opposition, without stating why, seek to defer it. They wish to see the consideration of the matter postponed for another session at all events. They do not find much fault with the scheme itself; all they plead for is delay before any effectual steps are taken for the building up of the "extensive and valuable commerce," and the "touching and seizing" of that land "teeming with resources of wealth," of which the hon. member for Lambton once spoke in such glowing terms.

Meanwhile, we may be allowed to congratulate Her Majesty's "loyal Opposition" from Ontario, on the political alliances they have formed in their effort to prevent the Union of British Columbia with Canada and the development of the North West. Mr. Anglin may sneer at the word "loyalty," as he did the other evening in the House; still we will do those gentlemen from Ontario, who have been forced into an alliance with him, the justice to believe that they do not consider it altogether an empty or unmeaning word. We must congratulate them on the support of a gentleman of Mr. Anglin's well-known political proclivities; on that of Mr. Jones of Halifax, and the still more distinguished services of the Hon, William McDougall who as the Buffalo *Express* assures us, never disguises his annexation sentiments when in the United States; and last though not least upon having secured the support of the honourable member for Sherbrooke whose desire to overthrow our present constitution is known to all. When we see honourable members from the West, whose loyalty to the existing order of things we do not, as we before said, call in question, forced to ally themselves with these gentlemen, we cannot help experiencing a sentiment of pity, not, however, altogether unmingled with contempt, for those who in spite of their own common sense and better judgement have allowed themselves to be made so completely the bond slaves of Faction as to be forced into such companionship. When they see that the few members of the House whose loyalty to our present form of Government and to British connection may with propriety be called in question, are those who must violently oppose these resolutions, is not the fact of their doing so, at all events sufficient to make loyal Canadians pause for a moment and enquire what are the motives which induce them to do so and to ascertain whether after all there is not some truth in what the Hon. Mr. Tilley said as to the danger of delaying action with regard to British Columbia, and whether the delay which these gentlemen seek to obtain, is not really sought for by them with a view to the absorption of that colony into the American Union.

As we have said before, if ever there was a time when men who lay claims to patriotism should cast aside the trammels of party, and rise superior to narrow personal prejudices it is now. Never did opposition to any measure so well deserve to be called a "factious opposition" as that which has been inaugurated to these Union resolutions by the members of the Opposition. They have dealt with the question not as a great national, but as a purely party question. They have regarded the interests of their party as of more account than the welfare of their country, and unless we are very much mistaken, those who have done so will hereafter find that they have won for themselves a political reputation which is by no means an enviable one.

HOW TO BUILD THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Whilst the Opposition members are doing all they can to persuade the different members of the House that the country will be called upon for an expenditure of one hundred millions of dollars to make the Pacific Railroad, it does seem most extraordinary that no member up to the present time, has explained how, and in what manner the subsidy should be granted, and what would be the probability of its repayment, or rather of the Government being reimbursed.

In the first place, it is admitted on all hands that the line of the railroad has to be surveyed for its entire length, and as soon as that is done the alternate section will have to be laid out.

As the railroad progresses, the tier of blocks immediately on the line of the railroad will be first purchased at two dollars per acre, and as soon as the front line is sold, then the next tier, being that for sale nearest in proximity to the railroad will be sold at the same price, and so on tier after tier. Lands on or within eight or ten miles of railroad in Kansas sell for $8 to $10 per acre, and in Minnesota right on our boundary line near to a railroad, they fetch $6 to $7 per acre. So there is very little doubt but that the Government lands situated as above will be greedily bought up at $2 per acre.

As no money subsidy could ever be claimed until so many miles of the road were completed, so, long before the first payment took place, the Government would have received far more in cash than it would have to pay out, which would be the case from time to time as the railroad progressed, and what is more if the Government were to dispose of *one half* of their alternate blocks *in the fertile belt only*, a distance of one thousand miles, at $2.00 per acre, it would pay the whole subsidy of the road at $10,000 per mile, which for the whole 2,500 miles would amount to as much as any company would ask.

Such is a plain and true statement of what resources the Government would have where with to pay the subsidy, which places the matter in a totally different light from what the Opposition members would have the country believe.

Is the above like running the country in debt to the extent of one hundred millions of dollars? It is much more like the obtaining a railroad to the Pacific at no money cost whatever, and if the road should be built, who is there that could possibly calculate the inestimable advantages which would accrue to the Dominion?

THE MEMBER FOR ESSEX AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

"The electors of Essex have just got through teaching the late member of the Local House, that do-nothing candidates are not wanted here. I think a similar lesson will have to be taught to the member in the Dominion. That feigned sickness won't answer any longer. If he is able to go to some obscure meeting of his Irish friends, and shout for hours against Her Majesty's loyal Opposition, he is able to attend to his duties in the House."

The foregoing shameful extract we copy from a designing letter from a correspondent of the Windsor *Record*, and a more unjust effusion we think, we never saw. What are the facts? They are these: Mr. O'Connor, during the present Session, has been in his place in the Dominion Parliament, every hour that he was really able to be there, and often he has come to and remained in the House when from downright and severe illness he should have been in his bed. This is notorious. During the beginning of the session the member for Essex has been from ill health contracted before he came to Ottawa, unable to leave his dwelling house; but fortunately now he is much improved in health, and no member of Parliament is found more regularly in his place in the Chamber and on committees than is Mr. John O'Connor. The fling at the Irish is as equally uncalled for and unjust as the unwarrantable imputation against the member for Essex; but happily all these will fall harmless when tested by actual facts, truth, and common honesty.

MR. CARTWRIGHT'S AMENDMENT.

Members of the Opposition during the last day or two, in speaking of the British Columbia resolutions, have said that if the resolution with regard to the construction of the railway were only put in different terms, if instead of being bound to complete it within ten years the understanding was that it should be completed as soon as possible, they would not oppose it. Last night, we had an opportunity of seeing what amount of sincerity there was in this statement. Only four members of the Opposition voted for Mr. Cartwright's amendment, all the rest declaring themselves to be opposed to undertaking the construction of a Pacific railroad at all. We are indebted to Mr. Cartwright for exposing the hollow shams and pretences of the Opposition, the members of which by their own actions now stand confessed as the opponents of the railway schemes on any terms.

Dominion Parliament.

FOURTH SESSION, FIRST PARLIAMENT

SENATE.

Friday, 31st March.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

THE BOUCHETTE MEMORIAL.

Hon. Mr. RYAN asked the indulgence of the House whilst he referred very briefly to the memorial of the descendants of the late Joseph Bouchette, who was in his life time the Surveyor-General of the late Province of Lower Canada, now Quebec. The grandfather and great-grandfather of the petitioners was a distinguished officer in the service in Canada during the war of Independence. This son was Joseph Bouchette, the Surveyor-General, who in the performance of his duties prepared a map which was well known to everyone who had studied the geography of this country. He prepared a very admirable work in reference to Canada, and submitted it during 1814 to the Legislature of the then Province of Quebec. A vote was passed in that Legislature for £1,500 to enable him to proceed to England to have the work properly engraved and published. He brought out a series of valuable maps, which cost him some £4,000 sterling. He would certainly never have undertaken the work had it not been the encouragement which he felt when the Legislature passed the vote in question, but as an illustration of the uncertainty of legislation sometimes, he was only paid £500 out of the £1,500, though it was acknowledged that he had fully fulfilled his obligation. Mr. Bouchette, unable to get reimbursed, was obliged to sell a valuable Seignory at a sacrifice, and his descendants had consequently sustained a positive injury in that respect. No one could doubt that the work in question was not simply of a Provincial, but really of a Dominion character. Under these circumstances the petitioners came before the House and asked that their case be taken into its favorable consideration.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN spoke warmly of the public services of the Surveyor General, who was well kown in New Brunswick, and alluded to the high character of his works in reference to the topography and geography of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD also alluded to the services of the same gentleman in connection with the arrangement of a boundary line between New Brunswick and Canada. Both he (Mr. Botsford) and Colonel, then Major Robinson, had been much indebted to Mr. Bouchette for information which he was able to give them.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said that the discussion was certainly irregular—he had a petition sent him asking for certain compensation, but he did not feel at liberty to present it.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that he presumed the object of presenting the petition was to evoke an expression of opinion in its favour, and stated that he sympathized with the effort which was being made in the matter. He could not, of course, say how the matter was to be managed, but he trusted that some means would be found of doing so.

Hon. Mr. MILLER referred to the high character of the works of Col. Bouchette, which were of a Dominion character, and expressed his surprise that he had never been compensated for his great labour.

The matter then dropped.

MESSAGE.

A Message was received from the House of Commons with the following Bills:

To incorporate the Confederation Life Association.

To incorporate the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company.

To incorporate the Isolated Risk Fire insurance Company.

To amend the Insolvent Act of 1869.

To prolong for a limited time the time allowed for the redemption of rents reserved on certain Indian lands in the Township of Dundee.

The second reading of the foregoing Bills was ordered for Monday next.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the report of the Committee respecting the Library of Parliament. Consideration on Monday next.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN from the Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills, reported favorably on petitions from the Marine Fire Insurance Company, the Sun Insurance Company of Montreal, and on the Bill respecting the corporation of Owen Sound.

On motion of Mr. McPHERSON, the Bill in reference to Owen Sound was ordered for the third reading on Monday.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON presented a report from the Joint Committee on Printing. Consideration on Monday next.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL gave notice that he would, on the following Monday, introduce resolutions with respect to the admission of British Columbia into the Union.

ENQUIRIES.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY asked the Government for information respecting the distribution of the Geological Reports.

Hon. Mr. AIKENS replied that copies had been sent to the Local Governments for distribution. The price of those sold to the general public was $2.50 each.

Hon. Mr. BOURINOT asked if the report of Mr. Boyd with respect to False Bay Beach, Mire, C.B., had been received.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL could not reply at that moment.

MARINE.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL introduced a Bill respecting certain officers of the Trinity House, Quebec.

The Bill was read a first time—second reading on Monday next.

PRIVATE BILLS.

On motion of Hon. Mr. SANBORN the time limited for receiving private Bills was extended to the 6th April.

MANITOBA.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU, on making the motion of which he had given notice some days previously, referred to the mode of legislation pursued in the respect to the new Province of Manitoba. He referred especially to presence of the Volunteers as unjustifiable and an infringement of the constitutional rights of the people of the Province. He did not believe their presence was calculated to promote that kindly feeling which should animate the people of Manitoba with respect to the Dominion. He was convinced that the course pursued by the Government of Canada, from the outset, had not been dictated by wisdom or prudence or a correct comprehension of the feelings and wishes of the people, who made up so large a portion of the population. He wished to see a different state of things in the future, and the Government of Manitoba no longer subject to the caprice of the Executive of Canada. He moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House a summary of the expenses incurred and revenue received under the operation of the Act 32, and 33 *Victoria*, chapter 3, "*for the temporary government of Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory*" since those territories have been united to Canada under the provisions of *The British North America Act*, 1867," including all expenses incurred and revenue received to the close of this Session under the following heads:

1st. Expenses connected with the administration of justice in those territories, including the salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Superior Courts and of District and County Courts.

2nd. Expenses of transport and maintenance of a military force and of a police force, and other expenses of that kind.

3rd. Salaries or allowances of the Lieutenant Governor and his Privy Council.

4th. Rents of houses or buildings occupied by the different public departments.

5th. Salaries of persons employed.

6th. Expenses incurred for postal services, in relation to customs, gaols, and the militia, and for the protection of the fisheries, and all expenses connected with the public service under the said temporary government.

7th. Amount of customs and excise duties and of revenue from all other sources collected during the same period.

8th. Summary of expenses incurred in opening communications with, establishing government in, and providing for settlement of the North West Territories, including expendition to Red River, paid out of the sum of $1,460,000 granted to Her Majesty for those purposes by the Act 33 Victoria, chap. 2, "for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required to defray certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1870, and the 30th June, 1871."

Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL differed entirely from the hon. gentleman, who made the motion, when he said that the volunteers were in Manitoba contrary to the wishes of the people.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU meant to say that since there was a regularly established Government in the new Province, we had no right to keep volunteers there—it was contrary to law.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that the presence of the volunteers had certainly tended to preserve order, and that they were received and treated most kindly by the people among whom they were living. Rumours had been circulated to the prejudice of the volunteers, but they had been proved already, to be without foundation. As respects the motion, he would endeavour to obtain the information asked for at as early a day as possible.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU did not expect to get the information immediately.

The motion then passed.

CURRENCY.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Bill to assimmilate the currency of the Dominion. He stated, in explanation, that its object was to change the currency of Nova Scotia, and make it similar to that of the rest of the Dominion. The measure had been postponed for some time in the hope there would be a system of Intercolonial Currency established, but the prospect of that now seemed very remote. He hoped that the change would be found beneficial in Nova Scotia, where there were several counties already favourable to it. Hitherto the Government had paid every attention to the appeals of Nova Scotia on the subject, but further delay would now, they felt, be an injustice to New Brunswick, and other parts of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY said that he supposed the Bill might be regarded as the requiem of the old Halifax currency which had done good work in its day, and had been found eminently adapted to meet the wants and requirements of the business community. It had been characterized as the easiest and simplest currency for computation to be found anywhere. Formerly in Nova Scotia the Mexican dollar was received at 5s 2½d.—thus a fictitious value was given to coin, a very large number of which used to circulate. In 1860 the present Chief Justice of Nova Scotia [Sir William Young] introduced a Bill which brought the decimal system into operation; and being in the Legislative Council at that time, he [Mr. Dickey] had opposed the measure on the principle that if a change were necessary, they should assimmilate the curency to that of the other countries of the Continent. Instead of doing so, however, they established the present anomalous currency—we made it dollars and cents—a dollar which it took 103 cents to pay. He had been in favour of assimilation in 1860, and was so still. He had certainly wished to see the currency of the Dominion established on the basis of the Nova Scotia system, and had urged, in common with other representatives of the Province, that time should be given to see the results of the International Conference. Inasmuch as there was no prospect of any international system being arranged, they had no objection to the assimilation of the currency. As respects the Bill itself, he asked the Postmaster General why there was not a value given to the English silver. He also expressed the opinion that some loss might accrue to parties, in connection with the collection of debts, which are to be paid under the fourth section by equivalent sums in the currency of Canada,

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he understood that there was no value given to the English silver because it was not considered desirable to encourage its circulation, Arrangements had been made with banks to retain all the silver which came into their possession.

Hon. Mr. RYAN was of the opinion that a uniform currency was very desirable, but he had no wish to discuss the question which was so well understood now. He had only risen to correct an impression which seemed to prevail among those who took a deep interest in such questions. Reading the debates which took place on the Bill elsewhere, he found the Minister of Customs was reported to have said that "the prospect of an international currency was so entirely done away with there could be no possible reason for further postponement." Another member of the Cabinet, in the same discussion said, "the question had been staved off time and again in the hope of an international currency, but such a hope was now at an end." Now he (Mr. Ryan) was desirous of knowing where those gentleman got the information on which they based their very positive assertions. In this connection he asked the House to permit him to read the following extract from a gentleman (H. W. Chisholm) who was on the Commission for the establishment of international metric standards:—"The International Metric Commission met at Paris on 8th August, representatives from nearly all civilized countries, except the German States at war with France, being present. It was the day after the news of McMahon's defeat reached Paris, and the deplorable state of things of course put a stop at once to our proceedings until a more favourable period. We met, however, every day for a week and discussed fully all perliminary matters, and inaugurated the Commission as successfully as could be hoped under the circumstances.

"I saw Mr. J. H. Smith, the day before yesterday; the question of International Coinage like that of International Metric Standard, is quite in abeyance till after the restoration of peace in France. I do hope that there is now some prospect of terms being come to. When things are at their worst, they must mend."

In conclusion, Mr. RYAN stated that when at Washington the other day, a gentleman who had been one of the International deputies to meet the Commissioners in Paris had also assured him that the prospect of satisfactorily arranging those matters was very bright if peace could be once established in Europe.

Hon. Mr. WARK said that the people of New Brunswick found their system of currency to work admirably, and went on to refer to the necessity of arranging some mode by which long standing debts can be settled, for instance a property mortgage not paid for a number of years. In respect to American gold coins, too, he thought that they should be defined at halves and quarters instead of the phraseology used in the Bill.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL said that all those matters could be discussed in Committee, and in answer to the hon. member for Montreal, expressed the hope that the efforts for the establishment of an International coinage would result satisfactorily but his own impression was that some time must pass away before the object desired could be attained.

The motion was carried.

Bill referred to Committee on Monday.

RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company, the preamble of which states that the object is to construct "a railway from Toronto to Ottawa, passing through or near Peterboro', Madoc and Carleton Place, with power to cross the Ottawa River at or near Ottawa City, and to unite, amalgamate, or make running arrangements with railway lines in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the construction of such a railway would be of great public advantage, by affording facilities for the settlement of the back country, bringing to market the productions thereof, and forming through the Capital of the Dominion, a most valuable line of communication for National Defence, and is a work for the general advantage of Canada." The hon. gentleman referred to the advantages that the railway would confer on the country through which it would run, and the valuable resources it would develope.

The Bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee of Banking, Railways and Commerce.

THE FENIAN INVASION.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill respecting an indemnity to members of Government in connection with the Fenian invasion.

Hon. Mr. McCLELAN in the chair

The Committee rose and reported the Bill without any amendment.

Third reading on Monday.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*Continued.*)

THURSDAY, March 30.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS thought the construction he had put on the hon. member's remarks was not very far wrong, but he could state on the undisputable authority of Mr. Trutch, the Surveyor General of British Columbia, that taking the whole of British Columbia and Vancouvers Island fully one third, or about 50,000,000 of acres was good farming land, while the whole acerage of Ontaria was 77,000,000 acres. It appeared to him that throughout the whole debate a strange fallacy had existed. The Railway had been spoken of as a mere bargain to induce British Columbia to enter the Union, whereas that work was of more importance to Canada than it was to British Columbia, for, having already acquired the great North West they were compelled by force of circumstances to go forward and render it a valuable acquisition, and he was convinced that if the House turned its back on British Columbia by adopting the amendment of the member for Lambton, it would do a grievous injury to the cause of Confederation which might prove irreparable. The present position of Canada was analogous to that of the States some years ago, when that country, recognizing the importance and necessity of communication from one side of its territory to the other, both as a bond of union between the people of the east and west, and as a means of securing the vast trade between Europe and Asia, had taken steps which in a short time would result in three different lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the reasons that had urged America should be equally powerful with Canada, and he believed the Canadian line could be constructed in a satisfactory manner, by means of the proposed land grant without in the least degree overburdening the people. The House in the course of the debate, had rung with cries that a debt of a hundred million dollars was being incurred, but the speakers knew well that by means of the land, the line could be constructed without any approach to a burden that the people could not bear, and no Ministry would ever dare to propose to incur such a debt as had been spoken of in this case. The Northern Pacific was being constructed on a land grant only, and could it be doubted therefore, that Canada, with better lands and fewer difficulties, would be able to devise such a scheme as would attract foreign capital, as the Americans had done. The House must be aware that before a dollar could be expended or an acre of land granted, a scheme would have to be submitted to and endorsed by the House, and therefore the whole matter would be within the control of Parliament. The question was whether or not British Columbia should be invited to join the Union, and whether or not the railway should be constructed, and he believed that when the Union should be accomplished and representatives from British Columbia should sit in that House, there would be no doubt of the railway being proceeded with as rapidly as the resources of the country would admit. He had every confidence not only that the House would endorse the proposition of the Government, but that it would be approved by the people of the country also, and it would be a bright day for the Dominion when the first sod was cut on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in time to come many of his friends opposite, who were really desirous of consummating Confederation, though they might now oppose this scheme, would rejoice that the Government had not been deterred from following out the work, but had persevered in their determination to carry forward the work of union with the Pacific colonies. (The hon. gentleman took his seat amid much cheering).

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT would not again have spoken but for the allusions made to him, but under the circumstances he felt bound to express his views on the important question before the House. Referring to the remarks of the Minister of Inland Revenue he (Sir A. T. Galt) considered that the course he was pursuing would tend much more to build up Confederation on a sound basis than that pursued by the Government, and that a policy of prudence and foresight was more necessary for the future progress of the Dominion than the unwise incurring of obligations now proposed could possibly be. They should not lose sight of the real interests of the country in rushing forward in the path, which, though all might desire to follow it ultimately, if too hastily followed would defeat the very object desired to be obtained. As to the coach road proposed by British Columbia, involving a useless expenditure of money, he maintained that the necessities of the railway would require the construction of such a road so that it would have to be made in any case As to the railway, the people of British Columbia had only asked for an expenditure of a million yearly, and even if that were continued in perpetuity it could not represent more than twenty millions. Those people had never presumed to demand that the line should be completed within a given time, and the proof that they had not done so had been shown by the Minister of Inland Revenue himself, who had argued that it was Canada that wanted the railway and not British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS stated that what he had said was that, throughout the discussion, the matter of the railway had been deliberately treated as if the whole benefits were to accrue to British Columbia, whereas Canada also had an equal interest in the work.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT said he could not admit the statement that if the Government's resolutions were carried, Parliament would still retain the control of the matter. The details of the measure might come before them, but the obligation would remain that the work must be carried through *coute que coute*. Five years ago, it had been decided that the Intercolonial Railway could not be undertaken without an Imperial guarantee; five years ago, the Province of Canada had to take a portion of the circulation of the country to meet her floating debt; two years ago, the Government had to borrow $2,500,000 from the Bank of Montreal, to enable them to say that the money borrowed for the Intercolonial was still within their control, and only one year ago, the Finance Minister had to ask an increase of five per cent. on all duties to provide against a possible deficiency of revenue, but yet, when it now fortunately happened that we had a surplus, it seemed to be believed that this state of things must continue, and that it was safe to incur any amount of obligation. He thought the people of British Columbia, if they really desired union, would be quite satisfied that the Dominion would construct a railway as rapidly as her resources would admit, and would not ask for any more. He hoped and believed the House would confirm the amendment of the member for Lambton.

It being six o'clock, the House rose.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. OLIVER resumed the debate arguing that the Pacific colony should be admitted into the Union on the same terms as the other Provinces. It was manifestly unfair to give $100,000 per year for lands which had not yet been proved to be worth anything. The assumption of these lands by the Dominion, would entail additional expense on the general Government. It would be much better to leave them in the hands of the local Government who could manage them better than the administration at Ottawa. He was opposed to giving large grants of land to any Company. If the free grant system were to be followed in settling the North West, it would never do to give the best of the land to a Railway Company. He would support the amendment.

Mr. MAGILL was in favor of bringing all British North America into the Union, but on terms equitable and fair to all the Provinces. The terms proposed by the Government were not of that nature, and if the measure were carried, it would have the effect of driving immigration from our shores. It was proposed to sap the very foundations of the constitution which had been framed with such care and at such a cost It was too much to expect this colony with its 13,000 of a population to override our constitution and create dissensions in this Dominion with its four millions of people. He protested against the position in which the Government had placed the House by bringing down this measure, framed by themselves, without having had the opinion of this House or of the people of this Dominion on the subject, and say that it should not be altered in any degree. It was unfair, and he, for one, should record his vote against it (hear, hear).

Mr. COLBY believed that the hon. member for Lambton expressed the opinion of the whole country when he said that it was desirable to bring British Columbia into the Union, that it was expedient to prosecute the construction of the Pacific Railway and to commence and push it through as soon as the financial condition of the country would permit it. That was exactly the policy announced by the Government. They brought down no cast-iron treaty. No one supposed that if they failed to complete the railway within the ten years they would be guilty of a breach of faith. They proposed to do their best to complete it within that period (cheers). All the opposition which had been offered to this measure now before the House, had been presented in exactly the same manner as the opponents to Confederation had fought against the Union in the past. He would not be surprised if the people of British Columbia should fail to obtain this union with Canada, if they looked to the United States for the introduction of capital to open up their country (cheers).

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said this was a matter of too great importance to be made a party question. He hoped every member would look upon it in a purely practical light, and oppose it as a utopian measure brought in by the visionaries who were hurrying the country to ruin (ironical cheers). Looking at the measure on its merits there was something objectionable in every one of the clauses. He disapproved of the unfair Parliamentary representation, giving six members to 13,000 people; to pensioning officers, and to the payment of $100,000 per annum to sustain a corrupt and extravagant Government, given, too, under the pretence that it was rent for public lands. Let the House know all the meaning of these terms. The Government of the Dominion were to undertake the construction and completion, under any contingency, of a Pacific railway within ten years after the date of the union. Why could not the Government come forward honestly and friendly and tell the truth, that they knew it would lay a heavy burden on the Dominion to carry out this engagement? But no, each member of the Government tried to make light of the difficulties to be encountered in the construction of this road. The Red River expedition, in their march to Fort Garry, had given evidence as to the nature of the country between the head of Lake Superior and Red River, and they had proved it to be of the most sterile character. It was proved to be, for hundreds of miles, a wilderness of rock, swamp and lake, quite uninhabitable, and presenting the greatest difficulties to the construction of a railway. At the rocky mountains, fresh difficulties were to be met, and the *British Colonies*, a paper published at Victoria, V.I., favorable to confederation, spoke of the route through which it was proposed to run the railway, as a "sea of mountains." If this account were correct, it would be difficult to find those vast tracts of fertile country spoken of by hon. members opposite, and it could be no easy matter to run a railway through it. With this much known, this House should be enabled to understand how much of a burden they were expected to bear, before they were asked to vote for this measure. He spoke of the resources of the United States as very superior to those of Canada.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER—We have more in proportion than they have. You may defend the American system, we are opposed to it.

Mr. ANGLIN said that the proposed debt would take away Canada's only advantage over the States, and the policy of the Government was breaking down all barriers and would ultimately tend to annexation. He condemned the proposed expenditure as enormous, and pointed out how a proposition to incur an amount in England equal, in proportion to her wealth, would be received, and said it could not be supposed that the amount could be paid without a greatly increased taxation. He spoke of the present surplus revenue as very exceptional, and spoke of the difficulties and deficiencies of former years, and said that the Minister of Finance himself understood that in the proposals now before the House, a debt of $100,000,000 was incurred, under which the Dominion would stagger. In addition to this amount for cost of construction there would be the working expenses to add to the burden, and the result would be as described the previous night by the member for Wentworth. Where was the amount to be obtained? It could not be obtained, and the obligation was only to be incurred because some few thousands of people on the Pacific coast were discontented and would otherwise seek annexation to the United States. The statement that the cost incurred would only amount to a million and a quarter, could not be believed by a single member of the House. They would pledge themselves to construct the line in ten years, and who could say that the country would not have to pay every dollar. A company had been spoken of, but were was the company? How could any company raise seventy-five millions of dollars on fifty million acres of barren waste land, and the Government only played with the House and imposed on the credulity of their supporters in saying the work would be done by a railway. The question should be viewed calmly and dispassionately and not as a party question, as the Minister of Militia had tried to make it. The Minister of Customs had imagined a teeming and prosperous population in British Columbia and the North West, but were they to base their vote on baseless imaginings. Where was this population to come from? When it was well known that the population of British Columbia had materially decreased of late years! It could only be explained by the fact that the country was not inviting to settlers. It was hard to persuade settlers to come even to Ontario and the other parts of the Dominion, and how could it be supposed that a larger immigration could be directed to these new colonies. The House had been told that it was bound to construct the railway to the Rocky Mountains, but he would like to know how, when and where that obligation was incurred;—they were bound to do nothing of the kind unless the finances of the country fully justified it. It had also been stated that although they incurred the obligation, they would not be compelled to carry it out unless they chose.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said he had stated that the House was not to be led away, but was to remember that any scheme for carrying out the work would have to be submitted to it, and that it would control the whole matter, and those were the facts.

Mr. ANGLIN resumed that if the representative of British Columbia honestly considered the interests of his people he would repudiate the whole Government scheme. Let not the members believe the statement of any Minister, but let them read the words of the Resolutions themselves, and judge what a burden they involved, and he believed that if every duty and tax was doubled the expenditure would not be met, but when the debt and taxation was then increased the way to annexation would well be opened, and he stood there to do what he could to save the country from that fate, and from the irresistable ruin that would ensue from this scheme. He implored the House to ignore party and think of the country.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS had been anxious before speaking to hear the views of others. He had listened with great attention to the gentleman who had preceded him, and there could only be one opinion that the whole tone of his remarks showed opposition to the acquisition to British Columbia, and opposition to the construction of a railway, and the coalition that had taken place on the opposite side shewed only opposition to the cause of union with the Pacific colonies. He would ask members on both sides to consider the position of the Government, and he assumed they were all in favor of Confederation. He desired to call particular attention to the fact that all proceedings were of the character of negociations between two parties, as to the best means of accomplishing an object on which both were agreed. The Government entered into the negociations, and with one or two exceptions the whole House seemed in favor of Union with British Columbia and of the construction of the railway. He was surprised, however, to hear the member for Gloucester cheered by the gentleman round him when speaking of ignoring the whole population except the whites. The remainder of the population contributed most largely to the revenue, and he could speak from experience that the Chinese were an exceedingly valuable class as a duty paying people. The objections of hon. gentlemen had dwindled down entirely to the matter of the railroad. The proposition made, was that the railway was an absolute necessity, and that Canada should use every exertion to construct it at as early a date as possible. In the negotiations that took place, it was found impossible that Canada could undertake to commence this railway and make a stated payment annually, and it had never been understood that the Government themselves should undertake the work, but that it should be done by means of Companies with a land grant and money grant. Every calculation had been based on that understanding.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Give us the calculations.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS—It was necessary to give minute details, and he had already given a rough estimate based on statements of the most eminent engineers. Hon. gentlemen had admitted the necessity of the railway, but that had not been the tone of the member for Gloucester His views were widely different from those of the representatives of Ontario. During the course of the discussion, he could not help thinking of the important proceedings at Washington, and thinking of those and of the important negociations with the delegates from British Columbia, he was surprised at the cavilling on small matters which had taken place. The member for Gloucester seemed entirely opposed to the railway, but that was not the view of the member for Sherbrooke, who was well known as a promoter of such a railway, and a believer in it practicability. The Government scheme was a modification of the propositions of British Columbia, and although they would not undertake a stated annual expenditure, they fully admitted the necessity of the construction of the railway.

Mr. SCATCHERD asked whether if the land would not build the road, the road would not be built.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said no, he had already stated that it was estimated that the Dominion would have to pay about a million and a quarter a year, but it was well understood that if insurmountable difficulties arose, the Government could not be supposed to proceed to anything ruinous. But it was necessary to satisfy British Columbia that Canada was in earnest in going on with the work, and therefore a time was specified. No one had answered the argument that the railway was not entirely a bargain with British Columbia, for if that colony had not consented to join the Union would not a railway to the Rocky mountains still have been a necessity. The negotiations had necessarily to assume the shape of a Treaty, and in all such matters concessions had to be made on both sides. The delegates themselves had been of different opinions, and the result of the conferences that had taken place, was embodied in the resolutions before the House, and no amendments could be made without throwing open the whole question. These were questions on which the people of British Columbia dissented from the terms now settled, and any amendment would reopen the whole matter. The matter must be dealt with and accepted or rejected as a whole. Very many more forebodings had been expressed as to the financial result of the propositions. The debt of Canada was about $20 a head and that of America $60 a head, and yet they could undertake three different lines of road, and he did not think Canada need have any fear on the matter. As to the debt of $100,000,000 Government had no intention of incurring anything of the sort. Of course the Government undertook the work in ten years, but if after doing everything to carry out the engagement in good faith, it should be found that untoward circumstances should prevent the completion of the work, could it be supposed that Canada would be required to proceed to her own serious disadvantage, even if the work might be delayed for some years. He referred to the strictures of the member for Wentworth as to the Municipalities Laws, and shewed that the measure he had proposed had been most generally supported, and yet he was charged individually with the whole matter. All that had been done however, was to enable municipalities to borrow money in their own discretion. He spoke of what the member for South Oxford had said, as to his departure from, and return to Canada, explaining the circumstances that had led to his doing so, denying all charge of inconsistency. He then continued, they had either to spurn or accept British Columbia, and the result of the amendment, if carried, would be to do away with all hope of bringing British Columbia into the Union.

Mr. WORKMAN (Montreal) deprecated any party feelings in the discussion, the question being one of the utmost importance to the future of the country. He regretted very much that he would have to dissent from the Government scheme, which appeared calculated to damage the country. He was friendly to the completion to Confederation, notwithstanding. It was his opinion that this railroad would involve Canada in an expenditure of at least fifty millions. The cost of this work, the great difficulties natural and other in its way were reasons for our carefully considering this scheme and its consequences before rashly embarking in it. He ridiculed the spread-eagle anticipations and flourishes indulged in respecting this railway, and particularly the notion that the trade of China and Japan could be attracted over North America by this trans-continental road. Any merchant or intelligent man knew that the products of the East would be damaged by railway carriage, and that the shipping presented the best means of transportation. It was all nonsense to attribute to Confederation the credit for the present prosperity of the country (hear, hear). As to the expectations connected with the Intercolonial, he believed from reliable information that it would be a source of expense, trouble and anxiety to us. But at any rate let us see how it worked before entering upon another and longer railway. It was bad enough to have one elephant on our shoulders without a second (laughter and cheers). In the name of his constituents and of the trade and commerce of the country he protested against this scheme, which made him tremble for it; and it was because he thought it would be ruinous to the Dominion that he would vote against these resolutions (cheers).

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL said that although the debate had extended over three days there were two or three points to which no reference had yet been made, to which he felt it his duty to draw attention. He believed that a very large majority of the members of this House were desirous of seeing British Columbia united to the Dominion. Some twenty years ago, when he first entered into public life as a journalist, he had placed on his political platform as one of its most prominent planks Union of the British North American Provinces. In 1859 he was present at the Reform Convention in Toronto when the political condition of the country was discussed, and on that occasion he moved a resolution which embodied the principle on which this great scheme was founded. It received the assent of a majority of that assembly, and ever since then he had been endeavouring to the best of his ability to promote and advance this great measure. Along with hon. members opposite, it had been his good fortune to help to push forward Confederation, and he now accused them of having failed in the performance of their duty in the final accomplishment of the work. He said so boldly, looking at it from no political or party stand point, and feeling no desire, as might be the case with some hon. members of the Opposition, to see the Government displaced from their seats at the present moment if they would only do their duty. Taking an impartial view of the case, he must charge them with having struck a fatal blow at the great measure with which for the last few years they had been connected, and for the success of which they were pledged to this House and responsible to the country. They propose, in order to induce, as they alleged, British Columbia to enter the Union, to load the Dominion with a debt double that under which the country now suffered, under which, at all events, it now labored. For the purpose of accomplishing this Union, no such sacrifice, no such burden, no such evil consequences were at all necessary. He failed to hear any decent reason why this Government should, without the authority of Parliament and without submitting the proposition in any form for public discussion, spring it on the House as they had done. Under the constitution, no such authority was delegated to the Government. No authority was given them, of their own motion, to enter into, and finally conclude, negociations which, as the House was told, must be accepted without qualification or amendment.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY—What did you do at the Quebec conference?

Hon Mr. MACDOUGALL had expected to hear this question asked, but he would tell the hon. member that this was an entirely different case. The Quebec conference was a body of gentlemen assembled together to discuss the propriety of passing the law which regulated this very matter. The terms of that law were publicly discussed in the press and in the various existing legislative bodies of the several Provinces. It was agreed by them, and alterations were made in accordance with expressions of opinion at the very last moment in England to meet the difficulties developed by these discussions. These circumstances were altogether different from those which surround the present case. In the Union Act were the *ipsissima verba* which show how the Union of the other colonies is to be consummated. The Constitutional Act points out the parties who are to negociate. It declares that the members of this House are one body, and the members of the other House another body, who are to settle its terms.

Hon. Sir GEO. CARTIER said the proper way to bring in the colony was through the Government of the day. It involved a pecuniary expenditure, and could not emanate from any other source.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL said the proposition which had been under debate for the last three days was not subject to the ordinary rule. The Government had taken every precaution to tell the House that this measure was in the nature of a treaty, that not one of its details could be altered, and that it must be accepted as it was submitted to the House. Now, the meaning of the constitution was very different. It was only after full consideration in this Parliament that the measure should be accepted. Of what use was this debate at all, if the measure must be adopted without amendment [cheers]. He would remind the House, that British Columbia was a crown colony, with a population principally of miners and adventurers, and a very small number of permanent settlers. It was so at the time of Confederation, possibly the population was larger then. There was no popular representation at that time. This position did not fail to strike the attention of the Conference. It was the policy of the Imperial Government, and the four Provinces to complete the Union of all British America as soon as possible. He with others at the Conference had contended that it was the duty of the Imperial Government to bring pressure to bear on its own officers of British Columbia to submit to reasonable terms in order to secure Union with Canada. The small number of the inhabitants did not justify the admission of a colony on more favourable terms than those offered to the older and more populous Atlantic Provinces The circumstances were entirely different and it was absurd to say that the future destiny of that country was in the hands of a few adventurers who were mining there. Since Confederation was agreed upon, the Imperial Government has put it out of their power to use that effective influence they might have used to secure proper terms and compel their acceptance by the Government and people of that colony. He did not believe there was any desire on the part of the majority of the people of British Columbia to make demands unreasonable or impracticable. What right had they in discussing terms with Canada to stipulate for construction of public works inside their own territory in the North West territories or in Ontario? He did not believe the people of that Colony ever expected that privilege or would have insisted on this railway on the present conditions. The railway would have three sections, differing as to character of country, quality of the land and other features. We know that no person would settle along the Ontario end of the line stretching to a distance of a thousand miles between the Ottawa valley and the Lake of the Woods, for it presented no agricultural or trading advantages to attract settlers. The middle sections consisted of good land, but had too sparce a population to afford a business for a railway for many years to come. Through and beyond the Rocky Mountains the country was of a nature most difficult for a railway and most discouraging as regards the prospects of settlement and traffic. It was absurd and unreasonable then for us to rush into a vast expenditure for a work of this kind without accurate knowledge of the country, without surveys, without any means of enabling us to form a reliable estimate as to its cost. Did the Government, then, in the absence of any knowledge, that capitalists would undertake this road, contemplate the construction of the line themselves? Or did they really intend to

delay the completion of the road if serious difficulties arose, notwithstanding the pledge and promise now offered British Columbia? If that was the intention of the Government, why not say so frankly and honestly? All, he thought, that should be promised or undertaken at present was the construction of a telegraph and coach road, or at the utmost, of a railway from Pembina to the Rocky Mountains. In a short time the American road from the borders of Ontario to Pembina would be completed, and be as accessable and serviceable to our people as to themselves. Besides the Government of Canada would shortly establish a mixed land and water communication from Lake Superior to Fort Garry, which would provide all the facilities we needed for the present, perhaps for years. He saw no difficulty, whatever, in making use of the American road to reach Fort Garry and the Rocky Mountains. By giving liberal land grants to a company, and retaining alternate sections of land we might secure a railway across the plains and promote the rapid settlement of the fertile belt. Beyond that a good serviceable post road could be opened to the Pacific coast, realizing all the people of that colony some short time ago solicited, and accomplishing all the trade and interest of the Dominion, generally, required. He was as anxious as any man to see this Confederation completed; but denied he was therefore bound to accept every absurd, extravagant scheme proposed professedly with that object, and not shown to be either necessary or practicable. Was he to be blamed for hesitating to agree to every wild proposition of this kind? If we assented to this proposition we should weigh down the Dominion to a position which would not only excite dissatisfaction among her own inhabitants, but destroy all confidence in our future among the people of other nations (cheers). With respect to the political arrangements he considered that the representatives for so small a number of people was a violation of the principles laid down in the Union Act, but the evil would be cured in a few years if the matter was not of serious consequence. The Manitoba measure had been passed under peculiar circumstances and was no precedent to sanction the present violation of the fundamental principles of the constitution, but, as he had said, the evil would be temporary, and might be conceded to to British Columbia. The same might be said of the money grant, which, though based on a larger population than really existed, did not form a serious objection, for it had always been understood that the small Provinces should be enabled to carry on their Government and local works and he would be quite ready to vote directly a sufficient sum to enable British Columbia to meet her expenses. While, however, the matter of the railway stood on its present basis he had no hesitat in opposing the Government scheme, although he yielded to no one in his desire to complete Confederation. He was astonished that Government should have attempted to impose the condition that no alteration should be made, for the Act of Union gave to the two Houses of Parliament and to no other body the right to make any amendment they might deem expedient, and whilst the Legislative Council of British Columbia had discussed every detail of the scheme, he contended that the same right belonged to the people and Parliament of this Dominion (cheers).

Mr. BEATY had received no intimation from his constituents to oppose the Government scheme, and he believed the general impression in Ontario was that Confederation could not be completed without British Columbia. He had every confidence in the Ministry both in legislation for the present and future, and he believed the interests of the country would be well cared for by them. In the matter of Manitoba the people of Ontario had been warned against the narrow minded Frenchmen, but he maintained that for every liberty they possessed, civil and religious, they were mainly indebted to the representatives of Lower Canada. If the present scheme carried and the railway was constructed successfully, as he believed it would be, the honor would belong to the Minister of Militia and his noble band of reformers. The matter had been fully discussed, and what was the policy—well, his idea was that the policy was whether the gentlemen of the Opposition should be allowed to sit on the Government benches. That was their policy, and they did not care whether the North West was developed or not. The Government now proposed, however, a scheme of opening up the country and numbers of emigrants would come in, instead of leaving for the States as at present, and before many years elapsed, thousands of emigrants would be attracted if the Government were allowed to carry out their plans of development. He looked forward to a great future for Canada on these grounds, and having every confidence in the resolutions he should support them, and if he did otherwise he would think he had degraded himself. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. DORION said the question had two aspects, the political and the financial, the latter, however, was much the most important and he had listened to the Government statements on that head in hope of being able to vote for the resolutions, but the Minister of Finance had been able to give no favorable statement. He took great care not to give any details, and beyond the assertion that a cost of $100,000,000 would be practicable, they had heard nothing. The American lines had been cited as examples but it had not been stated that in addition to the land grants an enormous amount of money had also been granted. The Minister of Finance ought to be able to state definitely the amount involved so that the House might not have to make a blind vote, and he regretted the humiliating proposal of the Minister of Inland Revenue, that after the pledge had been given it might afterwards be retracted. He spoke of the heavy obligations the Dominion already sustained, and maintained that the Union Act provided that the canal system ought to have been completed before any other responsibilities were incurred.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY read the resolution at Quebec to show that the North West question was to be an express object of Confederation.

Hon. Mr. DORION said that matter had already been attained. He had never had, and had not now, any faith in Confederation, but he had felt in duty bound not to oppose it, but if he were most anxious for the downfall of Confederation, he could desire for nothing more than the present scheme to attain that object. Reverting to the canal improvement, he considered it unjust that the credit of the country should be pledged to this immense extent before that canal improvement was completed. He quoted from a report of Mr. Fleming, characterising the Pacific Railway as a commercial absurdity and that the maintenance of such a line would cost eight millions annually, and in fact that it was altogether impracticable, and stating that a macadamized road to the Rocky Mountains would require seventeen years for construction, and yet hon. gentlemen opposite presumed to say that this gigantic work could be commenced and completed within ten years. What greater absurdity could be uttered in any intelligent Assembly? If Confederation must be had in some direction better have it with the 150,000 of Newfoundland and the 100,000 of Prince Edward's Island than with the 10,000 of British Columbia, while the inhabitants in one case were settled, and in the other mere roving adventurers. He did not admit the necessity of a Canadian Pacific line, but thought the American lines should be used, and expend the money rather in opening up the North West by roads. He thought the four millions of people inhabiting the basin of the St. Lawrence were entitled to greater consideration than the small population of British Columbia, and if this large expenditure were to be incurred rather let it be used in enlarging the canals and so securing the great trade of the West.

The members were called in at one o'clock and the amendment of Mr. Jones, of Halifax, was put with the following result: Yeas, 63; Nays, 98.

Mr. ROSS (Dundas) had ever been desirous of uniting the Provinces into one compact body, but the scheme was not perfected, and he thought the amendment he was about to move would open the way for a better settlement than that proposed in the resolutions before the House. He felt the country did not properly understand the question and thought every one should be able to communicate with his constituents. He proposed in amendment that, in the opinion of this House the further consideration of the question be postponed for the present session of Parliament in order that greater and more careful consideration may be given to a question of such magnitude and importance to the people of this Dominion.

The vote on this amendment was as follows: Yeas, 75; Nays, 85.

Mr. MACKENZIE'S amendment was put with the following result Yeas, 67; Nays, 94.

On the main motion being put,

Hon. Mr. DORION moved in amendment that the speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that, in view of the engagements already entered into since the Confederation and the large expenditure urgently required for canal and railway purposes within the Dominion, this House would not be justified in imposing on the people of this Dominion the enormous burden required to build within ten years a railway to the Pacific as proposed by the resolution submitted to this House. The amendment was lost on the following division: Yeas, 70; Nays, 91.

The main motion was again put.

Mr. MACKENZIE gave notice that he would move other amendments in Committee.

Mr. ANGLIN said the Government had not had a clear majority of the total number of the House.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said that had all been present, the Government majority would have been greater.

The main motion was carried and the House went into Committee on the resolutions, Mr. COLBY in the Chair. The resolutions passed through Committee and the Committee rose.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock a.m.

LOCAL NEWS.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

Mr. McLean sold his house and property on Metcalf street, by public auction yesterday for $3,725.

POLICE COURT—Friday.—Joseph Cardinal was fined $2 and cost for driving on the sidewalk.

A man for being drunk on the public street, was fined $2 and costs.

GOWAN'S HALL.—The Philharmonic Society under the leadership of Mr. Fripp, gave a good musical entertainment in Gowan's Hall last evening which was well attended.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

NEWSPAPERS.—Go to Hauser's, Rideau street, and get latest numbers of the 'Hearthstone' and 'Canadian Illustrated News.' The latter is particularly good, and both are highly interesting.

"OH WHERE AND OH WHERE."—Where are Mr. Kinsella and his valiant band of scavengers, who have for so many years carried victoriously forward the—pick, spade and scraper, and driven—(glory be theirs) the mud from off our streets! Arm those veterans once more, put the inimitable "hero of a hundred *scrapes*" at their head, provision them with coupons and checks, and send the Inimitables forth to "do or dee!"

☞ Secure a cheap Silk Dress at Allan McKinnons & McMorran's clearing sale.

☞ A full stock of Gentlemen's Furnishings, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorrans. Shirts made to oader, warranted to fit.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

SHANTY TEAMS.—Over 30 shanty teams were brought to Ottawa on cars by the Canada Central from Sand Point on Thursday. Were the line extended to Pembroke, the lumbering operations of the Upper Ottawa would afford a large additional amount of employment to its rolling stock.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL READINGS.—The readings and musical entertainment at the above institute on Thursday were decidedly the best of the season, and the audience was large and select. A noticeable feature was the good order preserved throughout, and the marked attention that each piece read commanded. At the close of the entertainment, which was a most pleasant one, the chairman stated that as next Thursday fell on Holy week, there would be no readings, but on the following Thursday an excellent programme might be expected.

$34,000 worth of Dry Goods still to be disposed of at reduced prices, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorans, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

YOUR ATTENTION.—Mr. G. Lorenz, proprietor of the well known fruit establishment, Sussex street, publishes his Spring programme in another column, to which we call attention. Mr. Lorenz attends solely to this branch of business, and from his long experience is capable of procuring first class fruits of every kind, and can afford to sell them cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere. He has every kind of fruit on hand in proper season, and takes particular pleasure in supplying customers therewith. Give him a call at 27 Sussex street.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 31.

Goldwin Smith is expected to remain in Canada, dividing his time between Toronto and McGill University.

There are large openings in the river above and below the Victoria Bridge.

Hutchins, the United States forger arrived in the city to-day under custody for extradition.

Midnight Despatches.

LONDON, March 31.—Advices from Paris state at noon yesterday, the sub-Central Committee remitted its powers to the Coummunal Council, and the proclamation announcing the fact to the citizens was at once issued. A decree was also made public abolishing the conscription, and stating that no force except the National Guards will be introduced into Paris, and ordering that all able bodied citizens shall belong to the National Guards.

One hundred and sixty thousand people ave left the city within the past 10 days.

Chaplains are ordered to cease the performance of Mass in prisons

Thiers goes to Brussels to take part in the peace negotions.

The troops from the south and west of France are ordered to concentrate at Angouleme.

Levengen threatens the forcible ejection of the National Assembly from Versailles.

The insurgents seem to be confident that the Government troops will not fight.

PARIS, March 31.—The delegates to the Commune National surrounded the General Post office to-day, and prevented its transfer to Versailles. The postal service is completely disorganized.

BRUSSELS, March 31.—The Peace Conference has suspended its sittings for the purpose of avoiding controversy, and its business will hereafter be conducted by the exchange of notes.

PARIS, March 31.—All is consternation in the city. The watchword of the Commune is "death to the rich;" "death to Londoners;" "death to priests."

Decrees confiscating church property have been proposed.

Demonstrations of insurgents are made hourly, and many persons have been arrested.

The guillotine will soon be erected.

In nat s of many houses have been marked as good for the guillotine.

LONDON, March 31.—It is reported from Rome that Cardinal Antonelli has resigned the office of Secretary of State in the Papal Cabinet.

HAGUE, March 31.—Count Du Bylan who has represented the Dutch Governm at Berlin since 1865, has been transferred to the London mission.

PARIS, March 31.—The "Worlds" special says, the government has completed arrangements for moving against Paris Troops will move simultaneously along the line by Montmartre and Boicie. Learning this the Commune have resolved to remarch on Versailles to-night with 30,000 National Guards.

New decrees are issued by the Commune which make the workmen wild with delight.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Members of the FIRE RELIEF COMMITTEE, will be held at their ROOMS, on SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 4 o'clock, p.m.

By order,

J. FRASER, Secretary.

Ottawa, April 1, 1871 1630 1

N.B.—All persons having accounts against the Committee, will please send them in at once.

TO TAILORS.

There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.

To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.

Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1629a

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629tf

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629:

PORTER'S BLOCK.

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co.

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS,
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS
In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

Will be cleared out at prices which will be sure to command a sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

TO TAILORS.

A FOREMAN of First-Class experience and ability, just out from England, wants a situation as CUTTER, is fully qualified to conduct a first-class Business. Address,

T. B. CUTTER, Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 871 11624tf

TO LET OR SELL.

TWO FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to

THOS. PATTERSON, No. 26 Rideau stree

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871 119

SEEDS,

100 BUSHELS CHOICE

CLEAN GRASS SEED,

FOR SALE

At the

TEA-POT,

Sussex street,

DUFRESNE & McGARITY.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1629 10

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

—AND—

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
APPLES,
CRANBERRIES,
COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

Opposite [illegible] Confectionary

March 31, 1871 1629

TOYS!
TOYS!
TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

—FOR THE—

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA, December 22, 1870

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY.

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran,

Will open their

MILLINERY AND MANTLE

SHOW ROOMS

—ON—

THURSDAY, March 30th,

By a GRAND DISPLAY of all New and Fashionable Shapes, in

BONNETS and HATS,
Newest Styles in MANTLES,
NEW FEATHERS,
PLUMES,
FLOWERS, &c.

They would also call attention to their large Importations of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, now complete in all Departments.

The Stock will be kept fully assorted during the Season.

New Dress Goods.
New Silks, Black and Colored.
New Tweeds and Cloths.
New Cottons.
New Prints.
New Laces, Ribbons, &c.
New Lace and Muslin Sets.
New Hosiery, Gloves.
New Carpets and House Furnishings.

The Balance of Stock purchased from Messrs. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co., at still greater reductions.

☞ Inspection invited.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN,

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.,

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871.

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET,

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only for Country Merchants

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa.

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.
COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa,
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted,
SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa.

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of Pins, Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c, &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The subscriber is instructed to offer for sale on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at the Corner of Sparks and Metcalf sts., and opposite the Ontario Bank, at the Hour of 11 o'clock, a.m., Lots Nos 48 and 49, south side Gloucester-st, Centre Town, with the substantial Brick Building and Sheds thereon, and at present occupied by —— RUBIDGE, Esq., of the Public Works Department. The house which is well and comfortably built, being put up by the owner for his special use, cost over $4,000, and the Lots, judging from how Ordnance Lots sold by Mr. Bermingham on the 22nd instant, are fully worth $3,000. The house, which is not yet three years erected, was put up under the supervision of one of the best Architects in Ottawa. It is 25 × 32, with a good brick kitchen 18 × 18, is 2½ stories high, with double windows and green blinds, the drawing-room is 19 × 20 with folding doors into parlor and library; hall 9 feet wide; height of ceiling on first flat eleven (11) feet, on second flat ten (10) feet, with five (5) good airy bed-rooms, and four (4) unfinished in the attic. It has also a good summer kitchen, 16 × 15, with large covered in wood shed and extensive store-room overhead. There is an unfailing supply of excellent spring water, and a cistern capable of containing over 200 barrels of water.

The House is beautifully situated, and within three minutes walk of the Parliament Buildings; is well drained, handsomely planted with maple trees, and having a verandah on two sides. It is in excellent condition, having all the modern improvements necessary for a gentleman's residence.

The whole will be sold "en bloc" at the hour and place above named, to the highest and best bidder. There is a quantity of boards and scantling on the premises, which will be sold same time.

Also at the same time and place, Lot No. 11, in the 4th Range, Township of Templeton, containing 200 acres; Lot No. 8, 4th Range, Templeton, containing 200 acres, more or less; Lot No. 5, in the 1st Range, Templeton, 200 acres; the land is excellent, advantageously situated, and is within nine miles of the City of Ottawa, with an abundant supply of hardwood.

Terms and conditions made known at time of sale.

J. BERMINGHAM, Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625td

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.
Highwines, 59 O. P.
Old Rye Whisky.
Family Proof Whisky.
Malt Whisky.
Old Eureka Whisky.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Inspection Invited.

K. ARNO I

Telegraph Building, Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 1871 1621y

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.

Address,

"S."

Times Office, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.

Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and aving the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to

MR. JAMES BAILIFF,

Ottawa Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

FOR SALE.

THE STEAM TUG "PERRY."

Apply to

WM. MOSGROVE.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1627tf

TO LET.

A furnished Bedroom and Parlour, with Breakfast if required.

Address B C, TIMES Office,

Ottawa, March 3, 056

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property will be held at Private Sale for a short time, and if not disposed of in that way, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given

Lot No 44, on the south side of Maria-st., 66 × 99, with a new Brick Residence thereon, the House is large and well arranged both for comfort and convenience. The location is counted the best in the city,

Title freehold and terms easy.

Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Alice-st., with a Brick Cottage thereon, having been built but two years. A comfortable dwelling, and about two blocks from the projected Depot of the Canada Central Railroad.

The title is undisputed, and the property will be sold cheap for cash.

Excellent Dwelling House and Three Acres of Land, situated on the Banks of the Canal, One and a Half Miles from the City Limits. The land is excellent and well adapted for a market garden.

An excellent bargain can be had by a cash purchaser.

West half of Lot No. 9, Queen-st., 33 × 99, vacant lot, 10 per cent purchase money down, balance extending over a term of ten years

Also, Lot No. 10, East Gloucester street, Lower Town, large size.

Terms of payment made easy. Any further information can be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer.

A. ROWE, Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626tf

AUCTION SALE

OF ABOUT

$5,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY

—IN—

Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.,

On WEDNESDAY, April 5th, 1871,

The subscriber has been favoured with instructions from W. CHAMPNESS, Esq., of the British Lion Hotel, to sell all of the property and effects in connection with his LIVERY and SALE STABLES, consisting of something over Twenty Horses, about twenty Sets of Single Harness and some ten Sets Double Carriage Harness, *nearly new*, twelve Open Buggies, and Six or Eight Top Carriages, four Express Waggons, a number of Saddles, Bridles, &c. A quantity of Horse Clothing, Combs, Brushes, &c. The property is in excellent order, having only been in use about eight months; and will be sold without reserve, as the Proprietor is closing up this branch of his business.

TERMS OF SALE:

All sums under one hundred dollars cash; over that amount credit will be given by furnishing approved endorsed paper.

Sale to commence at 11 a.m.

N.B.—Catalogues can be had a few days' previous to the Auction.

A ROWE, Auctioneer

Ottawa March 23, 1871. 1623td

SHORT HORN CATTLE

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.

One BULL, Three COWS and CALVES all highly bred.

J ASHWORTH,

Belmont, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620a

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF CARLETON, }
To Wit. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the said County of Carleton, will be holden at the COURT HOUSE in this City of Ottawa, on MONDAY, the Third day of April next, at the hour of Ten of the clock, a.m., of which all Coroners, Magistrates, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. POWELL, Sheriff.

By W. H. FALLS, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff Office,

Ottawa March 24, 1871 1661td

HATS! HATS!
HATS!

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

REMARKABLE CURES.

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure all kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

SELLING

OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost,

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,

Wine Merchant,

Elgin Street,

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

FOR SALE.

A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.

For particulars, apply at the VARIETY HALL,

34 Sparks street,

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624

WANTED.

TWO FIRST-CLASS

FRENCH SALESMEN.

Apply to

T. F. CALDWELL & CO.,

Sussex Street.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626a

1871 SPRING FASHIONS 1871

Grand Show Day.

MAGEE & RUSSELL'S

Spring and Summer Importations,

Being now complete, their Spacious SHOW and SALE ROOMS will be opened for the Season,

On THURSDAY, 30th Instant,

With a GORGEOUS DISPLAY of all the latest Fashions in

MILLINERY GOODS,
MANTLES,
MANTLES,
JACKETS,
COSTUMES, &c.

☞ M. & R. will also make a general exhibition of NOVELTIES in all the various Departments of their commodious premises.

☞ Having sent a Special Buyer of Fancy Goods to the British Markets, they were enabled to procure many exclusive Novelties. Their Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods will also be found better value than heretofore.

☞ Ladies, you are most respectfully invited to view the Grandest Display of Dry Goods:

MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DOMESTICS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES
RIBBONS and LACES,
WOOLENS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DAMASKS,
REPPS,
CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,

Ever offered by us.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871.

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED.

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,

Hull, near Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m d&w

1870 'XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,
Toilet Bottles
and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's Perfumery,
Mirrors
AND FINE
Toilet Articles,

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

FERNS! FERNS!!!

GLASS CASES, with Glass Domes, 3 sizes.
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS richly ornamented in colours
BIRD CAGES. CANARY, (magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES, all Brass and Copper.
BIRD CAGES, Enamelled.
BIRD CAGES, Wood and Wire.
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS, Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out,

☞ Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.
35 SUSSEX STREET.
H MEADOWS & CO.
Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOI
LOWER TOWN MARKET,
Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH,
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT,
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and sal Fish,

Fresh oysters and Lobsters always on hand.
Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1871 1581 2m

ROUSILLON VIN ROUGE,
IN ALL
$1.25 Per GALLON.
DEPARTMENTS.
Ottawa, September 187

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
ELGIN STREET
Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1871.

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY
your Cakes,
Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit
Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes
Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary
in the city,
fancy boxes, Horns,
of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures,
of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison
is now prepared to furnish Socials,
Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.
Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.
E. A. GENDREAU,
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
Wellington Street, Opposite the
BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage it receives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

Ann than well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.
Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

TAXES, TAXES.
The Public are hereby notified to pay their taxes forthwith. Attention to this notice will oblige.
THOS. KIRKY,
Collector.

MRS. HETHERINGTON,
A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagements as Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, Union Village.
Ottawa January 31 1871

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.
A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80

A SPECIAL LINE
of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS
very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.
It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE
GOLDEN LION.
R. L. JAMES & Co.

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,
14 RIDEAU STREET.

Have now received a full supply of
NEW FALL GOODS
DEPARTMENTS.

MORTGAGE SALE.
Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed made by AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the Township of South Gower, in the County of Grenville, in the Province of Ontario, Yeoman, of the first part, ROSE ARCAND, of the same place, the wife of the said AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the second part, made a party thereto for the purpose of barring dower merely, and JAMES NESBET, of the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton, Yeoman, of the third part, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Law Office of MESSRS. SCOTT, ROSS & STEWART, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of FEBRUARY, instant, 1871, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the South Half of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Marlborough, in the County of Carleton, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less, unless the principal money and interest secured by the said mortgage shall in the meantime be paid.
The purchaser will accept the title as it existed at the execution of the said mortgage.
The vendor will covenant against his own acts only.
All searches, deeds, abstracts, and other charges will be at the expense of the purchaser.
W. A. ROSS,
1582 12 Vendor's Solicitor.

FOR ASTHMA.
and Chronic Bronchitis
DATURA TATULA,
Affords Immediate Relief.
"A remedy of great power and usefulness."—*Dr. W. Parker.*
"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*
"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Hon. E. Stuart.*
In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.
Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 5s, 8s and 15s.
Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London
AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT:
OTTAWA, February 10, 1871.
Authorised discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.
R S M BOURCHIER,
Commissioner of Customs.
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

RICHARD HIGMAN,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
LATE MANAGER,
MEDICAL HALL,
SPARKS STREET,
Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.
He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Ross' Cigar Store, with entirely new stock, of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his station.
Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

BOYS WANTED.
Wanted immediately, 2 BOYS to carry papers, must be able to read and write. Apply at this office.
Ottawa, March 8 1871

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT
TO SAVE MONEY
GO TO THE
PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,
—BY—
P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,
No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,
OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.
There will be found always on hand a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts' HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,
With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.
—ALSO—
WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.
Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."
☞ Try their TEAS. ☜
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,
No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,
Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

☞ All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.
Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deep Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Meta Ware,
—ALSO—
FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.
Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:
Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Bats, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Levils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c, &c &c. together with
PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:
Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.
THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.
P.S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.
Ottawa, No 18, 1870

STATEMENT
—BY THE—
Life Association of Scotland,
IN TERMS OF
CANADIAN ACT
RESPECTING INSURANCE COMPANIES,
31 VICTORIA, CAP. 48, SEC. 15, FORM D.

1.—Total Premiums received or receivable in Canada during the year ending 5th April, 1870, the date of the last balance.....$129,828 37
Note.—These are the full annual premiums stipulated in the Policies in Force at the end of the year as mentioned under head 3 below. The cash bonus or Profits paid or allowed to the Policy-holders for the year, have not been deducted.
2.—Number and amount of Policies issued or issuable in Canada during the year, 327 for.....$432,082 46
3.—Amount of risk in total Policies in Force in Canada at 5th April, 1870, that is, the sums assured by such Policies.....$3,027,272 17
4. Number and amount of Policies that have become claims in Canada during the year, 14 for.....$33,616 56
5.—Amount of Claims in Canada in suspense at 5th April, 1870—that is, not proved or not payable at that date, but all since paid.....$12,682 53
6.—Losses in Canada the payment of which is resisted.....None.
(Signed) P WARDLAW,
Secretary Life Association of Scotland
Sworn before me this 16th January, 1871.
[Signed]
H L ROUTH, J.P.

JAMES PRACOCK,
FURS,
FURS, FURS, FURS
I beg to intimate that my FUR STOCK is no complete in every
DEPARTMENT
AN EARLY CALL IS SOLICITED
☞ Remember the place,
33 Rideau Street,
OPPOSITE OLD STAND

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to
N SPARKS,
Elgin street.
Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT
If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to
Thos. Patterson,
No. 26 Rideau Street
The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:
BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.
PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.
SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.
GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First Class.
SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)
RUM
OLD RYE,
FAMILY PROOF,
AND
HIGHWINES,
of the best kind.
PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.
COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.
TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.
SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.
CHEESE—Fine old (Recsors and Factory) the best
PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.
FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.
CURRANTS—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.
SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRYTHEM.
Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!
If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.
If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.
If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.
—ALSO—
New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Candied Peels, Gelatine, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.
Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.
—ALSO—
Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York streets

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,
Corner Sussex and York-sts.
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,
39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA
HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT
(*nearly opposite the Old Stand,*)
offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also,
Bordeaux and other Vinegars
MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,
and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.
TEAS—
Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.
COFFEE—
Fresh Coffee *ground* and *roasted* daily on the premises.
LIQUORS—
COGNAC BRANDIES—Jas. & Co, Hennessey, Piper's and other brands.
HOLLAND GIN—
De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.
WINES—
Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Madeira Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.
HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,
High proof and flavor, at extremely low prices.
Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.
Dunville's Irish Whiskey,
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales:
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sale at refiners' prices.
THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.
Now is the time or bar ains. 1105

THOMAS ISAAC,
IMPORTER
Shelf and Heavy Hardware
HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,
Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa
Cooking and Fancy Stove
coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand.

Legal.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS
TRADE MARK
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MESSRS GABRIEL.
Dentists,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
FOR THE TEETH.
GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS
FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.
Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
The old-established Dentists,
64 Ludgate Hill, London.
And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; it is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.
See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.
Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistry on receipt of postage.
☞ All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1333 2awfm lawfm

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.
STOP AND SEE!

The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great
SHOSHONEES REMEDY.
Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter O V Miller, of Eraetown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Redmond, Hamden, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.
Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.
Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y

Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Corner P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:
MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.
This is to certify that during the winter of 1864 I wasttaken with a weakness of the ankles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I took medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a act of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.
MARY ANN DOUGHTY
Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings his ninth day of February, 1869;
A F WOOD, J P, &c.
I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while till her case was declared hopeless; and I know that shehas, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle
A F WOOD, J P,
Warden county of Hastings. Province of Ontario, Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS
TRADE MARK GARDNER MONTREAL
GARDNER'S
QUININE
☞ WINE BITTERS, ☜
Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles; price one dollar.
GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.
Gardner's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDNER'S and take no other.
GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer

DOMINION FOX.
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel
Ottawa.
Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.
REFERENCES.
Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.
Joseph Capreno, Esq. W

Medical

DARLEY'S
ARABIAN OIL
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

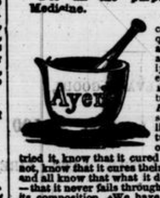
This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Pistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Witlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.
The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties horoughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.
To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.
Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.
November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the
Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c. &c.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.
We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.
Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.
NORTHROP & LYMAN.
Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.
November 30, 1870 1527y

Sarsaparilla,
PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or use.
Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver; or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.
Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhea* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matter in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first stage of disease.
Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—
For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
For *Liver Complaints* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhea*, but one mild dose is generally required.
For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.
For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.
For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.
As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.
An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., *Practical Chemists*,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.
J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.
Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.
Ottawa, Feb. 22, 1871 1590

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
W. S. THISTLE. S. LANE.

BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.
REFERENCES.—H Stims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 749

S CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.
OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell house, Ottawa city, C. W.

EDGAR DOWARD, Organist, Christ Church, teacher of Organ, Piano and Singing Residence—Sparks Street, opposite Wellington Market.

H. R. FRIPP,
ORGANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC
Residence—Elgin Street, South of Slater St
Classes for beginners at Mr Gowan's Hall Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4½ p
Ottawa, July 15th, 1870. 1410 tf

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada
OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.
DIRECTORS:
A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Late Manager
Medical Hall,
SPARKS STREET,
Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a share of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.
THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.
☞ Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Hutchinson & Co.
Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

SATCHELL BROS
BUTCHERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand
FRESH KILLED
STALL-FED
☞ BEEF AND MUTTON. ☜
ALSO,
THEIR CELEBRATED
SPICED AND SALT ROUND,
AND
ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES,
To be had at
THEIR STALLS
Nos. 5 and 7,
BY-WARD MARKET.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
☞ Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally 42v1236 lawly

M. FOOTE & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER
TEAS AND WINES,
HOSPITAL STREET
MONTREAL.

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.
Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouses complete, is now to be on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa September 1870, Ottawa. 1576tf

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister at-Law Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Province Ontario and Quebec.
Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.
W McKAY WRIGHT. J. C. CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1631. OTTAWA, MONDAY APRIL 3, 1871 PRICE—3 CENTS

Dry Goods.

1871 SPRING FASHIONS 1871

Grand Show Day.

MAGEE & RUSSELL'S

Spring and Summer Importations,

Being now complete, their Spacious SHOW and SALE ROOMS will be opened for the Season,

On THURSDAY, 30th Instant,

With a GORGEOUS DISPLAY of all the latest Fashions in

MILLINERY GOODS,
MANTLES,
MANTLES,
JACKETS,
COSTUMES, &c.

☞ M. & R. will also make a general exhibition of NOVELTIES in all the various Departments of their commodious premises

☞ Having sent a Special Buyer of Fancy Goods to the British Markets, they were enabled to procure many exclusive Novelties. Their Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods will also be found better value than heretofore.

☞ Ladies, you are most respectfully invited to view the Grandest Display of Dry Goods:

MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DOMESTICS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES
RIBBONS and LACES,
WOOLENS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DAMASKS,
REPPS,
CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,

Ever offered by us.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the service of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.
Montreal, arch 11, 1871 1613y

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Grenville,
To Wit.

In the matter of

DAVID MACGREGOR,

An Insolvent.

By virtue of the power invested in me a assignee of the effects of the above named Insolvent, I shall offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr JOHN GRAHAM'S HOTEL opposite the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Sixth Day of MAY, A. D., 1871, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, all the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest and equity of redemption of the above named Insolvent of, in, to, and out of all those certain Parcels or Tracts of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, namely:

One hundred and thirty acres, composed of Lots, Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Eleventh Concession of the said Township of Osgoode.

Village Lot, in Kenmore—one acre—being a part of South Half, Twenty-eight in the Tenth Concession, and also, eight acres on the East side of the Road, in the Village of Kenmore, being a part of South Half Lot Twenty-Eight, in the said Tenth Concession of the Township of Osgoode.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, and further particulars on application to the undersigned.

E H WHITMARSH,
Official Assignee,

Dated at Merrickville, in the County of Grenville, this 24th day of Feb., 1871. 11tf

---

TO LET.—A First-class BRICK HOUSE, containing 10 Rooms, adjoining the residence of Major ANDERSON, Maria-st., near Bank-st. Possession immediately.

Apply S. MITFORD
Canada

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING:

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

HULL

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Framings. Clapboards, Sheetings, Battens, Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits but men find enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large and ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock or small profits and quick returns.

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 3-4 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies' are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—445 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require!
(The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who o'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we're a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL'S trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL'S spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require!
(The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trial of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 18. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfaction

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY P.M.
11 00	.....	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8,00	.....	4.00
11.00	.....	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	.....	4.30
8 30	.....	9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U. S.	9,00	.....	7.15
8 30	.....	90	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	.....	7.15
30	11.00	9,00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.00	.....	4.30
8.30	11.00	..	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9,00	.....	4.30
.....	11.00	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	.....	.....
8.30	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c	.....	.....	8.00
8 30	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. G. Railway	8.00	.....	11.50
6 5	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	.....	.....	11.50
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11,00	.....
.....	.....	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Original' Grenville, &c	9,00	.....	.....
11.50	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	—	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6,00
11.50	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Line close every Tuesday at 10.45 A.M

Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.

A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

Post Office,
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser otherwise a small payment down, and the balance in from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,

R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Sligh-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

CAUTION.

The Public are hereby cautioned from hiring or harbouring Angus McPhee and Peter Ladouceur, as they have left my employment without cause, and contrary to the terms of their engagement.

SAMUEL DICKSON.

Pakenham, March 18, 1871 12 3

GEO. HAYES,

Copper Plate Printer,

ank Street, near Sparks,

CENTRE TOWN.

Visiting Cards on the shortest notice.

Ottawa December , 1870. 1544 1y

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent quality at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS.
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871 1588f

T. BELLEMAR.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF

CANADA.

Special attention is directed to this Company's announcement, in regard to the

RUNNING OF TRAINS

FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

In addition to the Fast Time which it is intended to make between the

EAST AND WEST,

With close connections at points. The line will be equipped with handsome

NEW FIRST-CLASS CARS,

Unsurpassed on the continent.

TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN

Portland and Montreal in 13 Hours.
Montreal and Toronto in 13 Hours.

Stopping only at the most important Stations.

As fast as completed,

PULMAN'S

PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Will be run on the Through Trains and the service will be performed over the entire line in a manner equal to that of any railway on this continent. Special arrangements have been made to accommodate the pleasure travel.

For further particulars see advertisements and time tables.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF

CANADA

IMPROVED SERVICE OF TRAINS

FOR THE SUMMER OF 1870.

ACCELERATION OF SPEED.

NEW CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

Portland to Montreal in 13 Hours
Montreal to Toronto in 13 Hours.

On and after JUNE 13th the new arrangements will be put in force, and trains will leave ontreal as follows:

GOING WEST.

Express for Ogdensburgh, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west at	9 00 a m
NIGHT, do do do	9 00 p m
Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate Station	7 00 a m
Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate stations	5 00 p m

Trains for Lachine at 6 00 a m, 7 00 a m, 9 15 a m, 12 noon, 1 30 p m, 4 00 p m, 5 30 p m, and 6 30 p m. The 1 30 p m Train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate stations at	7 1 a m
Express for Boston, via Vermont Central, at	9 00 a m
Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at	3 45 p m
Express for New York and Boston, via Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Burlington and Rutland, at	6 00 a m
Do do do do	4 00 p m
Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland and Lower Provinces at	1 10 p
Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, and the Lower Provinces, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St Hilaire, St Hyacinthe, Upton, Acton, Richmond, Brompton Falls, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Compton, Coaticooke and Norton Mills only at 10 10 p m	

Sleeping Cars on all night trains Baggage checked through.

The steamers "Chase" and "Charlotte" leave Portland for Halifax, N S, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, respectively, at 4 00 p m. They have excellent accommodations for passengers and freight.

The International Company's steamers running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6 10 p m for St John, N B, &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way station apply at the Ticket Offices, Bonaventure Station, or at No 32, Great St James Street.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

June 3, 1870 1435

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.

December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

ORDNANCE LANDS SALE,

OTTAWA

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH, at noon, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, by James Bermingham Auctioneer, at his Sales Room, near the Market, York Street, Ottawa, the undermentioned lots of land in the City of Ottawa, the former sales of which have been cancelled, under the 20th Sect, of the Act 23 Vict, Cap. 2.

Lot Nos. 31, 48, 50, 51, 52, North Side of Rideau Street.

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, West Side of Coburg Street, Lower Town.

Lots Nos. 10, 26, 34, 35, South Side of Ottawa Street, Lower Town.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, East Wurtemburg Street Lower Town.

Lot No. 5, South Anglesea Square Lower Town.

Lot No. 15, South Bolton Street, Lower Town.

Lot Nos. 50 and 51½ North Gloucester Street, Central Town.

Lots Nos. 50 and 51, South Market Street, Central Town.

Lot No. 10, (East ½) North St Andrew Street, Lower Town.

Purchasers to pay one-tenth of the price down at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine Annual Instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent.

Plans can be seen, and information obtained at the Office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department, and at the Auctioneers

Further particulars will be found in Hand bills, and will be given, at the time and place of sale.

By Order,
E PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, February 15th, 1871.

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT AN SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO,
226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths,
Doeskins,
Tweeds,
Fancy Vestings,
etc., etc.

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction. 16166m

---

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received,

☞ Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Nov. last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, Sixty-Five out of Sixty Nine British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances	£6,083,333 33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid.	2,433,333 33
Funds on hand, upwards of	6,570,000.00
Annual Income	1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the

Utmost Advantage and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in

Largely Reducing Present Outlay; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

☞ Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

J. & W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 13, 1871 1632

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE CREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, Proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 10, 1871 1612 3m

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Application will be made to Parliament, at its next Session, for the Incorporation of a Company to construct a Railway through British North America, connecting with the present Railway system of Canada, and thence to proceed to the North of Lake Superior and through the North West Territory to the Yellow or Leathe Head Pass of the Rocky Mountains, there to connect with the projected Railway through British Columbia to the Pacific,—with such powers and privileges as may be necessary to carry the same into operation.

ALFRED WADDINGTON.

Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1870 1493 2m

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apply at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619a

CAUTION.

I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harboring THOS St. SEEMA, as he left my employment without cause, and contrary to the time of his agreement with me.

SAMUEL DICKSON,

Pakenham, Jan. 23, 1871 10 3

PARTIES

Wishing to purchase

☞ MOWERS OR REAPERS, ☜

OR BOTH COMBINED,

Can be accommodated by calling on

WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK

Co. Carleton,

Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

FROM THIS DAY FORTH I change the price of all my Wood, that is to say, best Hard Wood at $5.50, Sawn $5.00; Second best Hard Wood, 4.25, Sawn $4.50.

My Saw Mill is now in constant operation and ready, and will at all times reply in obedience to all orders

JOHN RENEY

Ottawa, De: 1871

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway,

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL!

Commencing 6th MARCH Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4 Mail.	No 6* Express.	No. Freight.
	A.M.	M.	P.M.	A.M
Ottawa Depart.	9 30	12.00	10 30	.....
Prescott Junct'n	11.40		12.50	1 00
Prescott Wharf				3 05 p m
Arrive	11.50	3.10	1.00 a m	
G. T. R.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	2 15
Toronto Arrive.	11.30	.....	11,30	.....
Montreal do..	.....	9.30	10.30	.....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS,	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation.
G. T. R.	A.M	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Toronto Depart.	....	7.30	6.00	.....
Montreal do...	8.00	.....	.....	8 00
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	5 45	4.20	1,50
Prescott Junct'n	1.25	6 00	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive..	3.45	8.30	7.00	6.30

NOTE—*No. 7 will run every night, Saturdays excepted, during the Session. Passengers will find on Nos. 6 and 7 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains East and West Certain.

Also, at the Prescott Wharf with those of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and the Rome and Watertown Railways for New York Boston and all points East.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1871 1604tf

$765,000

in Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts Each	$ 40,000	
10 " "	20,000	
20 " "	5,000	
50 " "	1,000	
200 " "	500	
350 " "	100	
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each.	300 to 700	
75 " Melodians, "	75 to 100	
350 Sewing Machines, "	60 to 175	
500 Gold Watches, "	75 to 300	
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at	$1,000,000	

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c.

Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On the receipts of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune, Dec* 28. "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan.* 1. "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec.* 9.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; even tickets or $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; address

C B HARRIS & Co.
Managers.
62 Broadway, N.Y

March 14, 1871 1614 2m

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,
LAWRENCE and
GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY and visit the celebrated Osage Country

THE GARDEN SPOT OF KANSAS

March 11, 1871 11w 12

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6 00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3 40 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.15 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 2.40 a m arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4 45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point

at 12 00 and 9.00 p m

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway

Freight forwarded with despatch, off the B. & O. & C. C. Railways on the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

☞ Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

H ABBOTT,
Manager

Brockville, March 8, 1871 1609d

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY.

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran,

Will open their

MILLINERY AND MANTLE

SHOW ROOMS

—ON—

THURSDAY, March 30th,

By a GRAND DISPLAY of all New and Fashionable Shapes, in

BONNETS and HATS,

Newest Styles in MANTLES,

NEW FEATHERS,

PLUMES,

FLOWERS, &c.

They would also call attention to their large Importations of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, now complete in all Departments.

The Stock will be kept fully assorted during the Season.

New Dress Goods.

New Silks, Black and Colored.

New Tweeds and Cloths.

New Cottons.

New Prints.

New Laces, Ribbons, &c.

New Lace and Muslin Sets.

New Hosiery, Gloves.

New Carpets and House Furnishings.

The Balance of Stock purchased from Messrs. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co., at still greater reductions.

☞ Inspection invited.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN,

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

SELLING

OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street,

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & COS PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED.

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Aylmer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m d&w

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625 y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—John Neil.
St. Patrick's Literary Association—W. D. O'Brien.
Building Stone for Sale—G. B. Matthew.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.

Hon. Sir A. T. Galt and Mr. Cartwright left town on Saturday evening.

The Committees on Banking and Commerce, and Railways, Canals, and Telegraph held a meeting on Saturday. The Public Accounts Committee well hold a meeting this morning.

After the last municipal election we were led to hope that the domestic affairs of the capital would be conducted in a manner consistent with 19th century civilization and progress, but the infusion of "new blood" into the paternal body, has evidently not invigorated or improved the "old blood." Procrastination seems still to be the principle with respect to city improvement. Look at the street sidewalks and crossings; so shameful a state of things is not to be seen out of Ottawa. Why not have the manure taken off the streets, that the ice may rapidly disappear. In fact the latter should be carted off the streets, particularly from certain localities. The Street Railway Company are doing good work, and would the Corporation do its share we should soon have dry streets. We speak for the public, and hope to be heeded.

THE OPPONENTS OF UNION.

It is a matter of regret that during the discussion of the British Columbia Union Resolutions, the members of the Opposition should have displayed such a narrow partisan spirit, and proved in so plain and conclusive a manner their inability to rise superior to party and personal prejudices, even upon such an important occasion as that to which we refer. That they should have done so we cannot help regarding in the light, to some degree, of a national calamity. We have always rejoiced in the belief that all the patriotism and political enlightenment of Parliament was not confined to the Ministerial supporters altogether, but that in the ranks of the Opposition also might be found men capable of taking a broad and comprehensive view of great national questions, and regarding them in some other light than that of a mere partisan. What has transpired during the late debates, however, has destroyed the hope which we had thus indulged. We have seen that however well Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake, and other leaders of the Opposition may be able to rally round them and to some extent to effect a brief organization of discontented men of all political parties, and so show a minority respectable in numbers though deficient in other respects, and that however well qualified they may be to raise petty quibbles and to obstruct, they are not possessed of the slightest claim to statesmanship, and that if their patriotism is not altogether a sham, it is at all events kept in strict subordination to their own personal ambitions, and to the feelings of hostility which they nurture against the present Administration.

It is a happy thing for Canada, and we believe we may add that it is a happy thing for all who desire to see British institutions maintained upon this continent, that these gentlemen are not possessed of more influence than they are. If they had succeeded in their efforts and managed to postpone any action for the present in relation to British Columbia, we might have given up all hope of union in the future. The question is one which admits of no further delay. Our fellow colonists in British Columbia have waited long enough, and a change in their political condition is imperiously demanded. Not even in 1865 when action was being taken with a view to the confederation of the Atlantic Provinces, was there more danger in delay than there now is as regards the admission of British Columbia. And what said the Hon. Mr. Brown then, the man who now in common with his friends in Parliament has striven to defer the union of British Columbia with Canada? He said

"Sir, the man who strives for the postponement of this measure on *any* ground, is doing what he can to kill it almost as effectually as if he voted against it."

These words apply with equal force now, and describe what the members of the Opposition are doing in reference to the admission of British Columbia. They have done all they can to "kill it," to render it impossible, and to throw all that vast territory which extends from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast into the hands of the Americans.

It is not seventeen thousand or sixty thousand people that we are striving to bring into the Union fold and for whose admission we are willing to make certain sacrifices, as the Opposition have very unfairly put it, but a country possessed of great resources which if properly developed must add greatly to the strength and prosperity of the Dominion. The honourable gentlemen who lead the Opposition have faith in Mr. Brown, or at all events they are willing to accept him as their political mentor Therefore we may be excused if we quote from him once more in order to show what his opinion was in 1865 of the importance of adding to our territory, and of making sacrifices in order to do so. He said, when referring to the admission of the Maritime Provinces:—

"Have honourable gentlemen forgotten that the United States gladly paid twenty millions in hard cash to have Louisiana incorporated in the Republic. But what was Louisiana then to the Americans, in comparison with what the Maritime Provinces are to Canada? It we were offered Michigan, Iowa, or Minnesota, I would like to know what sum within the compass of Canada we would not be prepared to pay? These are portions of a foreign country, but here is a people owning the same allegiance as ourselves, loving the same old sod, enjoying the same laws and institutions, actuated by the same impulses and social customs."

These remarks apply in every particular to the present case, but instead of contemplating a large money payment like that to which Mr. Brown expressed his willingness to accede, our Government do not propose to increase the burden of taxation at all, but to realize the greater portion of the amount which has to be expended, from those lands which can alone be made valuable by the railway which they seek to construct. Honourable members when they talk about increasing the debt of the Dominion by a hundred millions are perfectly well aware that the Government do not dream of doing anything of the kind. However, the Opposition have had their say, they have done what they could to "kill" the Union scheme, and to drive the people of British Columbia into annexation. The people of Canada will, we have no doubt, appreciate their conduct as it deserves.

MORE MISSTATEMENTS.

We will not pretend to determine whether the leaders of the Opposition are remarkably obtuse or are addicted to wilful misstatements. Perhaps, on the whole, we ought to give them the benefit of the doubt, and assume that lack of wit rather than lack of principle is what ails them. But it is impossible without admitting one of these two hypotheses to account for the extraordinary manner in which they and their master's organ at Toronto, misrepresent and distort the statements made by Ministers in reference to the British Columbia resolutions, and the Pacific Railway. To assert as has been asserted, that either Sir Francis Hincks, or the Hon. Mr. Morris, held "that although not one of these resolutions could be altered, still its seal being once affixed to the bargain, Parliament could at any time withhold the means necessary to give the scheme effect" is altogether untrue. Neither of these honourable gentlemen said a word of the kind. What Mr. Morris said, and what the Finance Minister endorsed, was that "the question now was whether or not British Columbia should be invited to join the Union, and whether or not the railway should be constructed," and the honourable gentleman added that the House must be aware that before a dollar could be expended or an acre of land granted, a scheme would have to be submitted to and endorsed by the House, and therefore the whole matter would be within the control of Parliament.

The Ministers have never asked the House to give them *carte blanche* to carry out any scheme they might concoct without referring it to the people's representatives in the first place. They ask for no unusual power, but desire to consult the views and wishes of the House in the fullest and freest manner. They have asked the House to declare itself in favor of British Columbian Union on the terms proposed. The enlightened majority of the members of that House have done so. Ontario Factionists led by Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie allying themselves with every political Pariah in the House from the other Provinces, have declared themselves in an unmistakable manner to be opposed to the Union, and to the construction of the Pacific Railway. It is well enough for Mr. Mackenzie to talk about his desire to see the union consummated, but actions speak louder than words, and when he and his servile followers refused even to accept Mr. Cartwright's amendment, or to contemplate the construction of the railroad at all, sufficient evidence was afforded of what their union sentiment is worth.

The Toronto *Globe* is evidently so entirely bewildered by the defeat of the various amendments lately proposed by its subservient tools in the Commons, that it does not venture to discuss the resolutions upon their merits at all. It informs its readers in vague and general terms that "the Government is sinking in the mire of its own creating" that "the day of retribution is at hand," calls the admission of British Columbia, "the crowning iniquity" and declares that "the Executive deliberately avow a doctrine fatal to all public credit and national morality." All this is very nice so far as it goes, and will no doubt prove extremely palatable to the *Globe's* Grit readers; only, as Sir Charles Coldstream says, "there's nothing in it." Every point which the *Globe* attempts to make in its article referring to this question is based upon an untruth, and it is evident that the writer knows nothing whatever concerning what occurred during the debate, or wilfully perverts facts to serve his own purpose.

Speaking of the resources of British America the *New York Tribune* says:

If we extend our examination to the North West and Pacific Coast, similar results present themselves. The Red River and Saskatchewan territories embrace an area large enough for four or five large States, of superior prairie and upland soil, with a good supply of coal and gold, and equal for agricultural purposes to Northern Michigan, Milwaukee and Minnesota. Beyond the Rocky Mountains is British Columbia, abounding with gold, and containing the best and most abundant coal mines yet found on the Pacific Slope. It has a superior soil, a magnificent climate and an abundance of fish. That colony is in every respect in 'natural superiority,' fully on a par with California and Oregon, and the Territory of Washington.

With these facts before us, we must admit that nature has done as much for the Colonies as for the States, scattering everywhere, with a lavish hand, and without partiality, those sources of wealth which require only the hand of industry, guided by intelligence to make them contribute to our comfort, and the means of increasing the individual and aggregate wealth.

Pacific Railroad.

To the Editor of the Ottawa TIMES:

SIR,—Your issue of this morning contains an article headed "British Columbia" and signed "Britannicus," which is in several respects incorrect, and calculated to mislead your readers on a subject which is at present engrossing considerable attention in British Columbia and even here, namely: the determination of the terminus on the Pacific of the proposed overland railroad.

I am not aware who "Britannicus" may be, but his object is evidently to praise up the Bentick Arm route, which everybody had forgotten, at the expense of that by Bute Inlet, and I may add in contradiction to facts. The very first assertion is a mistake, namely: that the terminus proposed by me in my application for a charter is "Bute Inlet." The words of my Bill are "Bute Inlet, or any other suitable seaport in British Columbia," and the clause could hardly have been made more comprehensive.

Britannicus next tells us that Bute Inlet is inaccessible by railway from the East, that it had been examined, and found impracticable by a Government exploring party, who reported in favour of the Bentinck Arm route, and who, on the strength of that report obtained a charter from the government. Now I can safely affirm, that the Bute Inlet route was never examined by a living soul but myself and my men. It has since been carefully surveyed, a map containing all the features of the ground, the curves and other details for a railroad, drawn up to a scale of four inches to the mile, the earthwork, cuttings and outlays carefully calculated, and the whole revised and approved by competent engineers.

Finally, Britannicus dilates on the merits of the Bentinck Arm, which, according to the same, very doubtful report is "admirably sheltered and in all respects fit, *and attractively fit*, for a great commercial depot." In answer I cannot do better than quote the description of Lieut. Palmer of the Royal Engineers, in his official report on the Bentinck Arm trail: "A large flat shoal, extending across the head of the Arm, composed of black fetid mud, supporting a rank vegetation; bare at low spring tides for about 700 yards from high water mark, and covered at high tide with from one to six feet of water; and at a distance of 800 yards from shore, terminating abruptly in a steep shelving bank, on which soundings rapidly increase to 40, and soon 70 fathoms." The whole is, moreover, subject to violent winds and powerful tides, and Captain, now Admiral Richards, Hydrographer of the Royal Navy, declared the whole navigation to be, in sailors terms, "stinking." When Britannicus talks of the attractions of the Bentinck Arm Harbour, he must surely be joking.

One thing is certain, namely, that the company he speaks of turned out a miserable failure, and that the place is now entirely deserted. Lieut. Palmer, in the above mentioned report, expressly speaks of "the geographical advantages of the Bute Inlet route over the others."

I remain, Sir, &c.,
ALFRED WADDINGTON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 31, 1871.

After routine.

CANAL COMMISSION.

Hon Mr. LANGEVIN, in reply to Mr. Mackenzie, said that the Government had closed the Canal Commission and would distribute the minority report.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The Act to amend the Act relating to duties of customs, was passed through Committee, Mr. STREET in the chair.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

The amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 29, for the prevention of corrupt practices in relation to the collection of revenue, were read a second time.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS moved the second reading of Bill No. 61, respecting weights and measures. He explained the objects of the Bill to be the defining of standards throughout the Dominion, and providing for a proper inspection of weights and measures.

After some further conversation the second reading was carried, to be referred to Committee to-morrow.

METRIC SYSTEM.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS moved the second reading of an Act to render permissive the use of the metric system of weights and measures.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON questioned the advantage of the Bill at all, if rendered permissive.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said he was following the example of England and other countries, where the result of making the Bill permissive in the first instance, and so allowing the change to be brought about gradually, had been very beneficial.

Hon. Mr. Anglin was opposed to the Bill and hoped it would not pass further than the second reading.

Second reading carried.

DOMINION NOTES, &C.

On motion of Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, the Act to provide additional facilities for the deposit of savings at interest with the security of Government; and for the issue and redemption of Dominion notes was read a second time.

CRIMINAL LAWS.

On the motion of Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER, the Act to extend to the Province of Manitoba certain of the Criminal Laws now in force in the other Provinces of the Dominion (from Senate) was read a second time.

INSPECTION LAWS.

On the motion of Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS the Act to amend and consolidate and to extend to the whole Dominion of Canada, the laws respecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee on Banking and Commerce.

EXCISE DUTIES IN MANITOBA.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. MORRIS the Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act, 1868 and to alter the duties of excise chargeable in the Province of Manitoba was read a second time.

INDIAN LANDS.

On the motion of Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER the Act to prolong for a limited time the term allowed for the redemption of rents reserved on certain Indian lands in the Township of Dundee was read a second and third time and passed.

PORT WARDEN AT QUEBEC.

On the motion of Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions for the appointment of a Port Warden at Quebec, Mr. MILLS in the Chair.

The resolutions passed through Committee, were read a second time, and a Bill was introduced and read a first time.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

On the motion of Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a Resolution declaring it to be expedient to amend the Act 33 Victoria, Chapter 40, respecting the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, Mr. MILLS in the Chair.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS explained that in winding up the affairs of the Bank the Government had found great difficulty in being unable to redeem outstanding notes and obligations of the Bank, and the object now desired to be attained was that the Government should be authorized to advance a sum not exceeding $250,000 so as to clear off all outstanding notes and claims, and wind up the whole matter. The sum advanced would be amply secured by good mortgages bearing seven per cent interest.

The resolutions passed through the Committee and a Bill was introduced.

NORTH WEST LOAN.

On the motion of Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, the House went into Committee of the whole to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to provide, that the loan of one million four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, or three hundred thousand pounds sterling, raised in England, with the guarantee of the Imperial Government for the payment of the interest thereon, under the authority of the Act of Canada, 32 and 33 *Vic.*, Cap. 1, for the purpose of paying a like sum to Hudson's Bay Company, for the purposes set forth in the said Act,—be made the next charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, after any charge thereon created or to be created thereon, under the Act of Canada passed in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, Chapter 41, for any loan for fortifications; and that further provision be made with respect to the loan first above mentioned in conformity to the requirements of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 32 and 33 *Vic.* Cap. 101, under which the guarantee of the Imperial Government was given for the payment of the interest on the said loan, Mr. MILLS in the Chair. The Resolution passed through the Committee and a Bill was introduced.

FISHING BY FOREIGN VESSELS.

On the motion of Hon. Dr. TUPPER the House went into Committee of the whole, Hon Col. GREY in the Chair to consider a Resolution declaring it expedient to amend the Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels, passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign, &c.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked whether the Government thought it expedient in consideration of the Commission now sitting at Washington, to pass a measure that might well be considered by the United States as needlessly aggressive, if not offensive. He thought the powers sought to be given to the Minister of Marine, as extraordinary and exceptional.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER was quite sure that every one must desire that the present negociations at Washington might result in rendering the provisions now proposed unnecessary, but he thought that on examination the Bill would not be found open to the objection that had been raised. It in no way increased the stringency of the law, but proposed to carry out the present law in a more convenient way by transferring to the Minister of Marine the power, now vested in the Governor in Council, to order to what port a captured vessel should be taken.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought this objectionable, for if a vessel captured at the Bay Chaleurs should be ordered to Halifax or Quebec, great hardship and injustice might ensue.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said it might be inconvenient and unsafe to take a vessel to the nearest port. No substantial change in the law was proposed but only one of convenience.

Hon. Mr. A. J. SMITH thought the change proposed very desirable, but objected to the captors receiving any pecuniary reward for a seizure.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said such an objection would only apply in case the seizing officer was a judicial officer and the principle of reward was carried out in the case of customs and other Government officers.

Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. CAMPBELL spoke as to the desirability of the proposed provisions.

The resolutions then passed through Committee, and a Bill was introduced and read a first time.

QUEBEC HARBOUR.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN the Act further to amend the Act respecting the improvement and management of the Harbour of Quebec, was read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. MORRIS the House went into Committee to consider a resolution to empower Government to treat with the Province of Ontario, for the lease or sale of Rockwwod Asylum to that Province. Hon. Col. GREY in the chair.

The resolution, after some conversation, passed through Committee, and a Bill was introduced and read a first time.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

On the motion of Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS the House went into Committee to consider the following resolution: That it is expedient in amending the Act respecting Insurance Companies, to provide for the appointment of an Inspector of Insurance Offices, to be remunerated by fees to be paid by such Companies and to be fixed by order of the Government, in Council not to exceed
for any office in any one year. Hon. Col. GREY in the chair.

The Committee afterwards rose, report to be received to-morrow.

FREDERICTON AND ST. MARY'S BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Act to incorporate this Company after being amended in Committee, was read a second and third time, and passed.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS submitted the report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

The House then rose.

AFTER RECESS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER moved the reception of the report of the Committee of the Whole on certain resolutions respecting the admission of British Columbia into Union with Canada.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that in the speech of the Hon. Minister of Militia, the statement had been made that one-third of the land in British Columbia was fit for agriculture. But it was admitted that this statement embraced the Island of Vancouver. Now, in dealing with this question, the Island must not be taken into consideration at all. From all the evidence he could obtain respecting the main land, not one-fifth of it was available for settlement by farmers, and the remaing four-fifths through which the road was likely to run, had yet to be proved good for mining purposes. It was simply absurd to put the price of that land at $1 per acre. The Hon. Minister of Customs, in his speech the other evening, had advocated entering into an obligation which he could not say the country would be able to perform. It had been said the other evening over and over again during the debate, that he (Mr. Mackenzie) had stated that he regarded the construction of the Pacific Railway as a pressing political necessity. He denied having made any such a statement. He would admit, however, that he would be willing to subject the country to some inconvenience in order to obtain communication with the Pacific through Canadian territory. He was in favour of opening up communication immediately through the country lying between the head of Lake Superior and Red River. From that point to the Rocky Mountains the way was comparatively easy and quite clear enough for the use of emigrants passing into the North West country. On the Pacific slope, there was no doubt that it would be necessary to expend large sums of money from time to time as the Financial condition of the Dominion permitted in opening up a good route to this side of the Rocky Mountains. But this country should not be bound to construct, within so short a time, such a gigantic work. The Grand Trunk had never yet paid one per cent on the capital expended on it, though passing through a well peopled country and having no scarcity of traffic, yet the hon gentlemen opposite wished to lead the House to believe that this Pacific Railway which was to run for 2,500 miles through an uninhabited wilderness, would be a paying enterprise. We had unfortunately 200 miles lying between the head of Lake Superior and Winnipeg, which was an uninhabitable desert. Now, he would recommend a cheap narrow gauge railway with steamers on the smaller lakes, as the proper means of communication with the open prairie extending west of Fort Garry and through which it would be unnecessary to construct a road for years to come. He considered this attempt as one of the most foolish things that could be imagined—and what was it for? In order to get some 10,000 people into the Union, they were actually agreeing to pay $10,000 a head on their account. Such terms argued either insane recklessness on the part of the Government and their supporters, or a painful want of patriotism, which would damage the country and the character of the hon. Minister of Militia. For thirty years to come it would be unnecessary to construct the greater portion of this line. The only part of the road which would need to be constructed immediately was in British Columbia itself (hear, hear). He would be prepared to consider that as soon as estimates of the cost, &c., should be submitted to this House. Holding these views, he moved that all the words after "that" be omitted, and the following inserted:—"That having regard to the vast importance of the question involved in the said resolution including the obligation to construct within ten years the Pacific Railway, the cost of which is estimated to exceed one hundred millions of dollars, time should be afforded to the people and representatives for consultation before coming to a final decision, and that the said resolutions should therefore be postponed till next session.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said that he had hoped after the discussion of the last three days all the arguments against this measure would have been exhausted, and that he would not be called upon to speak again. But after the remarks just made by the hon. member for Lambton, he felt called upon to make some reply. He was willing to give credit to the hon. members who opposed this measure, for sincerity. He (Sir George E.) was much surprised, at the line of argument which they had followed. He was surprised that the member for Lambton should try to meet such a great question on the mere ground of cost. He admitted that the Union was a necessity and that the railway also was a necessity, but the honorable gentleman objected to be tied down to a specified time. He objected to being bound to build a line of 2,500 miles in ten years—but in past years even when the country was new and with comparatively few resources she had built 2,000 miles in eight years. Had Canada been ruined by those works, had her agricultural interests suffered on this account. And in addition to this, Canada had built the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, itself equal to 500 miles of railway, and other large bridges in different parts of the country. Had she suffered from building those works? No It was true that the G. T. R. proprietors were not receiving so good a return as he would like. If the railway was practicable at all, every one would admit that it could well be built in ten years. If there had been any complaint it should have been that the time allowed was too long. When it had been proposed to extend the Customs Laws of Canada to Manitoba, it had been objected to as unfair, and that the people of that country were beyond the circle of Canada, and therefore a delay of three years had been allowed until the countries could be more effectively joined and connected. Let the member for Lambton and his friends read their speeches on the North West question. Then no expense was too great, no haste too much, no trouble to great, if only the North West could be acquired, but now they said don't go so fast. He wanted to get hold of the Red River country at any cost, and now from the very same mouth that had spoken of the fertility of the North West, they heard the very opposite. He had then been willing to send any number of men to obtain possession of the country.

Mr. MACKENZIE had stated his willingness to send any number of men not to acquire the country, but to establish the supremacy of law over insurrection.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER resumed the comparison of the expressions of the member for Lambton last year, and this, then he had stated distinctly that the acquisition of the North West would be the only way to obtain British Columbia, but now he did not want the Union.

Mr. MACKENZIE denied this, he was as much in favour of Union as ever.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the member for Lambton, had stated distinctly that in swallowing the Quebec scheme he had made a mistake, and now the great Reformer of Upper Canada, the representative of everything good, the representative of the great Party of Progress, said no, we must pull up, we must stop. The Government were really the Party of Progress and action, and the member for Lambton, and those who had followed him would at the next election be taken to task by their constituents for having in order to make a case against the Government made the humiliating confession that they had made a mistake in accepting the scheme of Confederation. The member for Lambton in his argument had said that between Thunder Bay and Fort Garry there was no soil and the rail way could not be built but that question could be settled by Parliament hereafter, when the railway scheme should be submitted.

Mr. MACKENZIE—What about the obligations?

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said, suppose the hon. gentleman undertook an obligation, could he be obliged to fulfil it, if he should be prevented by unforeseen circumstances. No one could be compelled to perform an impossibility. The time was too long, and the objection could only come from an economical Scotchman, and he would predict that in a very few years the hon. gentleman would be one of the most ardent supporters of the railway. He had not been sorry to lose his motion yesterday, and he was not sincere in his present proposal. That proposal was to entail a delay of seven months, what object could there be in so doing? The matter had already been discussed sufficiently, and the time was now come for settlement, and he would say that without the prospect of British Columbia, they would never have persuaded a majority of the House to consent to acquire one inch of the North West. For the sake of the member for Lambton himself he trusted his speech would not be well reported, and especially that part in which he had spoken of the character of the land in most disadvantageous terms, and yet he said he was in favour of building a railway as soon as possible. If the land was as described by the hon. member, why should a railway be built at all? He reiterated 10 years was too long, and as to the mode of building the railway that would all be submitted to Parliament, and within the next few days the Government would ask for an appropriation for the preliminary survey. He maintained that Canada was better able to-day to undertake the Pacific railway than she had been years ago to advance fifteen millions to the Grand Trunk. The whole affair of the hundred millions was a bugbear. There was no such thing as incurring that debt in a few years—it was an absurdity to make such a statement. The policy was purposely to retain the lands of the country in order to build railways and open ways of communication. Canada would not have to bear the expenditure alone. British Columbia would be represented in the House, and would be equally interested in the work. Speaking of the cost of the railway, he maintained the gentlemen on the other side had played the parts of old nurses, but the children on his side the House were not so easily frightened. He spoke of the North Pacific, quoting from a statement shewing the whole length to be 2,000 miles, and the entire estimated cost seventy-six million dollars in greenbacks. It had been objected that the estimate for the Canadian Pacific might not be correct. He admitted that, but the argument worked both ways. The cost might prove very much below the estimate, and an immense amount of land was reserved to cover it. He quoted a statement shewing the average cost of railway communication in the United States, shewing 2,600 miles of line in operation, the average cost being, in the different States, from $25,000 to $33,000 per mile. It was admitted that there was a large extent of prairie land to be crossed, and the smaller expenditure necessary there would leave means to overcome difficulties in other portions. The hon. members opposite had been sufficiently unpatriotic to represent the country as that it would never attract immigration, and he quoted from the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota speaking of the Canadian line as practicable, and the territories of the North West and British Columbia, as fertile, and the most valuable of the Continent; and yet men in this country, the leaders of their party, did their utmost to decry their country.

Mr. MACKENZIE denied that he had done anything to decry the country.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER was glad he had given the hon. member an opportunity to correct himself. He quoted from an article from an American paper, copied into the Globe, characterising the Saskatchewan country as most valuable in soil and minerals, and British Columbia as possessing rich mineral resources, magnificent climate and fine soil. It was fortunate that the truth could be ascertained even if it came from opponents. The Government had stated again and again that they themselves would not build the railway, but that it would be constructed by Companies assisted by such subsidies as would not oppress the people. It was absurd to speak of building a line to the Rocky Mountains only, a vote could not be obtained for such a purpose, but when it was proposed to extend the line to the ocean, the question assumed a very different aspect. Many great works had been accomplished in England, but what were any compared with the scheme now proposed, and he could say that already there was a motion in England to assist the measure, and there would doubtless be capitalists to take the matter in hand, and everything was in favor of the successful construction of the road. The Minister of Justice had telegraphed him to present his congratulations to his friends on the vote of yesterday.

Mr. BLAKE said the member for Lambton in his amendment had pointed out the importance of the matter the grave nature of the burden proposed to be incurred, and therefore suggested the postponement of the consideration of the matter, and it was impossible to answer those statements. Much had been heard that the railway would not cost the Dominion in cash $100,000,000, but no one attempted to deny that the railway would cost that amount and where could the money come from but from the resoucces of the country. It might be in lands and it might be in money, but the result was the same, and the only argument the Minister of Militia had used was to speak of the American lines and contrast greenbacks with gold. He complained of the system of alternate sections not being followed in the land grants. The argument seemed to be that they would not be compelled to perform impossibilities, but an honest man would fulfil an obligation, though the result might be bankruptcy. If rashly the national credit and faith were pledged to build that road in ten years, he said that any one who voted for that obligation with the mental reservation that they would not be compelled to fulfil the obligation unless such should be desirable was a base man. The spirit and the letter of the bond were alike binding, and the question was most serious. The Bill was not one that could be repealed but was an irrevocable determination to build the road in ten years whatever the hazard, whatever the results, and should they not seek to communicate with their people before arriving at this irrevocable determination. It had been urged in order to secure votes that there was a reserve power of repudiation, but if the obligation was undertaken, the people would hold themselves bound by it, and could gentlemen be prepared to meet an indignant people if they incurred this responsibility without consulting those they represented, and if gentlemen did so act, though they might go back to their people, they would not come back to that House. The question was whether the debt of the country should, at a stroke, be doubled, or whether they should have an opportunity of consulting their people before taking such a step. They had been urged to haste, but he maintained that there had been too much haste in bringing about Confederation already, and he was not anxious to ruin entirely that portion of the scheme which had been too hastily consummated. He had not heard what harm could result from postponement and as to the argument that British Columbia was hanging in the balance, he would say that while England was true to herself, the result did not lie with British Columbia, and therefore time for consideration should not be refused.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said it was a great advantage to be able to hear both sides of a question, but he could see no very great difference in the proposition of the Government and the amendment proposed. The hon. member for Lambton after his defeat last night was obliged to adopt the more successful stand which had been taken by the hon. member for Dundas. There was no talk about the necessity of this delay from the hon. gentleman opposite before this evening. It was all very well to ask for this delay now, but the scheme had been before the people and been discussed in the papers for months. The terms were published in Toronto papers three months ago, and, in fact, the Union had been talked of ever since the commencement of the Confederation. In reply to the arguments of the hon. members opposite, he said that a grant of $10,000 per mile in addition to the land grant would place the construction of the railway beyond the possibility of a doubt. There could be no difficulty in disposing of the lands at a fair price. The fertile belt was spoken of by American writers who had visited it, as being of immense extent and of great fertility. The Northern Pacific railway looked to it for a portion of their future trade. It was, therefore, in the interest of this Dominion to construct a road through our own territory to the Pacific.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL said the House should not be led away by claptrap speeches from the hon. gentleman opposite. Let them look at the facts. Here was a statement of Mr. Hind, an officer appointed by this Government, who explored the North West, and submitted his report thereon. This gentleman stated that in the whole of the fertile belt there were not 40,000,000 acres of available land. Taking a fertile belt in the Rocky Mountains which was not mentioned in that report, to contain 10,000,000 acres more, there were but 50,000,000 acres of any commercial or exchangeable value, in the North West. Where then were the Government lands to come from after granting large sections to the railway, The experience of the United States had shown that it was not in the interest of a country to grant its unsettled lands in large blocks to private companies. The proposition before the House was to give all the valuable lands of the North West to a company which was not yet formed. After the experience of English capitalists on Canadian railways, it was not likely that capital could be got to construct this railway. The money must be had in some way even at the risk of involving the Dominion in ruin. In reply to the statement of the Hon. Minister of Customs that this question had been before the public for some time, he would refer the hon. gentleman to the fyles of papers in the reading room. If he would look at them he would see that the country was startled at the gigantic proportions of this scheme. On the 27th of that month, the *ipsissima verba* of the scheme were presented to this House, and that was the first time the public had an opportunity of passing judgment on it. It was only after it was taken up and discussed in this House the other day, that it might be said to have been placed before the people. Could the hon. gentleman, then deny that delay should be granted before passing this measure. It had not been presented to the House in the constitutional manner and it was only right to give the people an opportunity to express their approval or disapproval of it.

Mr. JONES, (Leeds), said though both sides deprecated the party considerations, he had never heard a question made so completely one of party. He did not think the country was in a position to undertake the expenditure proposed. He considered the Imperial Government ought to share in the expense of any scheme for opening up the North West. He maintained that the country was not suitable for settlement, or the present population would have been much larger. He objected to the Indians being taken into account, as they had done but little good to Canada. He was in favor of the consideration of the matter being postponed and should vote for the amendment.

Mr. BOLTON, (Charlotte), in explaining the reference made to him by the Minister of Customs, said he had not charged him with making reckless statements, but that while giving him and the Government every credit for being in earnest in desiring to construct the road, he thought it very doubtful whether a company would he found to undertake it.

Mr. MACKENZIE'S amendment was then put, and the following vote take:— Yeas, 68; nays, 85.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT believed that the Government had been led into the inconceivable blunder of naming a period for the construction of the road and the amendment he was about to propose differed from others in these respects, it did not interfere with the pledge to commence the railway, and only pledged that they would use their utmost exertions to go on with the work as fast as practicable, and it need involve but a very short delay, He moved that the eleventh paragraph should be amended by inserting the words "use their utmost exertions" after the word "further."

The amendment was put and lost on the following division:—

Yeas, 7; nays, 135.

Mr. BODWELL moved in amendment to leave out all the words after "that" and insert the following: "That the proposed terms of Union with British Columbia provide for representation in the Senate by three members, and in the House of Commons by six members, while its population is about 10,000, and such representation in the House of Commons is enormously in excess of the proper number according to the population, and is in violation of the fundamental principles of the constitution, a principle which ought not to be disturbed without the consent of the Provinces, and that the said resolutions be referred back to a Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of reducing the number of representatives in the House of Commons."

Mr. KILLAM then moved in amendment to the amendment, that the words "while its population is about 10,000" be struck out.

Mr. KILLAM'S amendment was rejected on the following division:—

Yeas, 43; nays, 110.

Mr. BODWELL'S amendment was then put, and the vote resulted as follows: Yeas, 58; Nays, 87.

Mr. BLAKE moved in amendment to leave out all the words after "that" and insert the following: The proposed terms of Union with British Columbia, provide for the payment by the Dominion of a yearly sum of $100,000, in perpetuity, equal to the capital sum of $2,000,000, for the cession of a tract of waste land on the route of the proposed Pacific Railway, to aid in its construction while any such land required for that purpose should be ceded without charge in like manner as the lands of the Dominion are to be ceded, and that the said resolutions be referred to a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of amending the same in accordance with this resolution.

The amendment was put and the vote was as follows: Yeas, 59; Nays, 84.

The first, seconded, and third resolutions were carried.

Hon Sir GEO. E. CARTIER moved that an address, embodying the said resolutions be presented to Her Majesty, and that a Select Committee, composed, of Messrs. Tilley, Morris, Tupper, Chauveau, Ferguson, Savary, and the mover be appointed to draft such address.—Carried.

The Committee presented the draft address, which was received and read a first time, to be read a second time, at the next Session of the House.

The House adjourned at 1:45, a.m.

SATURDAY, April 1, 1871.

After routine,

Mr. CURRIER introduced a Bill to incorporate the Dominion Construction Co.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the second reading of the Bill respecting Insurance companies.

Mr. BLAKE objected to the measure, as limiting the class of securities to be deposited with the Government. He also objected to establishing a system of inspection.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS assured the hon. member that there was no disposition to limit the class of securities, but, on the contrary, to relieve companies of the necessity of depositing cash with the Government.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER moved the second reading of the Address to Her Majesty for the union of British Columbia with the Dominion.

Mr. MACKENZIE did not propose to reply to the speeches of the hon. members opposite delivered last night. They extended over a good space of time, but there was nothing in them. He merely wished to enter his protest against the extraordinary address now about to be read a second time. He, therefore, moved the following: Resolved that this House, while willing to give its best consideration to any reasonable terms of union with British Columbia, is of opinion that the terms embodied in the said address are so unreasonable and unjust to Canada that this House should not agree thereto."

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said he had not taken any part in the debates on this subject so far. He had listened with mingled pain and pleasure to the speeches of hon. members. He had heard with pain old friends of Confederation opposing this union movement. He defended the policy of the Government at considerable length, arguing that everything conspired to favor the construction of the Pacific railway. While the United States had to contend against great natural difficulties in pushing their railways to the Pacific, the territory through which the Canadian route would lie, was of great natural fertility, and presented comparatively few engineering difficulties to the construction of a railway. It gave us a pass through the Rocky Mountains 2,000 feet lower than the best pass through that chain on American territory. The hon. member for Lambton had endeavored to show that the route from Nippissing to Fort Garry was an almost impassable wilderness. Only last session the hon. member had taken a very different view of the question and had stated that the very best route to the west lay through Canadian territory North of Lakes Huron and Superior. The hon. gentleman could not say that he had heard anything to present the matter in a different light. There were then, all these favourable circumstance to aid this great enterprise, but in addition to all that, the route once opened would place Canton and Liverpool 1,000 miles nearer than by any other line of communication that could be found. The hon. member had pleaded for delay in order to submit this question to the people, but the hon. gentleman had taken the ground on a former occasion that Parliament, representing the people, could act for them in a case like this.

Mr. MACKENRIE said this was a very different matter. When the Confederation Scheme was first mooted he (Mr. Mackenzie) went before his constituents and presented the matter to them in twenty speeches held in different parts of his constituency and told them that if they were not favouracle to Confederation they might elect some one who would oppose it in Parliament, he would not.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER admitted that the honourable member for Lambton was an important member of the House, and honoured the intelligent electors who sent him to Parliament, but he did not represent the whole people, and the Confederation scheme was not submitted to the country generally. But this question had been submitted to the people of British Columbia and the terms had been accepted by them. It was not new to the people of Canada. Six months ago the Toronto *Globe* had published the terms and they had appeared in other leading papers. No objections were urged against them that he had heard of, till now. He did not believe the people were so wanting in intelligence that they would silently submit to terms which did not meet their approval without protesting against them. When a small question of duties came before this Parliament, the people who disapproved of them petitioned against them, and the Press generally discussed the question very thoroughly. It was absurd, therefore, in the face of these facts to say that the people were taken by surprise on this question, or that the scheme met with their disapproval. But if this House had accepted the position which the hon. members of the opposition wished to force the country into, they would bring discredit on this country which would probably be fraught with consequences which might be irreparable. The hon. member for Sherbrooke had raised a question as to how far this enterprise lay within our means. The hon. member had done better justice to the position of the Dominion in a former speech in which he had depicted the prosperity which Confederation had brought upon the country. It showed that the hon. member who first presented Confederation in a tangible shape, in the year 1858, had spoken with prophetic zeal when he referred to it as the great means of elevating them, not only in the political, but in the financial and commercial scale. The friends of Union might proudly point to the present position of the Dominion as irrefragable proof of the correctness of that statement for the prophecy had been more than realized. The Confederation was but a movement of yesterday, and the result already was a large surplus in the treasury after meeting all the Dominion engagements that the necessities of the local Governments required, but the Government of this Dominion could come down, and not only point to the prosperity of every one of its component parts, but, at the same time, show that this Dominion had entered on a career of financial prosperity hitherto unknown to Canada. If this had been the result in the past, what might we not expect in the future. Two years ago the hon. member for Sherbrooke, in his criticism on the budget speech, had complained of what was not in it, rather than of what it did contain, and had said that some provision should have been made for opening up the North West. He (Dr. Tupper) thought the Government deserved credit rather than censure for having adopted the suggestion (a laugh.) In reply to the objections of the hon. member for Lambton about the cost of the proposed railway, he referred to the fact that its construction would be undertaken by a private company. No one had disputed the necessity of providing means of communication with the North West in order to settle it, yet hon. gentlemen opposite complained that large grants of land should be made to any company undertaking the construction of a railway. Yet it was only by means of a railway that the country could ever be settled, and the Dominion could give infinitely better land for the purpose than the United States had offered or could now offer to American companies. The reservation of large blocks of lands, which would be greatly enhanced in value through the construction of this railway, would enable the Government to cover largely any outlay they should be called on to make. Confederation had changed the whole story of financial deficit, and had enabled the Government the other day, partly without their consent, to reduce the taxation of the country by $1,000,000—thus, too, at a time when they were constructing the Intercolonial and other kindred works and preparing to improve the canal system of the country—without embarassing the Government. He believed, also, that if this railway were built, the Northern Pacific road would either be abandoned or become a branch of the Canadian Pacific. It could never compete with our line, running as it did through a much less fertile country than our North West, and lying between our line and the Central Pacific route. This union was a question of such magnitude, when regarded in the light of the status it was going to give to this Dominion that it naturally tempted him to descant upon it. He believed God and nature had placed it in the power of this Parliament to take up this question and give us advantages in connection with becoming the great highway of communication, not only across this continent, but between Europe and Asia. The Government would be recreant to their trust if they failed to meet the wishes of this country as expressed by the majority in this Parliament and carry it forward to a successful issue (cheers).

Mr. SCATCHARD was surprised to find that in the debate on the present question there was less enthusiasm than was shown on the first scheme of Confederation, He complained that only one party to this compact, the people of British Columbia had had an opportunity of pronouncing on this subject, while the greater party of the people of Canada had received no such opportunity. Already we had the Intercolonial Railway on our hands, for which we had had to submit to increased expenditure and taxation. Yet we were told that a larger and more difficult work would not add to our burdens. A more monstrous and unreasonable proposition was never urged than that this vast road could be built without increasing the burdens of the people. He held that Confederation so far had not proved the success predicted. In various sections there were jealousy, ill-feeling and discontent in relation to this Union and three sections, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba might be cited in support of his theory that Confederation had not been very satisfactory. He saw no difference between the position of the minority in 1865, and that of the minority now. The conduct of the Government was as unreasonable and arbitrary now as then. He believed this scheme would but add to difficulties and taxation and of country, and that its ill effects would be felt for 50 years. Holding these opinions he would vote for the amendment.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON said he was prepared and desirous to see this scheme of Confederation carried to a magnificent success, and that he was prepared to go quite as far as the hon. member for Cumberland, or indeed any one, in the great scheme of Confederation, but while he claimed credit for earnestly and sincerely entertaining the desire to consummate successfully that great scheme, he could not shut his eyes to the fact that, confederation was not a machine that would run without winding, but that it contained many details which from time to time required serious consideration. When the Dominion Parliament had first assembled, the obligations of the country had been largely increased, and now all at once the whole debt of the country was to be doubled. Surely this was a serious matter, and even the Hon. Minister of Militia had termed it a "big job" though he had afterwards tried to make it a very little job. It was useless to say that the country would not be expected to accomplish impossibilities, and that no burden would be added to the people, for when they had entered into a compact, they must carry out their promise, and when they went to England to raise money they would find this obligation considered a charge on the credit of the country. Notwithstanding the glowing terms in which the grandeur of Confederation had been depicted, the fact still remained that the debt had first been increased fifty per cent, and now it was sought to be doubled. He maintained, however, that the measure of Confederation had been carried, not by the Government, but in consequence of the loyal respect of the people for the policy of the Imperial Government which was known to favor the scheme, and now the Government was breaking away if not from Imperial policy at least from Imperial aid, in proposing to carry out the work of communication alone and unassisted. If it had been the duty and the policy of the Imperial Government to aid the construction of the Intercolonial Railway it was a hundred fold their duty and policy to aid the construction of the Pacific, and he would ask the Government for what reasons they had absolved the Imperial Government from all duties in the work of consolidating British power on this continent. He referred to rumours which he said had been circulated to the effect that the Government had been greatly influenced by the presence of Capitalists and Contractors who were opposed to the Northern Pacific Railway, and who thought that if the Canadian Government would decide definitely to construct the Canadian line, it would operate strongly against the Northern Pacific, and said he could not but think that those rumours had gained weight by the utterance of the President of the Council that if the Canadian line was constructed the Northern Pacific would never get beyond Red River. That hon. gentleman had also urged as a reason for hurry in this matter, that if they did not hasten to accept the terms proposed, British Columbia might exact conditions still more difficult, but such an argument was absurd. British Columbia was a Crown colony, and if it were really, the policy of the Imperial Government, to consolidate British power on this continent, though every man in that colony might be in favor of annexation, their power to bring about such a result would be as light as a feather, it would be as nothing. If ever the British possessions on this Continent should become part of the United States, it could only be at the cannon's mouth, and as the consequence of the total ruin and prostration of British power on this continent. The same reason for hurry had been urged in the discussion on Confederation, and he very much deprecated it as tending very much to unsettle the minds of the people. These great questions should be discussed solely on their merits without the fulmination of insincerities in regard to alternatives that might ensue in case of the scheme being rejected. He had no doubt that many, hon. gentleman, had been writing to their constituents speaking of the wonderful benefits of Confederation as evinced in their being no longer a deficiency in the revenue, but a surplus of two millions, and he could not but commiserate them in having now to write that that surplus of two millions had disappeared to be replaced by a debt of one hundred millions.

Mr. RYMAL had hoped that the Government would have been forced to explain in what way the money for the railway was to be raised. He ventured to say that the Minister of Finance was not properly performing the functions of his office, in failing to explain fully the financial aspect of the matter. He feared nothing he could say would change one single vote, but he was convinced that if the question had been one of policy and not of party, the resolutions would never have been carried. Richelieu had said that many persons who, as private members might be saved, were in great danger of being damned for having wandered into public life, and if Richelieu had lived in these days and uttered those words, he (Mr. Rymal) would have been quite sure that his eyes were fixed on the gentlemen of the Canadian Government.

Mr. THOMPSON (Ontario) desired to explain why he should support the amendment, which was because no explanation had even been attempted as to how so large a debt as that proposed could be incurred without crippling most seriously the resources of the country.

Mr. MACKENZIE'S amendment was then put with the following result: Yeas, 68; Nays, 86.

On the amendment being declared lost, Hon. Sir A. T. GALT rose and said, it might be considered that the address was practically carried, but he desired before the final passage, to place on record an explanation of the terms under which the address was understood to be adopted. The Government had stated as a reason why these terms should be accepted, that it was not their intention to undertake the whole cost of the railway out of the money reserves of the Dominion, but that they proposed to do it through the intervention of companies to whom they would be prepared to give subsidies of land and money, and further that this was the understanding between themselves and the delegates from British Columbia. He therefore moved:—That the said address be not now read a second time, but that it be read a second time on Monday, and that meantime, it be resolved in accepting the terms of the Union with British Columbia, this House understands that the engagement for the construction of the Pacific Railway within ten years, is subject to the understanding had between the Government of the Dominion, and the Commissioners from British Columbia that the said railway should be constructed through the medium of private companies receiving subsidies in money and land, and that it was not intended to pledge the Dominion beyond the obligation of its money resources to the loyal and earnest prosecution of the work, without entailing undue and excessive burdens on the country.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said this amendment was equally objectionable with the others that had been moved to prevent the passing of the address, and he would announce to the House, and to the hon. member for Sherbrooke, that the Government intended and determined that this great railway should be carried out by companies, and not by the Government, and through the means principally of land grant and small money subsidies, and further that early in the ensuing week, the Government would place before the House a resolution by which to take the sense of the House with regard to the manner in which that Railway should be built, and he might announce beforehand that the determination of the Government was that, when the sense of the House had been so taken, they would carry it out more prudently with regard to the Exchequer of the country than was proposed in the amendment of the hon. member for Sherbrooke.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that the terms of the amendment were so general that he was not prepared to vote for it.

Mr. BLAKE said he must oppose the amendment not only for the reason named by the hon. member for Lambton, but because he considered that no action could put an interpretation on the terms other than that they literally contained.

Mr. BOWELL said his great objection to the amendment was that it did not go far enough for it would not prevent the Government from carrying on the Railway after its construction.

The amendment was lost, the vote being —Yeas, 7; Nays, 126.

The main motion was then carried and the address read a second time, and on the motion of

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER, the address was ordered to be engrossed, and a motion for an address to His Excellency, praying His Excellency to transmit the address to Her Majesty the Queen was carried; the address to His Excellency was ordered to be engrossed, and to be presented by such members of the House as belonged to the Privy Council.

It being six o'clock the House rose.

LOCAL NEWS.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets Ottawa. 1889-3m.

CLEAR OF ICE.—The Rideau river is clear of ice and the water is going down rapidly.

CITY COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of the City Council will be held this evening.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.—We are informed that a man residing on Dalhousie street died very suddenly, making two sudden deaths in the city on the same day.

$34,000 worth of Dry Goods still to be disposed of at reduced prices, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorans, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

An ale waggon came to grief on Saturday at the Chaudiere. The bottles were broken and the ale mixed with the unclean.

ACCIDENT.—A few days ago a young man working at a house on St. Paul street, was seriously injured by the falling of the scaffold on which he was standing. He has not yet been able to return to work.

POLICE COURT—Saturday.—Joseph Cole was brought up on the double charge of drunkenness and assault. It appears that on Friday evening, he severely bit a man's chin in a tavern in Lower Town. He was fined $10 and costs. In a case of abusive language the defendant was fined $2 and costs. A similar case was adjourned until this morning.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa, gratefully beg to acknowledge the sum of fifty dollars from the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, through Mr. W. H. Waller, in aid of the library funds of the Association.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

PUBLIC MEETING AT FITZROY.—We refer our readers to a notice in another column calling a public meeting of the freeholders of Fitzroy for the purpose of selecting a proper place for a drill shed in the township. Fitzroy is never behind in any commendable move. The meeting will be held on the 8th inst.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—Gunner Howard, No. 2 Battery O. B. G. A., who died on Saturday, will be buried this afternoon with military honors. The Brigade will parade at the drill shed in full uniform by 2 o'clock. The band is also to be in attendance. We trust that every man who possibly can turn out will be present to pay the last token of respect to a deceased comrade.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1383y

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

THE MARKET.—Saturday—The attendance on the market to-day was as usual very small. The following were the prices:

Pork, up to $10 per 100 lbs.
Beef, 7 to $8 per 100 lbs.
Veal, 10 cents per lb.
Calves, 4 to $6 each.
Fresh butter, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 16 cents per dozen.
Potatoes, 55 cents per bushel.
Oats, 63 to 65 cents per bushel.
Cabbages, 20 cents each.
Hay, in demand at from 15 to $17 per ton

☞ Secure a cheap Silk Dress at Allan McKinnons & McMorran's clearing sale.

☞ A full stock of Gentlemen's Furnishings, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorrans. Shirts made to order, warranted to fit.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE—Saturday.—A J Rousseau, W W Broman, Troy, N Y; S Pedlar, R W Gale, F E Foster, W M Orr, F Simpson, W Burk, Montreal; A Burnham, jun, Cobourg; F S Beeh, N Y, D N Wood, London, England; D C Hood, Boston; Cook, N Y; J H Hargraves, Perth; J MacLaren, Buckingham; A Lockeby, Montreal; S A Hard, Albany, N Y; J S Fry, Quebec; Assistant Controller Palmer, Quebec.

HEAVY DRAWING.—An immensely large steam boiler has been standing on Rideau Street, Sandy Hill, since early last week. It was drawn thither from the St. L. & O. Railway station, by 16 team of horses, on sleighs. The owner intended to have had it drawn to Cumberland, where he is building a steam mill, but he was forbidden taking it on to the Rideau bridge, it being supposed the latter could not bear up the great weight—about 20 tons, besides the 16 teams of horses. We understand it will be taken back to the Queen's Wharf, from whence it will be floated down the river a distance, on a raft constructed for the purpose.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About one o'clock on Saturday, one of those sad occurrences which are now-a-days so frequent, took place in this city, at the corner of Sussex and Clarence streets; a man named William Nagle, dropped down and died about 8 minutes afterwards. Deceased had been speaking to a woman and immediately on her leaving, he made an effort to cross over to the south side of Clarence street, but staggered backwards and fell, his head striking heavily on the boards of the sidewalk. He had just returned from his noon meal, and was about resuming work on Mr. McDonell's house, being erected on Sussex, opposite Clarence street. After he fell he evinced no symptoms of life other than heavy breathing. Some of those with whom he was working were present; they placed him in a sitting posture against Mr. Martineau's house, where he was immediately surrounded by a crowd whose conduct as on all similar occasions tends, at least, to retard recovery. They crowded and pushed about, no one attempting to go for a doctor until some sagacious individual announced that the man was dead, eight minutes after he fell, and no medical assistance had been sent for. When dead a doctor was sent for in a big hurry, but instead of attempting to restore life (which was beyond mortal power,) he held an inquest. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts—died from natural causes. He is, we were told, a man of family, and resided somewhere in the vicinity of the graveyard Sandy Hill.

Institute Canadien.

The Institute Canadien brought its weekly re-unions to a close on Wednesday evening last, with an entertainment in all respects so creditable that it did many a more than a passing notice.

The programme comprised a variety of vocal and instrumental selections, chiefly operatic, some of which were most admirably rendered. Where all were so good, it may seem invidious to particularize, but the *airs* 'La Primavera' of Madame Gelinas, 'La Chauteuse violee' of Miss Leprohon, the air from 'Les Dragons de Villars' of Miss Aumond; the ever fresh duo from 'Norma' by the two last mentioned ladies, and an operatic air 'La Chasse de la Veit,' by Mons. and Mad. Blain de St. Aubin, was given in a style that must have satisfied the most fastidious. The pianoforte solo by Dr. Valade, Schulhoff's 'Carnaval de Venise,' and a selection from 'L'Elisire d'Amore,' by the Misses Leprohon were also especially good.

These were followed by an address from the President, Mr. Drapeau, whose unremitting attention has contributed materially to the success of these re-unions during the past winter.

Next came a most amusing Vandeville "Un Jeune homme pressé," the performers in which (Messrs. Philion and A. and L. Olivier) showed a degree of training and knowledge of stage business rarely seen in amateurs.

After this was given, what may perhaps be considered the great success of the evening, an operata by Offenbach, "La Lacon de Chant," which was sustained by Messrs. Kimber and Blain, in a style that would have done credit to experienced artists.

A chorus by Mr. Gustave Smith, in which all the vocalists took part, concluded an entertainment that may be described as exceptionally good, reflecting much credit on those who had the management, and especially the conductor, Mr. Gustave Smith, who accompanied the vocal portion of the performance with his usual excellent taste.

[This well merited notice was unavoidably left over until this issue.]

The Bar.

A meeting of the Ottawa Bar took place on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, at the City Hall, pursuant to adjournment, G. B. L. Fellowes, Esq., Q. C., in the chair.

The chairman said before proceeding to business, that as there were some Barristers present, who had not attended the previous meeting, he thought it would be proper to state the principal—if not the only object—of the present meeting. It was to agree upon twenty-eight names in addition to the two already fixed by this Bar, for election as benchers of the Law Society. He said it was the duty of this Bar to respect all other local nominees, and that private and political objections should not be allowed to interfere therewith. The Secretary had had some correspondence on the subject, which he would now submit.

The Secretary then read a number of communications which he had received from members of the Bar in different parts of the Province in reply to the printed circular referred to at the last meeting of the Ottawa Bar, approving of its contents, and promising their support in favor of the Ottawa nominees, Mr. Fellowes and Mr. Lees, provided the Ottawa Barristers supported theirs.

The Secretary said that in accordance with these communications, and in deference to several printed circulars which he had received, he had prepared a list of the names of those for whom he thought the Barristers of this city should vote; and after some amendments it was adopted as follows: John Crawford, S. Blake, John Crickmore, M. C. Cameron, D B Read, C S Patterson, M R Vankoughnet, R A Harrison, Adam Crooks, James McLennan, Thomas Moss—eleven for Toronto. H C B Beecher, W R Meredith, Miles O'Reilly, S B Freeman, G W Burton, Rolland McDonald, Richard Miller, Geo Palmer, Robert Macfarlane, Lion Clench, John Macara—seven for the West. D'Arcy Boulton, J D Armour, John Ball, Belleville, J A Henderson, James O'Reilley, E J Senkler, G B L Fellowes, Robert Lees—eight for the East.

Martin O'Gara, Esq, then observed that the principal business for which the Bar had been called together having been settled, he had a resolution to submit which in view of the fact that every barrister of the city had had notice of this meeting, he thought would be in order. He said that as there was no doubt that the chairman, his learned friend Mr. Fellowes, was the head and leader of the Bar in the city of Ottawa, some official recognition of the fact should be placed on record, and that as such head he should be armed with power to call the several members of the Bar together when necessary. No such authority existed at present, and he thought some provision should be made. The want of such authority had long been felt. He therefore moved that this meeting, recognizing G. B. Fellowes, Esq., Queen's Counsel, as the head and leader of the Bar at Ottawa, he is hereby empowered to summon the Barristers of this city together from time to time as occasion may require, and that he be the standing chairman of any meeting held in obedience to any such summons.

R. Lees, Esq., County Crown Attorney, said that he had great pleasure in endorsing the views of his learned friend Mr. O'Gara, and in seconding the resolution. There were many subjects which the bar should discuss as a body and hoped they would frequently assemble together for the purpose. The distinguished position which his learned friend Mr. Fellowes occupied as the leading jurist in this part of the country well qualified him for the position to which the resolution pointed, and he heartily concurred in the remarks of his learned friend Mr. O'Gara on that point.

When preparing the original notice of this meeting he experienced some difficulty in not being able to give it an official form, but that difficulty would now be removed by the present resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Fellowes said the resolution had taken him by surprise, as he was not aware that such a measure would come before the meeting, but it was none the less gratifying to him on that account. He expressed his obligations for this additional mark of honour and confidence bestowed upon him by the members of the Bar of the City of Ottawa, winding up the short speech he made amid great cheering.

Moved by Horace Lapierre, Esq., seconded by H. Hick, Esq., that a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman and Secretary for their services.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. R. Lees, seconded by Mr. O'Gara, that this meeting do now adjourn *sine die*.—Carried.

The chairman then declared the meeting adjourned accordingly.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 1.

There are a large influx of country merchants here yesterday and to-day. A fine spring trade is anticipated.

Professor Goldwin Smith left last night for the Cornell University. Many friends accompanied him to the station.

The Church of England Protestants are unanimous in calling on the Mayor and Council to demand an apology from the St. Patrick's society for the late outrage on all loyal feeling by Father Buckley.

The census enumerators begin work on Monday.

In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day Pierre Crevier, notary, arraigned for setting fire to the barn of Maxime Ladouceur, in the parish of St. Martin. The prisoner is in high social standing.

The Wesleyan concert last night in the Great St. James street church, was most successful. The organist, Mr. Smith, played brilliantly, and the Methodist Church Home realized a large amount.

There was a large shove in the River to-day A flood is anticipated.

Too flour market is unchanged. Nothing doing.

Midnight Despatches.

LONDON, April 1.—A despatch from Itzehs, Denmark, announces the arrival at Gluckstratt, the capital of the Duchy of Holstein, of one thousand French soldiers released from captivity in Germany. A similar number is expected this evening. Transports are in waiting at Gluckstratt to carry them to France.

A despatch from Strasburg says that prime Bismarck has written to the Chamber of Commerce of that city, that Germany will compensate the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine at the same rate that was accorded to the inhabitants of those Provinces, when they were annexed under similar circumstances to France.

WIRS, Baden, April 1.—The Duke of Fassau has been quite ill, but has partially recovered his health.

BRUSSELLS, April 1.—The Japanese Ambassador, Furtier Muitamo Miga, and suite have arrived here, accompanied by Baron Seobald and an interpreter.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Rudolphe and Cyrille Dion played a billiard match last evening of 1500 points, French carom The game was won by Rudolphe, who at the sixty-sixth innings had scored 1501 points, to his opponent's 1105.

BERLIN, April 2.—In the Riechstag yesterday a Bill for the union of Alsace and Lorraine with the German Empire, was received and refered to a Special Committee

Heer Selkeasky moved that the Polish territories be not included in the Empire. The motion was rejected.

Bismarck explained the policy of the Government towards France. He said it was the interest of Germany to facilitate the task of Republican France.

The Emperor had decided not to interfere unless the interest of Germany were endangered, and then action would be effective.

VIENNA, April 2,—In the Reichsrath a heated debate is in progress on army matters.

There is a wide division of opinion on the proposition of the Government to raise a fresh contingent of recruits. The House yesterday repeated a motion to adjourn, and the discussion will be resumed on Monday.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The steamer 'Arcadia' sailed yesterday for Havre with nearly $650,000 worth of arms and war material, including 1,300 cases of rifles for the French army.

The *World's* Washington despatch says the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard have ordered fit for, sea immediately seven vessels, viz: the 'Wachusett,' 'Stawmas,' 'Omaha,' 'Conandaigua,' 'Minnesota,' 'Florida,' and 'Susquehanna.'

VERSAILLES, April 1.—The Government have charged General Clivehamps with the organization of troops. General Charette heads the Nationals.

A movement is on foot in Paris to disarm and disband all the battalions of Nationals which do not recognize the authority of the Committee.

The 'Cri du Peuple' demands that this proposition be speedily carried into effect in the second arrondisement.

Thiers telegraphs to the Prefects of Departments that Lyons, St. Etienne, Le Creusot, Toulouse, and Perpignon are quiet.

Semits with 900 men has defeated the insurgents at Arboone and captured their leaders.

Marsailles has recognized the regular Government.

The Commune in Paris is divided, agitated, and powerless.

The Assembly is sitting tranquilly at Versailles, and is surrounded by the best army France ever had.

LONDON, April 2, noon.—All the gates of Paris have been re-opened, except that of Passy.

The outposts of the army of Versailles on the Avenue du Neilly have been pushed within 100 yards of the ramparts. An attack in that quarter is expected. A considerable force is also concentrated on the heights of Chatillon.

The Versailles Government constantly receives reinforcements of troops, and fresh camps are established as they arrive. The army now under its control in the vicinity of Versailles consists of eight divisions of infantry and three of cavalry. All unreliable troops are sent home.

LONDON, April 2.—The Commune of Paris has ordered the elections in the arrondisements on the 5th to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of 16 of its members. The decrees issued by the Commune suppress the title and functions of Commander-in-Chief to remove Brunel and appoint Eudes delegate to Minister of War, Bergeret, Chief of Staff and Duval, Military Commander and Prefect of Police.

The reorganization of Outroi and the completion of the public buildings are contemplated.

The circulation in and about Paris is free to all persons who do not bear arms.

The exclusion of religion from the public shcools is mooted.

The rumors of fighting yesterday are false.

LONDON, April 2.—Bismarck has informed Thiers that unless the indemnity is paid before the 15th inst. 80,000 Germans will enter Paris and suppress the revolution and remain until the money is all paid.

The following despatch has just been received from Versailles:—

Several thousand National Guards, occupying the Fulneau Corberol and bridge of Neuilly, have been routed by the troops, who carried the barricades and captured many prisoners. The Nationals fled into the city. The moral effect of the affair is excellent.

The Paris committee intend to issue assignats to meet their immediate necessities. The Nationals have occupied the building of the Credit Foncier.

The party of order still hold possession of the Bank of France. The Bank, however, to save itself from being plundered, has advanced 3,000,000 francs to the insurgents.

The organization and equipment of the marching battalions on Paris is actively going on.

The army of Versailles has occupied St. Cloud and the line of the Seine.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Mot D'Ordre* has an article signed by Henri Rochefort, summoning the committee to retire and not provoke a contest with the Commune.

M. Edouard Lockroy writes to the *Rappel* that he proposed to the Assembly to recognize what had been done in Paris, to adopt an electoral law to convoke the Constitutional Assembly, and then dissolve all to prevent civil war.

The Senate demands the abolition of Prefectures, and the reduction of the members of the departments.

Paris is quiet, but the exodus of the inhabitants continues.

Versailles is crowded to overflowing, and lodgings are only to be had at fabulous prices

Saturday's Midnight.

LONDON, April 1.—A Paris despatches dated 31st inst., contains the following information The "Cri du Peuple" says the Committee will leave the Hotel de Ville for Luxembourg, the members of the Commune now administrating the affairs of their respective arrondisements

The "Rappel" publishes a letter from Gen. Luillier, complaining of the treatment he has received from the Central Committee.

M. Valigrane and Bissou are still in prison.

It is stated that letters to journals outside of Paris have been stopped.

The inhabitants continue to leave Paris, and many of the streets already look deserted.

The "Constitutionnel" newspaper was seized yesterday.

The "Verite" says Rochefort has recovered, and is coming to Paris direct.

The "Mot d'Ordre" confirms the statement.

The "Mot d'Ordre" says Bismarck has consented to the modifications of Article III of the preliminaries of peace, and allows the augmentation of the Paris army to 80,000 men.

Bismarck in his note asked Thiers to define the time in which he would accomplish the suppression of the insurrection.

PARIS April 1.—Thiers resisted the demand of the expression of the hope that he would succeed in his efforts of conciliation, and by asserting the right to judge when other measures are necessary.

At the sitting of the Commune yesterday, Le Francois was appointed President, Rigault Ferry Secretary, and M. M. Beregeret and Duval Judges. The Commune proposes to admit Foreigners to membership of the council. The flag of the Commune will be that of a universal republic. Ten Commissioners have been appointed by the Commune to take charge of the affairs as follows:—Executive, military subsistence financial justice, public security, works, trade, public service, foreign affairs and education. It has been decided that education shall be gratuitous. Compulsory and entirely secular.

The Commune has determined to depatch representatives to the various states of Europe, and especially to Prussia as soon as their future attitude is known

Communication between Paris and Versailles is interrupted. No letters or papers have passed passed between the two cities on Friday

A meeting of the merchants was held for the purpose of demanding explanations from the Commune, whereupon one of the delegates thereto responded that Rawpoul, who has had charge of the General Post Office, has fled with all the staff and materials. The service will be re-organised speedily by the Commune.

Rumour having arisen that a body of troops intended for an attack on Paris had reached Neuilly and St. Cloud, all the gates of Paris were closed and several officers of the orderly 8th Batt. of National Guards were arrested.

Journals 'Francois' and 'Electur Liberte' have ceased to appear in Paris.

The Commune has summoned Col. Challeton, who surrendered Fort Valerin to the Prussians, to appear for trial, but he refused to obey their order.

The London 'Times'' special despatch from Versailles says: Thiers pays five hundred millions of francs to the Prussians on Friday evening, and the French Government will than be allowed to receive re-inforcements from the North.

A special despatch from Paris to the London 'Telegraph' says the 13th Regiment of the Line after reconnoitering the border at Sevres and finding it deserted entered in a body, where they were received enthusiastically and fraternized by the National Guards.

Fugitives from Paris are increasing in numbers.

LONDON, April 1.—A Versailes despatch pronounces as utterly false the report telegraphed that the 13th Regiment of the line, has entered Paris, and fraternized with the National Guards.

A despatch from Paris says the Sub Central Committee has ordered two elections for Military affairs, at the same time reminding National Guards that they have the right to know all officers in whom they have lost confidence.

The Commune has seized officers for collection of taxes.

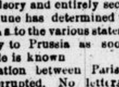
Delescluez had demanded that sittings of the Commune be made public. The proposition is approved by the *Rappel* and other journals.

The Red Flag has been hoisted on the Tuilleries and Lourre.

Telegraphic communication has been established between the Ministry, Mayors, and public buildings generally.

A despatch from Floreneo of March 31st says that Viscount Harcourt has been appointed French Ambassador to Rome, and Count Graslin Choisent comes to Florence in a similar capacity.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.



The Members of the above Association are requested to meet at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on TUESDAY, the 4th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of electing officers for the current year.

By order
W. D. O'BRIEN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, April 1. 1871 1631 2

BUILDING STONE FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a large quantity of QUARRIED STONE, for building purposes For Sale in Hull,

Apply to
G. B. MATTHEW,
Hull.

Hull, April 1, 1871 1631a

NOTICE.

We JOHN NEILL and FRANCIS O'NEILL, two two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for County of Carleton, resident within the Township of Fitzroy, having received a requisition signed by Joseph Halpenny, David McLaren, Archibald Riddell, William Dean, George Wilson, John Forbes, John Elliott, Samuel Stevinson, W. A. Sherriff, Richard Foster, Thomas Marshall, Thomas Somerville, James Fetherston, Francis Moran, Robert Walker, Charles Mohr, who are freeholders of the said Township of Fitzroy, of the said County of Carleton, having a right to vote for members to serve in the Provincial Parliament. In request of the property held by them, within the said Township; requested us to call a PUBLIC MEETING, for to select a suitable place to build a DRILL SHED, for the use of the Volunteers And whereas we have determined to comply with said requisition, now therefore, we do hereby appoint the said Meeting to be held at the TOWN HALL, on the 8th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are hereby required to take notice. And whereas the said Meeting hath been so called by us in conformity with the provisions the Act respecting Public Meetings and all person attending the same, will also be within the protection of the said Act.

All manner of persons are hereby in Her Majesty's name, most strictly charged and commanded at their peril, to take especial notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

Witness our hands at Fitzroy, this 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1871.

JOHN NEIL, J. P.
FRANCIS O'NEIL, J. P.

April 1, 1871 1631td

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to Defy Competition.

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
APPLES,
CRANBERRIES,
COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY Pine Apples.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OPPOSITE FRENCH'S CONFECTIONARY

March 31, 1871 1629

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

—FOR THE—

MILLION.

—GO TO—

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA December 22, 1870

PORTER'S BLOCK.

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS,
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

Will be cleared out at prices which will be sure to command a sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,
34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

TO TAILORS.

There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.

To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.

Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1629a

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET.

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c, Wholesale only for Country Merchants

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa
Hosiery and Gloves,
Colors and patterns assorted

SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of Thread on Spools and by the pound, Bracer, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c, &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.
Highwines, 59 O. P.
Old Rye Whisky.
Family Proof Whisky.
Malt Whisky.
Old Eureka Whisky.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Inspection Invited.

K. ARNOLD
Telegraph Building,
Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 1871 1621y

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.

Address,
"S"
TIMES Office,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.

Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to
MR. JAMES BAILIE,
Ottawa TIMES Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

FOR SALE.

THE STEAM TUG "PERRY."

Apply to
WM. MOSGROVE

Ottawa, March 23, 1871 1627tf

TO LET.

A furnished Bedroom and Parlour, with Breakfast if required.

Address B C, TIMES Office

Ottawa, March 3, 056

THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1540tJ71

TO LET OR SELL.

TWO FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to
THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau street

Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871 1/9

SEEDS,

100 BUSHELS CHOICE

CLEAN GRASS SEED,

FOR SALE

At the

TEA-POT.

Sussex street.

DUPRESNE & McGARITY.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1629 10

WANTED.

TWO FIRST-CLASS

FRENCH SALESMEN.

Apply to
T. F. CALDWELL & CO.,
Sussex Street.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626a

TO TAILORS.

A FOREMAN of First-Class experience and ability, just out from England, wants a situation as CUTTER, is fully qualified to conduct a first-class Business. Address,
T. P. CUTTER,
TIMES Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 871 1162 4tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property will be held at Private Sale for a short time and if not disposed of in that way, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given.

Lot No 44, on the south side of Manners 66 × 99, with a new Brick Residence thereon the House is large and well arranged both for comfort and convenience. The location accounted the best in the city,

Title freehold and terms easy.

Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Alice-st, with a Brick Cottage thereon, having been built but two years. A comfortable dwelling, about two blocks from the projected Depot of the Canada Central Railroad.

The title is undisputed, and the property will be sold cheap for cash.

Excellent Dwelling House and Three Acres of Land, situated on the Banks of the Canal, One and a Half Miles from the City Limits The land is excellent and well adapted for a market garden.

An excellent bargain can be had by a cash purchaser.

West half of Lot No. 9, Queen st., 33 × 99 vacant lot, 10 per cent purchase money down, balance extending over a term of ten years

Also, Lot No. 10, East Gloucester street, Lower Town, large size.

Terms of payment made easy Any further information can be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626tf

AUCTION SALE

OF ABOUT

$5,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY

—IN—

Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, April 5th, 1871,

The subscriber has been favoured with instructions from W. CHAMPNESS, Esq., to sell at the British Lion Hotel, to sell all of the property and effects in connection with his LIVERY and SALE STABLES, consisting of something over Twenty Horses, about twenty Sets of Single Harness and some two Sets Double Carriage Harness, *nearly new*, twelve Open Buggies, and Six or Eight Top Carriages, four Express Waggons, a number of Saddles, Bridles, &c. A quantity of Horse Clothing, Combs, Brushes, &c. The property is in excellent order, having only been in use about eight months; and will be sold without reserve, as the Proprietor is closing up this branch of his business.

TERMS OF SALE:

All sums under one hundred dollars cash over that amount credit will be given by furnishing approved endorsed paper.

Sale to commence at 11 a.m.

N.B.—Catalogues can be had a few days previous to the Auction.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer

Ottawa March 23, 1871. 1623tf

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Saving Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1593tf

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to 5 seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629

WHEREAS, Charles Bernier, Louis Dupresne, Joseph Millar, Thomas St John, Daniel Sorie, Louis Lockwell, has left my employ without just cause and without fulfilling their agreement with me, I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harbouring them, as I will prosecute them according to law for so doing.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Fitzroy, March 8, 1871 1611tf

FOR SALE.

A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.

For particulars, apply at the
VARIETY HALL,
34 Sparks street,

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash

JOS. McTAVALFE

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1623tf

1870 'XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,
Toilet Bottles and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's Perfumery,
Mirrors
AND FINE
Toilet Articles.

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

FERNS!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES, with Glass Domes, 3 sizes.
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS richly ornamented in colours.
BIRD CAGES. CANARY, (magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES, all Brass and Copper.
BIRD CAGES, Enamelled.
BIRD CAGES, Wood and Wire.
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS, Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out,

Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.
35 SUSSEX STREET.
H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOI

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH,
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT,
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and salt Fish.

Fresh Oysters and Lobsters always on hand.

Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1871 1481 2m

ROUSILLON VIN ROUGE,

$1.25 Per GALLON.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
ELGIN STREET

Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1871.

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY

your Cakes, Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary in the city, fancyboxes, Horns, of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures, of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.

Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage it receives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1891 1y

TAXES, TAXES.

The Public are hereby notified to pay their Taxes forthwith. Attention to this notice will save costs.

THOS. KIRBY,
Collector.

MRS. HETHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagements as Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, Union Bridge.

Ottawa January 31 1871

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.
A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80.

A

SPECIAL LINE
of
French Merinos,
very cheap.

BLACK SILKS
very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,

14 RIDEAU STREET,

Have now received a full supply of

NEW FALL GOODS

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

Ottawa, September 187

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed made by AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the Township of South Gower, in the County of Grenville, in the Province of Ontario, Yeoman, of the first part, ROSE ARCAND, of the same place, the wife of the said AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the second part, made a party thereto for the purpose of barring dower merely, and JAMES NESBET, of the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton, Yeoman, of the third part, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Law Office of MESSRS. SCOTT, ROSS & STEWART, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of FEBRUARY, instant, 1871, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the South half of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Marlborough in the County of Carleton, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less unless the principal money and interest secured by the said mortgage shall in the meantime be paid

The purchaser will accept the title as it existed at the execution of the said mortgage.

The vendor will covenant against his own acts only.

All searches, deeds, abstracts, and other charges will be at the expense of the purchaser.

W A ROSS,
Vendor's Solicitor.

1542 11

FOR ASTHMA.
and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA.

Affords Immediate Relief

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Geo. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.
Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 5s, 8s and 15s.
Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 10, 1871.

Authorized discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, February 13, 1871

RICHARD HIGMAN,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,

LATE MANAGER,

MEDICAL HALL,

SPARKS STREET,

Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.

He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Roos' Cigar Store, with entirely new stock, of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his situation.

Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

---

2 BOYS WANTED.

Wanted immediately, 2 BOYS to carry papers, must be able to read and write. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 8 1871

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

— BY —

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts' HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,

With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

— ALSO —

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

Try their TEAS.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR.

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deep Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c. &c. &c. Together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

STATEMENT

— BY THE —

Life Association of Scotland,

IN TERMS OF

CANADIAN ACT

RESPECTING INSURANCE COMPANIES,

31 VICTORIA, CAP. 48, SEC. 15, FORM D.

1.—Total Premiums received or receiveable in Canada during the year ending 5th April 1870, the date of the last balance $129,828 37

Note.—These are the full annual premiums stipulated in the Policies in Force at the end of the years mentioned under head 3 below. The cash bonus or Profits paid or allowed to the Policy-holders for the year, have not been deducted.

2.—Number and amount of Policies issued or issuable in Canada during the year. 327 for.......... $432,982 46

3.—Amount of risk in total Policies in Force in Canada at 5th April, 1870, that is, the sums assured by such Policies.......... $3,927,273 17

4. Number and amount of Policies that have become claims in Canada during the year, 14 for.......... $33,616 56

5.—Amount of Claims in Canada in suspense at 5th April 1870—that is, not proved or not payable at that date, but all since paid.......... $12,682 53

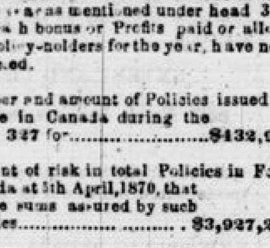
—Losses in Canada the payment of which is resisted.......... None.

(Signed) P WARDLAW,
Secretary Life Association of Scotland

Sworn before me this 16th January, 1871.
[Signed]
H L ROUTH, J. P.

JAMES PEACOCK,

FURS,



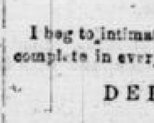
FURS FURS FURS

I beg to intimate that my FUR STOCK is now complete in every

DEPARTMENT

AN EARLY CALL IS SOLICITED

Remember the place,
33 Rideau Street.
OPPOSITE OLD STAND



TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE.—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM!

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,
Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

Offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also.

Bordeaux and other Vinegars

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee *ground* and *roasted* daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—COGNAC BRANDIES Renault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Souterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

High proof and flavor, at extremely low rices; Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.
Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sale at refiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time for bargains. 1165

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove
Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Legal.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

TRADE MARK. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY. MESSRS GABRIEL. *Dentists.* LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers,

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
The old-established Dentists,
64 Ludgate Hill, London,
And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistry on receipt of postage.

All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2awfm 1awk6m

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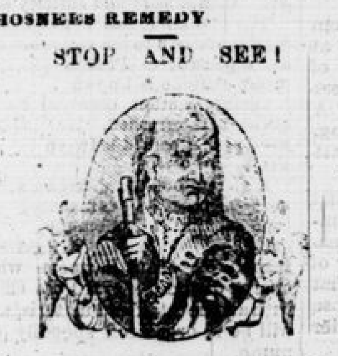
SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hecoy, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y

To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.
Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS — TRADE MARK — GARDNER MONTREAL — AND GROCERS

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impair digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardner's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.

Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.
ch .. eupore, Esq. W

Medical

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Pistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Witlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts W M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

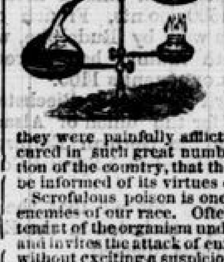
NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

Sarsaparilla,

PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA*: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

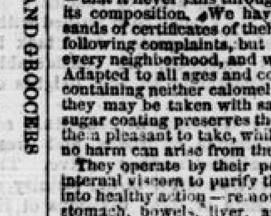
Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.

Ottawa, Feb. 21, 187 159

Miscellaneous

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.
REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reyrolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 749

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

EDGAR DOWARD, Organist, Christ Church, teacher of Organ, Piano and Singing. Residence—Sparks Street, opposite Wellington Market.

H. B. FRIPP,
ORGANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC
Residence—Elgin Street, South of Slater St
Classes for beginners at Mr Gowan's Hall Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4½ p
Ottawa, July 15th, 1870, 1310 tf

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND Manager 1131tf

---

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED

STALL-FED

BEEF AND MUTTON.

ALSO,

THEIR CELEBRATED

SPICED AND SALT ROUND,

AND

ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES,

To be had at

THEIR STALLS

Nos. 5 and 7,

BY-WARD MARKET

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Declared by Connoisseur

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally 42y1236 law

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M. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

TEAS AND WINES,

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 39, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouses complete, is now to be on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

Ottawa September 1870, 1537tf

J. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law Advocate, ... Ottawa

WRIGHT & ... Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public for Ontario and Quebec. Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.
W McKAY WRIGHT ...

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa.

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c, Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa.

R. ... Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent ... Office—Immediately opposite ... Elgin-st. 43tf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.
ROBERT LEES. JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. HARTNELL, Barrister & Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa

MOSGROVE & FALLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa
WILLIAM MOSGROVE. ... FALLON.

TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office.

Medical

DR. DICKINSON,
Residence ... Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University,] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa.

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa.

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1851

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game, &c.

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

WM. M. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Caps, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c, &c. Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

T G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

CHEAP READING,

—AT—

HAUSER'S LENDING LIBRARY

No. 42 RIDEAU STREET.

Terms of Subscription: $3 a year, in advance From non-Subscribers, Deposits will be required.

BOOKS Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

Ottawa, January 15, 1871 1565y

CANADA AND

U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Darwings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate, United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,

November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts, Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared. Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices, Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

TO LET,

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.

Also the Shop at present occupied WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,

Ottawa, Feb 16, 1871 1592tf

HAGERMAN & ROSE,

PORK PACKERS,

PORT HOPE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barreled PORK, for Sale.

February 2, 1871. 1580 2m.

THE TIMES is printed and published by The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa

JAMES BAILIFF, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1632. OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1871 PRICE—3 CENTS

Dry Goods.

1871 SPRING FASHIONS 1871

—

Grand Show Day.

—

MAGEE & RUSSELL'S

Spring and Summer Importations,

Being now complete, their Spacious SHOW and SALE ROOMS will be opened for the Season,

On THURSDAY, 30th Instant,

With a GORGEOUS DISPLAY of all the latest Fashions in

MILLINERY GOODS,
MANTLES,
MANTLES,
JACKETS,
COSTUMES, &c.

☞ M. & R. will also make a general exhibition of NOVELTIES in all the various Departments of their commodious premises

☞ Having sent a Special Buyer of Fancy Goods to the British Markets, they were enabled to procure many exclusive Novelties. Their Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods will also be found better value than heretofore.

☞ Ladies, you are most respectfully invited to view the Grandest Display of Dry Goods:

MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DOMESTICS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES
RIBBONS and LACES,
WOOLENS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DAMASKS,
REPPS,
CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,

Ever offered by us.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING.

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.
Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Grenville, To Wit.

In the matter of

DAVID MACGREGOR,

An Insolvent.

By virtue of the power invested in me as assignee of the effects of the above named Insolvent, I shall offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr JOHN GRAHAM'S HOTEL opposite the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Sixth Day of MAY, A.D., 1871, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, all the Estate, Right, Title, and interest and equity of redemption of the above named Insolvent of, in, to, and out of all those certain Parcels or Tracts of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, namely:

One hundred and thirty acres, composed of Lots, Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Eleventh Concession of the said Township of Osgoode.

Village Lot, in Kenmore—one acre—being a part of South Half, Twenty-eight in the Tenth Concession, and also, eight acres on the East side of the Road, in the Village of Kenmore, being a part of South Half Lot Twenty-Eight, in the said Tenth Concession of the Township of Osgoode.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, and further particulars on application to the undersigned.

E H WHITMARSH,
Official Assignee,

Dated at Merrickville, in the County of Grenville, this 24th day of Feb., 1871. 11tf

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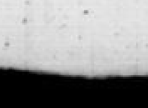


TO LET.—A First-class BRICK HOUSE, containing 10 Rooms, adjoining the residence of Major ANDERSON—Maria-st., near Bank-st. Possession immediately.

Apply S. MITFORD Chaudiere

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

—

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING:

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

☞ GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.
ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

HULL

SASH, DOOR
AND
BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Framings. Clapboards, Sheetings, Battens, Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM —OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland.

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy-Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "Times" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH.

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits; but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades all guaranteed; the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—445 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,
RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

—o—

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who e'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL's trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL's spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trial of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb
(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfact

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
11 00	......	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	......	4.00
11.00	......	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B	8.00	......	4.30
8.30	......	9.00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.00	......	7.15
8.30	......	9.00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	......	7.15
3 0	11.00	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.00	......	4.30
8.30	11.00	......	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.00	......	4.30
......	11.00	......	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	......	......
8.30	......	......	Osgoode, Russell, &c.	......	......	2.00
8.30	......	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	......	11.30
6 5	......	......	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c.	......	......	11.50
10.30	......	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c.	8.00	11.00	......
......	......	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c.	9.00	......	......
11.50	......	......	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	......	......
6.00	......	......	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	......	......	9.00
11.50	......	......	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	......	......

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Line close every Tuesday at 10.45 A.M
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser otherwise a small payment down, and the balance in from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchases.

Apply to the Proprietor,
E A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

CAUTION,

The Public are hereby cautioned from hiring or harbouring Angus McPhee and Peter Laducme, as they have left my employment without cause, and contrary to the terms of their engagement.

SAMUEL DICKSON.
Pakenham, March 18, 1871 12 3

GEO. HAYES,

Copper Plate Printer,

Bank Street, near Sparks,

CENTRE TOWN.

Visiting Cards on the shortest notice.

Ottawa December , 1870. 1544 1y

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent quality at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS.
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871 1588tf

T. BELLEMAR,

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1609 3m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

—

Special attention is directed to this Company's announcement, in regard to the

RUNNING OF TRAINS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

—

In addition to the Fast Time which it is intended to take between the

EAST AND WEST,

With close connections at all points. The line will be equipped with handsome

NEW FIRST-CLASS CARS,

Unsurpassed on the continent.

TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
Portland and Montreal in 13 Hours.
Montreal and Toronto in 13 Hours.
Stopping only at the most important Stations.

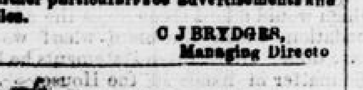
As fast as completed,

PULMAN'S
PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Will be run on the Through Trains, and the service will be performed over the entire line in a manner equal to that of any railway on this continent. Special arrangements have been made to accommodate the pleasure travel.

For further particulars see advertisements and time tables.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA

—

IMPROVED SERVICE OF TRAINS FOR THE SUMMER OF 1870.

ACCELERATION OF SPEED.

NEW CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

Portland to Montreal in 13 Hours
Montreal to Toronto in 13 Hours.

On and after JUNE 13th the new arrangements will be put in force, and trains will leave central as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express or Ogdensburgh, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west at ... 9 00 a m

NIGHT, do do ... 9 00 p m

Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate Stations ... 7 00 a m

Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate stations ... 9 00 p m

Trains for Lachine at 6 00 a m, 7 00 a m, 9 15 am, 12 noon, 1 30 p m, 4 00 p m, 5 30 p m, and 6 30 p m. The 1 30 p m Train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate stations at ... 7 1 a m

Express for Boston, via Vermont Central, at ... 9 00 a m

Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at ... 3 45 p m

Express for New York and Boston, via Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Burlington and Rutland, at ... 6 00 a m

Do do do do ... 4 00 p m

Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland and Lower Provinces at ... 1 15 p

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, and the Lower Provinces, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St Hilaire, St Hyacinthe, Upton, Acton, Richmond, Brompton Falls, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Compton, Coaticooke and Norton Mills only at 10 10 p m

Sleeping Cars on all night trains Baggage checked through.

The steamers "Chase" and "Charlotte" leave Portland for Halifax, N S, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, respectively, at 4 00 p m. They have excellent accommodations for passengers and Freight.

The International Company's Steamers running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6 10 p m for St John, N B, &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way station apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station, or at No 39, Great St James Street.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

June 3, 1870 1435

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,800,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

ORDNANCE LANDS SALE,

OTTAWA

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH, at noon, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, by James Bermingham Auctioneer, at his Sales Room, near the Market, York street, Ottawa, the undermentioned lots of land in the City of Ottawa, the former sales of which have been cancelled, under the 20th Sect, of the Act 23 Vict, Cap. 2.

Lot Nos. 31, 48, 50, 51, 52, North Side of Rideau Street.

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, West Side of Coburg Street, Lower Town.

Lots Nos. 10, 26, 34, 35, South Side of Ottawa Street, Lower Town.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, East Wurtemburg Street Lower Town.

Lot No. 5, South Anglesea Square Lower Town.

Lot No. 15, South Bolton Street, Lower Town.

Lot Nos. 50 and 51, ½ North Gloucester street, Central Town.

Lots Nos. 50 and 51, South Maria street, Central Town.

Lot No. 10, (East ½) North St Andrew Street, Lower Town.

Purchasers to pay one-tenth of the price down at the time and place of sale, and the balance in nine Annual Instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent.

Plans can be seen, and information obtained at the Office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department, and at the Auctioneers

Further particulars will be found in Hand bills, and will be given, at the time and place of sale.

By Order,
E PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, February 10th, 1871.

NEW FIRM —IN THE—

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premises 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO,
226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths.

Doeskins.

Tweeds.

Fancy Vestings.

etc. etc

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction. 16166m

---

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

—

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

☞ Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

BONUS YEAR.

—

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Nov. last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances ... £6,083,333.33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid. 2,433,333.33
Funds on hand, upwards of ... 6,570,000.00
Annual Income ... 1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the *Utmost Advantage* and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in *Largely Reducing Present Outlay*; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

☞ Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

J. & W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 13, 1871 163a

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

—

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, Proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 10, 1871 1612 3m

CANADA PACIFIC
RAILWAY.

Application will be made to Parliament, at its next Session, for the Incorporation of a Company to construct a Railway through British North America, connecting with the present Railway system of Canada, and thence to proceed to the North of Lake Superior and through the North West Territory to the Yellow or Leather Head Pass of the Rocky Mountains, there to connect with the projected Railway through British Columbia to the Pacific,—with such powers and privileges as may be necessary to carry the same into operation.

ALFRED WADDINGTON.

Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1870 1493 2m

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apply at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619a

CAUTION.

I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harboring THOS St. SERMA, as he left my employment without cause, and contrary to the time of his agreement with me.

SAMUEL DICKSON.
Pakenham, Jan. 25, 1871 10 3

PARTIES

Wishing to purchase

MOWERS OR REAPERS,

OR BOTH COMBINED,

Can be accommodated by calling on

WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK
Co. Carleton,

Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

FROM THIS DAY FORTH I change in prices of all my Wood, that is to say, best Hard Wood $4.75, Sawn $5.00; Second best Hard Wood, 4.25, Sawn $4.50.

My Saw Mill is now in constant operation and ready, and will comply in obedience to all orders

Ottawa, Dec 1871 JOHN HENRY

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

—

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 8th MARCH Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4 Mail.	No 6* Express.	No. Freight.
	A.M.	M.	P.M.	A.M
Ottawa Depart.	9.30	12.00	10.30	
Prescott Junct'n	11.40		12.50	1.00
Prescott Wharf Arrive	11.50	3.10	1.00a.m	.05p m
G. T. R.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	3 15
Toronto Arrive	11.30	.....	11,30	..
Montreal do.	.....	9.30	10.30	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Express	No. 3 Mail.	No. 5 Express.	No. 7* Accommodation.
G. T. R.	A.M	P.M.	A.M	P.M.
Toronto Depart.	....	7.30	6.00	......
Montreal do.	8.00	.....	....	8 00
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	5 45	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.25	6 00	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive	3.45	8.30	7.00	6.30

NOTE—*No. 7 will run every night, Saturdays excepted, during the Session. Passengers will find on Nos. 6 and 7 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains East and West Certain.

Also, at the Prescott Wharf with those of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and the Rome and Watertown Railways for New York Boston and all points East.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1871 1604tf

$765,000

in Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts Each ... $ 40,000
10 " " ... 20,000
20 " " ... 5,000
50 " " ... 1,000
200 " " ... 500
350 " " ... 100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each. 300 to 700
75 " " Melodians, " 75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines, " 60 to 175
500 Gold Watches, " 75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at ... $1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c.

Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On the receipt of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune, Dec 28.* "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; even tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; address

C B HARRIS & Co.
Managers.
62 Broadway, N.Y

March 14, 1871 1614 3m

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1 25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

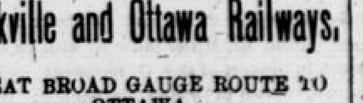
Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,
LAWRENCE and
GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY and visit the celebrated Osage Country

THE GARDEN SPOT OF KANSAS

March 11, 1871 11w 12



CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6 00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3.00 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.15 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a m arriving at Brockville at 1.41 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4 45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point at 12 00 and 9.00 p m

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

☞ Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

H ABBOTT,
Manager.

Brockville, March 8. 1871 1609tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

—

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY.

—

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran,

Will open their

MILLINERY AND MANTLE

SHOW ROOMS

—ON—

THURSDAY, March 30th,

By a GRAND DISPLAY of all New and Fashionable Shapes, in

BONNETS and HATS,
Newest Styles in MANTLES,
NEW FEATHERS,
PLUMES,
FLOWERS, &c.

They would also call attention to their large Importations of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, now complete in all Departments.

The Stock will be kept fully assorted during the Season.

New Dress Goods.
New Silks, Black and Colored.
New Tweeds and Cloths.
New Cottons.
New Prints.
New Laces, Ribbons, &c.
New Lace and Muslin Sets.
New Hosiery, Gloves.
New Carpets and House Furnishings.

The Balance of Stock purchased from Messrs. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co., at still greater reductions.

☞ Inspection invited

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN,

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

SELLING

OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street,

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

REMARKABLE CURES.

—

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m d&w

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625 y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Immense Sale—Cunningham & Lindsay.
Notice—Robert Surtees.
Prize Cattle—Wm. Slattery.
North West Territories—F. Braun.
Easter Cattle—Messrs. Satchell Bros.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1871.

Mr. A. N. Richards, Q. C., is staying at the Russell House.

The Dominion Telegraph Company have opened an office at Grafton.

The Public Accounts Committee held a meeting yesterday.

The London *Spectator*, an ultra Liberal journal says:

Canada may cede herself if she likes, after obtaining her independence by proper parliamentary address to the throne; but England will no more cede her than the United States will Maine, Santo Domingo may sell subjects, but Great Britain has not yet descended to that level.

THE ADMISSION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A few weeks ago the Toronto *Globe* declared that the Government must be prepared with "a bold and vigorous policy" with regard to the Pacific Railway; the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Mackenzie) affirmed that the admission of British Columbia is "an urgent political necessity;" but because the Dominion Government, recognizing the truth of this affirmation and being aware of the danger attendant upon delay, dare to grapple with the subject in a bold and statesmanlike manner they are now being roundly abused by the *Globe* and by the leaders of the Grit Opposition.

When the Government determined to deal with the question of British Columbian Union they were perfectly well aware that they were doing so at no small risk. Not because the feeling of the country generally is not favourable to the admission of the Pacific colonies into the Dominion, but because there are always plenty of members of both Houses ready to oppose a scheme which involves any expenditure of money, however great may be the national advantage to be derived therefrom. Had the members of the present Administration been what they are represented to be by the *Globe* and by Mr. Mackenzie, had they been men who merely valued office from a love for such honours and emoluments as may attach thereto, they might very easily have avoided the risk of overthrow which the introduction of this great and important measure undoubtedly involved, and, pleading the many large public works which must necessarily be performed, have consented to that delay of which the Opposition have suddenly declared themselves to be so earnestly in favour. By doing so they would have avoided all risk and insured for themselves a further lease of office. But instead of doing so they preferred to grapple with this momentous question, and to inaugurate a comprehensive national policy which should be likely to promote the prosperity of the country at large, and to strengthen and establish the British North American Union. Had they been "political tricksters" they would have shirked the question; being simply men who are alive to the responsibilities of their position and to the political necessities of the hour, they went to work in a straightforward business like manner to effect the solution of a problem, which every man in Canada who has devoted any time or attention to political subjects is thoroughly well assured must be solved without any further delay. How different was the position assumed by the Opposition. Although they had declared in the columns of their organ that "a bold and vigorous railway policy" was demanded, although Mr. Mackenzie had affirmed that the admission of British Columbia was "an urgent political necessity," they refused even to vote for a resolution committing the House to "use their utmost exertions" to construct the Pacific railroad, thus declaring themselves to be opposed to the Union scheme and to a Pacific railroad. We believe so far as their opinions go they are in favour of both, but what are the future destinies of half a continent in the eyes of men of Mr. Mackenzie's stamp compared with a party triumph? Nothing whatever; and therefore, at the risk of great disaster to the interests of this country and the Empire, the leaders of the Opposition sought to take advantage of the bold uncompromising policy of the Government, and, uniting with them such men as Mr. Anglin of New Brunswick, and Mr. Jones of Halifax, strove to defeat a measure which they had themselve declared to be an "urgent political necessity."

The *Globe*, in an article on the British Columbia debate, black letters the members from Ontario who, not having the fear of Mr. Brown before their eyes, were bold enough to vote in support of the Government. It asserts that their vote is not likely to be forgotten by their constituents. We hope and believe that our contemporary is correct in so asserting. We believe that the names of those who voted for the Union scheme and refused to unite with every discontented and disloyal member in the House from the other Provinces in opposing the Government, will be held in honour by the people, while those who preferred Faction to national Progress, and Party to Patriotism, will find that their line of action has been altogether at variance with public sentiment.

It should be remembered that the construction of a Pacific Railway means, in the first place, opening up a ready means of communication with Manitoba and the North West. It is amusing to find the *Globe* which up to a few days since was denouncing the Government for supineness in this matter, now blaming them for rashness, and for undertaking too much.

The article to which we have referred, is as a matter of course full of misrepresentations and erroneous statements, among which we may mention—first; the assertion that the line will cost one hundred and eighty millions of dollars; secondly that "Canada is pledged to make the line in ten years, even although it has to be paid in *hard cash to the tune of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars*;" thirdly that the Government have "proclaimed and justified the doctrine of national repudiation," the Government being represented by the *Globe* as saying to their supporters:

"Back our note, gentlemen, we will find a law in it when the creditor presents it for payment. He won't be able to do without us. Tis true he closed the bargain on a specific understanding as to the time, but if we make him renew the Bill for three, four, ten, or twenty years he can't help it. Make yourselves easy. We've no scruples of conscience in Ottawa; here at all events repudiation of a contract is no breach of faith."

In answer to the first of these assertions we may reply, that the Finance Minister mentioned one hundred millions as the maximum sum which the railroad is likely to cost, and when he did so he was not speaking at random, but based his estimate upon reliable data. At all events forty thousand dollars per mile seems to be anything but a low estimate. As to Canada being "pledged to make the line" within a certain time, to whom is she so pledged? Why to Canada herself! No one disputes that the sooner the line is built the better, but neither Canada as a whole, nor British Columbia as a portion of Canada, is likely to insist upon the road being completed sooner than the general interests of the Dominion admit. If the Pacific railroad can be completed in ten years so much the better, and we hope, and believe that it will be completed within that time.

The last of the *Globe's* misrepresentations to which we have referred is the most iniquitious and contemptible, viz: the assertion that the Government have proclaimed and justified the doctrine of national repudiation. The *Globe* talks of "political villany" but we have seldom seen or heard of anything more villanous than this its latest attempt to mislead the public.

When the Government propose that the House shall give a pledge to the country that the construction of our Pacific railroad shall be accomplished in ten years, (three times as long as it took the Americans to construct their road) they consider that they are undertaking a work which, if carried out in the manner they propose, is not difficult of accomplishment. They believe that, no unforseen accident or political complications arising to prevent it, the road will be built, and a free line of communication opened up with the interior from both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards within that time. No members of the Government have in any shape or form either directly or indirectly said a word, which "justifies the doctrine of national repudiation," and we defy the *Globe* to quote anything from the speeches made by Sir Francis Hincks and the Hon. Mr. Morris which will in any way justify its assertion. We charge the *Globe* with having wilfully perverted the meaning of the words used by these honourable gentlemen; with having knowingly distorted facts in order to mislead its readers; and, as we said before, we challenge it to the proof. It may pass our challenge by unheeded, and still repeat its falsehood with the same reckless hardihood that usually characterizes its course. Perhaps, under the circumstances, it is the best thing it can do, because its hope of success lies, not in argument or in the truth being made manifest, but in being able to garble speeches and put words in the mouths of Ministers which they never said or dreamed of saying. But we call upon those who were present when the speeches alluded to were delivered, and more especially do we call upon honourable members themselves to bear in mind what was really said, and how little foundation there is for the *Globe's* outrageous statements.—*Ex pede Herculem*—let them judge thereby as to the amount of reliance that can be placed upon any statement made by that journal.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING.

We were not surprised to hear the complaints made in the House of Commons yesterday, with regard to the unsatisfactory manner in which the Parliamentary printing is performed. It is the natural result which must follow the present mode of awarding the printing contracts. The facts are, that the present contractor receives only 12½ and 19 cents per thousand ems, while the lowest ourneyman's wages is 25 cents per thousand. There he actually loses at least 12½ cents, or 6 cents per thousand for all the work he performs, besides providing presses, type, lights, &c., for nothing! We do not pretend to say how the contractor manages to make a *profit* out of the work, but it certainly appears to us, as we think it must do to any sensible man, that such a system is really very much like offering a premium for slighting the work, for improper measurement or for some dishonest practice of the kind. Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., the former contractors were paid 28 cents per thousand. This was low enough, having only 3 cents per thousand for other expenses after paying the printers' wages, but with economy and good management some small profit might be realised. We have hitherto studiously avoided all reference to this matter, but now it has been brought before the House, we must express the hope that the present system, calculated as it is to encourage wrong doing, will be abolished. We may also be allowed to remark that Mr. Macdonald of Lunenburg was in error when he stated that there was no other office in Ottawa at which this work can be performed. Several Bills have within the last few days been brought to the office of the TIMES Printing and Publishing Company," and printed and ready for distribution within three hours.

THE SENATE.

Yesterday afternoon the resolutions respecting the admission of British Columbia into Union with Canada were proposed to the Senate by the Hon. Postmaster General, who gave a masterly exposition of the policy of the Government, in a speech of over an hour and a half's duration. He was followed by Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just, who spoke in French with great energy, and took strong ground against the passage of the resolutions at the present time. He concluded by moving an amendment: "That in the opinion of this House the further consideration of the question be postponed during the present session of Parliament in order that further consideration may be given to a question of magnitude and fraught with such importance to the people of this Dominion." The Senate resumed at half past seven, and Hon. Mr. Wilmot seconded and spoke in support of the amendment. Hon. Mr. Miller followed with an able speech in support of the Government policy, and was replied to by Hon. Mr. Sanborn. Hon. Mr. McPherson made a brief speech, presenting the case in a clear, practical way. Hon. Mr. Dever also expressed his intention of supporting the resolutions of the Government. As the hour, then, was late—nearly twelve—and other members were desirous of addressing the House, it was agreed to adjourn the debate, which will be the first order to-day. We shall publish the debate in full to-morrow.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is the best tonic in use, because it is the most physiological, being composed of ingredients absolutely essential to the development of the system. It speedily relieves Indigestion, promoting a vigorous appetite and hearty nutrition. All cases of debility arising from wasting diseases, such as Consumption and Scrofula, all diseases of the skin, diseases of the blood, prostration of the nervous system, caused by protracted mental exertion, anxiety, or over-work, will obtain immediate relief frequently, beginning with the first dose. It is a delightful cordial to take, and its use may be protracted for an indefinite period, without becoming disagreeable to the patient. Evans, Mercer & Co Wholesale Agents, Montreal, and sold by all Druggists. 1611 1y3awk

Dominion Parliament.

FOURTH SESSION, FIRST PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*Continued*)

SATURDAY, April 1st.

AFTER RECESS.

The following Private and Local Bills were read a second and third time and passed:—

An Act to comprise in one Act the financial affairs of the Great Western Railway Company, as amended by Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines.—Hon. Mr. Cameron (Peel).

An Act concerning the Vandreuil Railway Company, as amended by Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines.—Mr. Shanly.

An Act to incorporate the Metropoliton Bank, as amended by Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.—Mr. Workman.

An Act to incorporate the Western Bank, as amended by Standing Committe on Banking and Commerce.—Mr. Killam.

On the motion of Hon. Sir F. HINCKS to go into Committee of Supply,

Hon. Mr. HOLTON called the attention of the Government to the manner in which a certain parcel of land belonging to the Dominion was leased to the Montreal Warehousing Company. The history of the land was this: In 1865 Government purchased from private parties in Montreal a lot of land adjoining the canal basin, on the recommendation of Mr. Allan, for the purpose of increasing the wharfage and shed accommodation there. For this lot the Government paid the sum of $25,000. The Warehousing Co., through Mr. Brydges, made application to Government for the purchase of the lot subsequent to confederation of the Provinces, but on the advice of the officers of the Public Works Department, the Government refused to sell it. On the 19th July, 1870, the hon. the Minister of Militia, in the absence of the Minister of Public Works, and acting for that minister, reported to the Council in favor of granting the lease of this lot to the Warehousing Company for a term of 21 years with an annual rental of $700, that being considered less than simple interest on one half the cost. This report was made to the Privy Council without being supported by any of the professional gentleman connected with the Department. One of the conditions, however, was that the Government might resume possession of the property on giving three month's notice, on condition of paying for any building that might be erected thereon subsequent to the lease of the property. He, therefore, moved an amendment to the motion to go into Committee of Supply, reciting the facts above stated, and resolving "that this House is of opinion that it is the duty of this Government to take immediate steps to resume possession for public uses, of said lot of ground."

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said he would take the full responsibility of the transaction on himself. He had no desire to shield himself behind the Minister of Militia in this matter. The action in the matter was taken while he (Mr. Langevin) was absent, but it was with his entire approval. What he had to complain of was that the hon. member for Chateauguay had not gone farther back in the history of this affair. The hon. member knew quite well that in order to arrive at the true position of affairs, it was necessary to go back further than 1865. In 1851 the Government of the day offered for sale by public auction a number of lots on the Lachine Canal basin. Some of these lots were purchased by Messrs. Hooker and Holton, and three by the Hon. John Young. A few years afterwards Messrs. Hooker and Holton sold their lots to Hon. John Young for four thousand pounds, making a very handsome profit by the transaction. The action of the Government at that time met the approval of the hon. gentleman, and was a very nice transaction for him.

Hon Mr. HOLTON felt that he must interrupt the hon. gentleman. He strongly disapproved of the sale of those lots by the Government in 1851 as a matter of public policy, but he attended the sale and purchased the lots as a merchant doing business in Montreal. He invested in them as a good speculation.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN was prepared to show the hon. member his opinion about the sale of those lots. At the time they were sold the Government still retained possession of all that land within 70 feet of the canal basin. It was then felt that it was a very great inconvenience that warehouses should be 70 feet back from the wharf, and a great deal of pressure was brought to bear upon the Department of Public Works—not to induce them to save the lands for public purposes, not on the plea that it would benefit the country, but with a view to induce the Government to sell a little more land, to give up all the land on this side of the canal basin within ten feet of the wharf. An application to the foregoing effect was made by the Hon. John Young in 1854. That gentleman now agreed with the hon. member for Chateauguay that the land should not be sold, but in 1854 he applied to the Government to purchase that same land which the Montreal Warehousing Company now asked for, a company incorporated by the Parliament, the preamble of whose Act of incorporation sets forth that the warehouses to be erected were for public purposes. The application submitted by the Hon. John Young made it appear that the wharfage accommodation would be improved by the erection of warehouses there, and that no inconvenience to the public could result. But the Hon. John Young, in sending that application, sent with it a certificate signed by Mr. Luther Holton and a large number of influential merchants and forwarders of Montreal highly approving of the scheme. His hon. friend in May 1859 thought that this whole ground should be convened with warehouses owned by his friend, the Hon. John Young, but in 1870 he found that the same land should be occupied by the Montreal Warehousing Company. He (Mr. Langevin) thought he would be able to show the hon. gentleman's opinions had changed. Moreover, the Montreal Board of Trade at the same date (1859) passed resolutions which were adopted unanimously, by which they declared their opinion that the property then in the hands of the Hon. Mr. Young, and now in those of the Montreal Warehousing Company, should be covered by warehouses, the trade requiring that accommodation. He went on to show that the property leased for 21 years to the Montreal Warehousing Company, could not be expected to yield a larger rent than $700 per annum, when coupled with the rent were the following conditions, viz: That at any time the Government could resume possession of the property on giving three month's notice, and that he wharf was to be free to all parties, and the front of the wharf should not be occupied to the exclusion of vessels belonging to third parties, which would have the right to trade and unload there without hindrance. The hon. member for Chateauguay had said that this property should not have been leased because Mr. Page recommended that it should not be leased. In matters of engineering the Government abode by the recommendations of the chief engineer, but in matters affecting trade they preferred to act with the approval of such undeniably good authorities as the forwarders of Montreal, the Montreal Board of Trader and the now hon. member for Chateauguay.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Recommendations made twelve years ago.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN—What was good twelve years ago held good now. Mr. Page objected to the leasing of this property because the wharf should be open to the public. The Order in Council reserved the right to the public to come to that wharf, to load and unload vessels there, and keep them fifteen feet back from the wharf so that carts might pass with freights.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—The street is not there, it is built over.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN—There never was a street there. The hon. member, as a citizen of Montreal, knew what steps he ought to take in the matter. The hon. gentleman complained that the price was too low. In 1856 the property was sold for four thousand pounds, and the hon. gentleman knew that when in 1859 he endeavored to induce the Government to sell that land he was endeavoring to protect his own mortgage.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—I will call the hon. gentleman to order. Since 1854, when I sold out my interest on that property to Mr. Hooker, I had no interest in that land. The hon. member should not make accusations, they are ungentlemanly.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN could not do otherwise than admit that what the hon. member had said was correct. After some explanations, he contended that Government were subsequently obliged to buy back that property purchased by the Hon. John Young to protect themselves. They held a mortgage on the property amounting to eighteen or twenty thousand dollors,—he thought the latter was the correct figure. The property was purchased at a rate higher than its actual value. He proceeded to quote the prices paid for property in proof of what he had said, and showed that land in the immediate vicinity, notably that on which Mr. Young's elevating warehouse was situated and the Seminary property at the corner, had been sold $6 to 30 cents a foot after deducting the price of the buildings. The rental paid by the Montreal Warehousing Company afforded, therefore, a fair rate of interest on the value of the property. The hon. gentleman explained that the property had not been put up for public competition. The principle had been established by other governments that property on the Lachine and other canals might be sold on valuation. He cited instances of such transactions, which had taken place while the hon. members for Hochelaga and Chateauguay were members of the Cabinet. The hon. member spoke very highly of that lot of land. The fact was however, that it had never been put to any use. The Government had leased it to the Montreal Warehouseing Company at $700 per annum, which was so much in the treasury. Besides that the Warehousing Company was erecting large warehouses, which would afford three times the accommodation which the mere wharf would have done. With these statements he left the matter in hands of the House.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the principle advanced by the member for Chateauguay, was that the Government should always sell its property by public auction, but that was not the principle of the Government, nor was it desirable that it should be. The transaction had been termed a sale, but it was not a sale, many applications had been made to Government to purchase the land, but they were refused; but afterwards, a Company was formed to carry on the business of warehousing, and the property was leased, not sold, with a view merely to meet the wants of the increasing trade of Montreal, on the condition that if the land was required for public uses, the Company should relinquish it after three months notice, and, of course, the same money would not be paid for the land on such a condition, as if it had been an absolute sale. The motion proposed that the Government should resume the property, and it had been stated that buildings had been erected, and, therefore, if the property were resumed, the Government would have to pay the value of those buildings, an expenditure for which there was no appropriation, and the Government could not assent to this proceeding merely to please the hon. member for Chateauguay.

Mr. WORKMAN maintained that a 21 years' lease was equivalent to a sale—and if there was a power of resumption, that power should be exercised.

Hon. Mr. DORION complained that any sale should be made contrary to the advice of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, and that it should have been effected privately—and said the transaction might be considered a sale as the Government could not resume possession, except under penalty of paying the value of any buildings that might be erected. He hoped the Government would be forced to accept the motion and resume possession of the property.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the Engineer's report should not have been asked for if it was not to be acted upon. The matter not only affected the merchants of Montreal but the produces of the West, and the whole matter could only be regarded as a "job." The property was certainly sold for twenty one years.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said it had been tried to be shown that the lease was a sale, but such was not the case, for the Government could resume possession at any time on three month's notice, and it was also provided that any buildings erected should be either stone or brick, and that the wharve property in front should be open to public use. The company had taken a lease of the property for warehousing, as well as Mr. L. H. Holton, who is now the hon. member for Chateauguay, and the Board of Trade had urged that that very property should be improved for that purpose, and, therefore, the wishes of the Board of Trade had been carried out. If more accommodation was necessary there was plenty of available ground in the immediate vicinity, and that ground belonged to the Government.

Mr. BLAKE opposed the action of the Government, and said they had shown no cause why the redemption clause, which they admitted, should not be acted on.

The amendment was put and the vote was: Yeas, 38; nays, 59.

Mr. BLAKE called attention to a report that Mr. Daly, one of the Census Commissioners, when visiting a place in the West—in his (Mr. Blake's) constituency—used all his influence to induce an enumerator to vote for the one who was called the Government supporter, and that in consequence of having refused to do so was refused his appointment.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN had not the slightest knowledge of the matter.

Hon. Mr. DORION thought the officers who had been guilty of such interferences should be at once dismissed.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) said that the Hon. Mr. Dorion, when a candidate for Soulanges, had himself afterwards dismissed gentlemen who had refused to vote for him.

Hon. Mr. DORION denied the statement.

Mr. JONES (Halifax) said that in Nova Scotia they were quite used to this sort of interference. At the first election for the Dominion the Customs officials had been expressely directed to vote for the Union candidate, and the same thing had been done in the late election for the Local election,—and many officials had been removed for their voting wrongly,—and he was surprised therefore that those in Ontario should think so much of a single instance. He added that the Postmaster at Guysborough had been dismissed for a similar reason. He also said that the enumerators recommended for the Halifax members had not been appointed, but those who were Government supporters were appointed in their place.

Mr. CAMPBELL dared the member for Halifax to state the real reason why the Postmaster at Guysborough had been dismissed. It had no connection with the late election, but was for inalpractices in connection with his office.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said he had received a telegram asking him to instruct the Customs officials to vote for the Union candidates at the time referred to, to which he had replied that he could in no way influence his officers, but should be pleased if they could see their way to vote for the Union candidates.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said that in the case of the list of enumerators that had been sent in, referred to by the member for Halfax, it was found that the recommendations were entirely of partizans opposed to the Government, and all that had been done was that half the recommendations had not been acted on.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON said that it was well known how Government patronage was abused, and no one, who was in a Government position, had any right to interfere in election matters, unless they expected to be turned out of their offices on another Government coming into power. He was afraid they were fast venging towards the corrupt system existing in America.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said that considering the census appointments outside the usual Government patronage, he had made recommendations, which, in the majority of cases, had been carried out.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN had written the Minister of Agriculture to ask whether he desired any information or advice in the matter of the census appointments, and had received the answer that though the Minister would be delighted to receive any advice or information, he would not feel bound to act on it. He made similar complaints of officers being dismissed for their political action.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN replied as to the reason of the dismissals referred to.

The House went into Committee, and it being 12 o'clock, immediately rose and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 3rd, 1871.

AFTER ROUTINE.

Mr D. A. MACDONALD complained of delay in printing Bills. He feared that the delay was caused by inadequacy of prices charged and paid. The efficiency and promptitude of the old arrangement were wanting.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON corroborated this statement, and pointed out that the public lost, instead of gaining, by the present system despite the nominal saving in cost.

Mr. YOUNG said the present cheap system had proved to be inefficient, just as he had predicted it would, when this matter was before the House about two years ago. As much (if not more) was paid for printing as under the old system. He thought the chairman of Printing Committee, who was present, ought to call the Committee together at as early a day as possible, and bring this question before them, so that some means might be taken to have the printing done more rapidly. He believed that the prices paid, taking all the different sections of the contract, were more than under old contract, and at the same time, the work was not done in the same way as by the old contractors. The House must have learned from experience that it would have been much better to have taken the experience of practical men, and to have given fair prices for good work (hear, hear).

M. STEPHENSON said the work was done as promptly now as ever it had been done. He thought it was unfair and unjust so far as the contractor was concerned to bring up these complaints here.

Mr. D. A. MACDONALD said he merely spoke from his own experience, and he had found very great delay in furnishing work.

Mr. SIMARD confirmed the statements of the hon. member for Glengary (Mr. D. A. Macdonald) respecting delays in printing Bills. Especially with respect to French documents, he was compelled to say that justice had not been done the House.

Mr. MACDONALD (Lunenburg) said the printer in this case had given reasons for delay which were not satisfactory. He stated two of his machines had given way. Now, such excuses should not suffice. The printer ought to have sufficient presses to take the place of those which might break. He ought also to have an adequate staff of printers. While these were reasons for dilatoriness in supplying the printing, they were not proper excuses. Hunter and Rose having had to throw up their contract, there was no establishment in the city where any printing could be done but that of Mr. Taylor. The Printing Committee therefore, were without the means of supplying the present deficiency. It was unfortunate there should be delay, but they could not help it, as the present low price had driven away competition. It was for the House to say whether the present contract should be continued till the end of the contract period of five years, or adopt a new system.

Mr. STEPHENSON said the printing was as well done now as formerly, quite as promptly, while more cheaply. The Printers were not to blame, the fault of delay not lying with them.

Mr. SIMARD had gone to the translator's office to learn the cause of delay, and had learned the Printers had more work in their hands than they could perform. The last speaker could not as a practical man say he would undertake composition at twenty-five cents a thousand ems. The translators at any rate were not responsible for the delay.

Mr. BROUSSEAU stated that the Printer had excused himself by stating he had too much work to do, and that Government sometimes insisted on their measures taking precedence. The Printing Committee should consider as to the best means of expediting the work.

The subject was dropped.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following Bills were read a second and third time and passed:

A Bill to incorporate the District of Bedford Bank.

A Bill to incorporate the Bank of Liverpool.

An Act to amend the charter of the Sun Insurance Company.

THE PROROGATION.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER in reply to Mr. Masson, of Soulanges, said that the intention of the Government was that, this House should sit every day this week, excepting on Good Friday. If the House would support the Government in despatching the public business as speedily as possible, there was an expectation that His Excellency could prorogue the House on Saturday next, but that it depended on the progress made with the business in both Houses.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he hardly needed to say that if the Government and their friends would show a less factious spirit than they had done, the business would be greatly facilitated, (laughter.) But the Government must tell the House what measures they intended to push on to completion. It was well known that there were some measures, one large one in particular, which the House had not yet had time to read, which would require long discussion in Committee as well as in this House. Then there was the Election Bill which had been postponed indefinitely without any reason that he could see. If the Government would deal with that Bill in the way he would like, perhaps it would not occupy much time, but if they did not deal with it in that spirit, it would take a great deal of time. It was of the last importance that the business should be done well, no matter what time it should take. The country did not expect them to push business through in an immature state.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said that Government intended to proceed with all the Bills on the orders of the day. To-morrow or Wednesday the Minister of Finance would be in a position to lay the supplementary estimates before the House and then there was a measure which was not yet before the House, to extend to Manitoba and British Columbia when it should come into the union the general clause of the Act relating to the Public Departments just for a short time. Then, with regard to the election law, Government intended to proceed with it. The reason why they did not press it earlier, was on account of the absence of the honourable member for Lambton, the hon. member for West Durham and other important members on the opposite side of the House.

Mr. MACKENZIE—My excuse is that I was away on election business (a laugh).

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said it was idle, from what had just been said to expect that the House should be prorogued on Saturday. Friday would be a holiday. What reason was there to suppose, then, that the supplementary estimates, which would be of unusual magnitude, coming down on Wednesday, too, could be disposed of in time to prorogue the House on Saturday. Why could not the Government say to their followers that it would be impossible to prorogue the House this week, instead of endeavoring to throw the blame of delay on those who were willing to remain any length of time, in order to discharge their duty faithfully to the country.

The subject was dropped.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY, in reply to Mr. Oliver, said that no returns of revenues collected in Manitoba had yet been received by the Government. In reply to another question as to whether the Hudson's Bay Company had paid any duties on goods imported into the North West Territory in 1870 and if so, how much, the Minister of Customs said it was difficult to get accurate returns, but he believed about $10,500 had been received in duties from the Hudson's Bay Company. These were paid for goods consumed in territory which was supposed to belong to Ontario before the acquisition of the North West by the Dominion. The amount paid to the 30th June last was $10,422.

Mr. MILLS asked if Government intended to appoint a Collector of Customs at York Factory.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY replied that the matter was under the consideration of the Government. He had a communication from the Collector of Customs at Saulte Ste Marie to the effect that collections could be made through him. During the past year $5,522 had been collected at Saulte Ste Marie on goods imported via York Factory into the Dominion.

Motion carried.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved for an Address to Her Majesty setting forth: That this House fully recognizes the duty of the Dominion to maintain order throughout the vast Territory now entrusted to its care, and also its obligation to contribute to the utmost of its power towards its own defence against foreign invasion from whatever quarter. That this House does not daire to express any opinion upon the system of concentration which they learn has now become the settled policy of Her Majesty's Government, but that nevertheless in view of the peculiar and anomalous position of Canada, lying as it does, conterminous for several thousand miles with a very powerful State, many of whose inhabitants are notoriously actuated by sentiments of bitter hostility to the British Empire—this House cannot but feel that the above policy, however just and expedient it may be as a whole, has been pushed to an extreme limit in the case of this Dominion, and that the total and precipitate withdrawal of all garrisons and munitions of war from every portion of British North America, (prior to the perfect consolidation of these extensive Provinces under one Government) is calculated to excite much uneasiness in the minds of many of Her Majesty's most faithful subjects on this Continent. He said he was aware that there were people both in the House and outside of it, who deemed it unwise to deal with a subject of this kind. He thought differently however, for if this was not a subject with which this Parliament should deal, it was idle for them to sit here. In view of the discussions in the British Parliament and the assurances of the British Government to the Canadian Government, it would be unwise for this House to shut their eyes to any part of the Imperial policy affecting this Dominion. He did not intend in the slightest degree to censure the colonial policy of great Britain. He merely wished to speak of it as affecting this colony which was admitted to occupy a different position from that of any other colony of the empire. There was no doubt that the Government of Great Britain had shown a want of vigor and zeal in protecting the honour of Canada. He contrasted the manner in which the British Government had acted when a Canadian subject had been murdered by rebels in the North West while under British authority, with the course which the Imperial Goverment pursued towards Abyssinia in the recent expedition to that country. The contrast between the policy of Great Britain to her subjects in the East and her subjects in the West was a little too marked. Then again, with regard to the Fenian invasion, the mother country had not taken up our cause as she should have done. He contrasted the manner in which the Fenian leaders had been treated by the American Government, with the treatment which the St. Albans' raiders had received at our hands. Did any one suppose that if the Ku Klux organization established headquarters in Canada, and made occasional raids into the United States (and he considered that the Ku Klux were very similar in character to the Fenians) did any one suppose that the United States Government would not have demanded reparation for the outrages without delay. The Fenian raids were the result of hostility to Great Britain and this Dominion was subjected to outrages from the Fenian organization through our position as a British Colony. He believed, therefore, that Great Britain should have taken up our cause with greater energy and promptitude than she had done, and demanded indemnification for these raids. It was hardly fair or generous for Great Britain to withdraw her troops at the time they were taken from the country. The request of this Government that a small body of troops should be left with us to serve as a rallying point in case of emergency, should not have been denied us. He had not the slightest doubt that the people of this country were competent to repel raiders on this country, but still, the Imperial Government should have left some small assistance in case of sudden attack. The fortifying of Halifax was practically useless, for the only enemy we had to fear would not take the trouble to attack us through a sea-port while much more convenient localities could be found on our frontier. He concluded by sharply criticising the policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said he desired to call the attention of the hon. mover of the resolution to the circumstance that his motion did not recite the real state of the facts. Though unfortunately the greater number of Her Majesty's troops had been withdrawn from the Dominion, they had not been withdrawn entirely, there being still the garrisons at Halifax and Quebec. As to the merits of the motion he might say that, generally, it embodied the views of the Government. The Government had availed itself of every opportunity to remonstrate against the entire withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops, and one of the express objects for which he and the member for North Lanark had visited England was for that purpose. Subsequently the Posrmaster General was deputed to press on the Imperial Government the necessity for not withdrawing the whole of the troops, and especially of continuing Quebec as a permanent garrison on the same footing as Halifax. He had been instructed to urge that Quebec was, as it were, the Gibraltar of the Continent, and that it was most important that a certain number of British troops should be stationed there. The Government would not offer any opposition to the passage of the resolution, but when the House should be in Committee on it, he hoped the mover would alter so as to correctly state the facts of the case, and he would suggest also that there should be added a clause to the effect that the House expected that Quebec would be continued permanently to be occupied by British troops. He could not, however, agree with the desponding view which the member for Lennox had taken of the question, with regard to the determination of England to maintain, with all her might, the British Flag on the Continent. Though the Government regretted the sudden withdrawal of the troops, they had, at the same time, been repeatedly assured that that withdrawal was not with a view to impress the people of Canada with the feeling that in case of need, the power of England would not be applied to the defence of their country, on the contrary, they had been informed in several despatches that the arrangement was merely for times of peace, and the Imperial Government had given repeated assurances that in case of need the power and might of England would always be ready to defend Canada. He made these remarks in order to remove any doubts on the subject that might be created in the minds of the people by the expressions of the member for Lennox. He himself, and the Government also, was quite sure that England was determined to continue the British connection, and that nothing would ever be done on the part of England which would be conducive to break up the happy tie now uniting the different parts of the Dominion.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said he should have no objection to make the alterations suggested.

The House then went into Committee to consider the resolution, Hon. Mr. BLANCHET in the chair, and rising, reported progress, and asked leave to sit to-morrow.

BEAUHARNOIS CANALS.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) moved an address for a statement of monies expended on the Beauharnois Canal. He regretted that the Canal Commission had not given this canal the attention it ought to have received. He had replied to a series of questions put to him on the subject by the Commissioners, but found on his arrival at Ottawa that his letter had not been considered. The canal had, undoubtedly, been constructed on the wrong side of the river, and he trusted the Government would ask an appropriation of money to remedy the evil.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the Government had no objection to agree to the address, as the mover said that the canal had been built on the wrong side of the river, and that the amount required for its enlargement would exceed that necessary to construct a canal on the other side. The letter written by the hon. member had been lost sight of, but the Government would take his views into consideration.

Motion carried.

CONDUCT OF SOLDIERS IN THE NORTH WEST.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) moved an address for copies of correspondence respecting the conduct of soldiers forming part of the Military Expedition.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said there was no correspondence on the subject that could be brought before the House.

Motion allowed to stand.

Orders in Council, Departmental Regulations, &c.

Mr. MILLS renewed his motion for the consideration of a resolution declaring it expedient that Orders in Council, Departmental Regulations and Proclamations of a permanent character, having the force of law, be printed each year, in the same manner as the statutes of Cannda. He hoped no objection would be made to the motion, as he was satisfied the publication of the documents would prove a great convenience.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the question was one of money, rather than anything else, and the Government would give their attention to the matter, and would show their decision when the supplementary estimates were brought down.

Mr. MACDOUGALL said when the motion was first made, he had doubted the expediency of the proposal, but from circumstances that had recently come to his knowledge, he was persuaded of the necessity of publishing all such documents. He was often surprised, however, to see how ready the House was to hand over the legislative power to the Government.

Motion allowed to stand.

PUBLICATION OF DEBATES.

Hon. Mr. BLANCHET moved an instruction to the Hon. the Speaker with other Commissioners on Internal Economy of the House to secure stenographers for the publication of debates. He said he had no fault to find with the way in which the debates were at present published in the newspapers, but he thought it was very necessary that a full official report should be published in both languages. He spoke of the anxiety of persons to become members of the House, not only on account of being able to represent the interests of their constituents, but on account of the vast amount of information to be obtained while sitting in the House. Some very important debates had taken place since Confederation, and yet it would be a matter of the greatest difficulty to ascertain the views expressed by the leading minds of the country in those debates. He hoped the motion would be adopted so that a proper account of the debates might be obtained and published in both languages.

Mr. YOUNG said there was only one way in which such an account could be economically obtained, and that was as proposed by the Printing Committee in 1868. It was most necessary that such a report should be had, and it was done in almost every other country The reputation of every member of the House rested very largely in the hands of the reporters, and it was only fair there should be an official reliable report that could not be questioned. Nothing was said in the motion as to the printing of the debates, whereas the scheme of 1868 had included the reporting and publication of the debates at an estimated cost of $12,000, and he did not think that amount too much.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said the question was one of great difficulty, inasmuch as at present no newspaper could undertake to print everything that was said. There was also the difficulty of the two languages, and if he thought that the debates could be published in both languages for $12,000 he should consider it money well spent. The debates of the Senate would have to be included and he hardly thought that $12,000 would provide any large number of copies.

Mr. DUFRESNE opposed the proposition on the ground of its cost.

Hon. Col. GREY said there was no question of the advantage to be derived from the carrying out of the proposition, as although the present reports were very fair, they could not be so full as desirable. In the Lower Provinces, reporters had been advertised for and engaged, and so the labour was properly divided, and the report obtained could not be otherwise than reliable, it being open to correction. The expense had amounted to $1,600 a Session.

Mr. MILLS said he understood from the reporters that he had no doub

order to facilitate the business of the House, but could not do so in view of the dissatisfaction that existed on the subject. The matter had been thoroughly discussed, and, no doubt, there were many arguments in favor of the law, but it was certainly not a beneficial law for Canada, however well it might have acted in other countries. The law had had a trial, and members would be able to say from their own experience what the tendency of the law had been. He believed the tendency had been highly immoral, as people were coming to believe that the discharge from an obligation was equivalent to the payment of that obligation, and the great facilities for passing through the Insolvency Court, were exceedingly injurious. As an exceptional case an Insolvency Law might be an advantage, but as a general principle it could not be justified. It did away with all stimulous to any one in embarrassed circumstances, and a man in that position instead of making every exertion to extricate himself found it much easier to take advantage of an Insolvency Act. The effect of the Act was to sap all commercial morality, and if not yet generally apparent throughout the country it would gradually become so, and the time had arrived when it might safely be abolished. He felt it his duty to press the Bill.

Mr. CURRIER thought some provision should be made for those who might now be preparing to take advantage of the Act.

Mr. COLBY did not anticipate the Bill would become law this Session, and therefore, every one would have ample notice.

Mr. ROSS (Dundas), was in favour of the measure, as many commercial transactions were carried on under the most deceptive appearances, and the Act opened the way to numbers of swindlers. Every one who contracted a debt should pay it, and not have so many facilities for escaping payment.

Mr. OLIVER in seconding the motion for the second reading of the Bill, said that though there were, at the time of the passing of the Act, many reasons in its favour, he believed it now to be entirely unnecessary. Many dishonest speculators were now able to go into business, looking forward to a sure relief in the Insolvency Act, and in this way great harm was done to the honest trader. The only classes now benefited by the Act were lawyers and assignees, and there could be no doubt of its evil effects in commercial matters, and it was very necessary in the interest of the country that it should be repealed. Unless in exceptional crisis in times of "commercial cases" a creditor should not be forced to accept a part of the amount due him.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the measure was a large one, inasmuch as it was to do away with what was now the law of the land. He thought at this time of the session the Bill had better not be pressed, and would suggest the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. COLBY said that although he had no intention to have his measure made law this session, he would very much like an expression of opinion by the House if the Leader of the Government saw no special objection.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER moved in amendment to the second reading that the debate should be adjourned till next Thursday week.

A division was had on the amendment, and resulted as follows:—Yeas 60, nays 79.

The motion for the second reading was carried.

Mr. COLBY moved that the House go into Committee on the Bill next Thursday week. He had no desire to press the House to a hasty decision on this important measure, but he would next session bring it up again, and he hoped the Act would be swept from our Statute books.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the honorable gentleman might have brought in the Bill for the purpose of trying the temper of the House, but he (Mr. Mackenzie) was not disposed to have any such step taken. He, therefore, moved in amendment that the Bill be referred to the Committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. WORKMAN hoped this law would not be annulled, for it had proved to be of great service to hundreds of unfortunate men and to their creditors. Honest men need have nothing to fear; it was only rogues against whom it was directed.

Mr. CURRIER moved in amendment, that the House go into Committee on the Bill forthwith.

Mr. SIMARD said the Bill was ruining the retail trade of the country. People who entered into business should be made to understand that they must conduct it legitimately.

After a long discussion the Bill was ruled out of order, the House having passed on another Bill on the same subject, affirming an opposite principle.

Mr. BODWELL'S Bill, to remove doubts as to the legality of certain marriages therein mentioned, was, after some discussion, discharged.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 3.

There has been a large move in the river. Navigation is expected to open about Friday.

In the Court of Review yesterday, Cornell vs British American Assurance Company, the Court unanimously dismissed the Plaintiff's action.

A public meeting was held to-night to consider the purchase of Dorchester street cemetery for a public park.

Markets unchanged.

No news.

Midnight Despatches.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The mails from Nevada contain terrible stories of the atrocious crimes committed in that State by organized bands of murderers and cutthroats.

The Virginia city *Enterprise* says that within the past ten years over 200 murders have been committed in Stoney County alone, or an average of twenty a year, and during that time but one man has been tried and hanged, so callous has public sentiment become to crime, and so poorly have the laws been administered that desperadoes became so bold at last that the prominent citizens and tax payers of Virginia lynched one as a warning to the rest.

LONDON, April 3.—A despatch from Bucharest says Prince Charles has postponed his abdication of the Throne of Roumania until the result of the elections for the Chambers is known.

FLORENCE, April 3.—The Italian Chambers have adjourned until the 12th inst.

LONDON, April 3.—A despatch from Versailles to-day, says: Marshal McMahon has been appointed commander-in-chief of the French army.

A despatch from Paris this forenoon, says: The Commune has issued a proclamation couched in the following language: Attacked by the Versailles Government, we have as a mission to protect their city, and count upon the aid of the citizens. There was a continual movement of the Communal forces during the night, and a distant cannonade was heard this morning.

A despatch from Brussels of the 3rd inst., says: The second session of the peace convention was held to-day.

LONDON, April 3.—The Paris Commune have issued a decree arraigning Thiers, Favre, Pickard, Dafleur, Simon and Pothuan before the tribunal of the people, and ordering their properties to be seized. Another decree pronounces the separation of Church and State, suppresses the religious bodies, and abolishes national property.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—There is no truth the statement that the Navy department has issued orders for fitting out of a number of vessels for immediate use service.

Yesterday's Despatches.

BERLIN, April 3.—Emperor William, in replying to the congratulatory address voted by the Reichstag, thanks that body for its loyalty and devotion, praises the heroism of the German soldiers, and points to the visible guidance of God in the events of the recent war. He says the condition of France is owing to the revolutions of 80 years, and expresses his belief that the German nationalty in Alsace and Lorraine has been merely defaced, not destroyed, during the compulsory union of those provinces with France. The Emperor concludes as follows: "Being an old man, I merely lay the foundation of an Empire which my successor must complete."

BUFFALO, April 3.—The navigation is fully open to this port.

There is still some ice in the Bay, but tug Captains guarantee to tow vessels to clear water.

The propellor *Arizona*, from Toledo, arrived on Saturday.

ly shot. The guns of Fort Valeren swept the road and the Communists fled. Twenty-five insurgents were killed and many wounded. The engagement was over at one o'clock.

The National Guards still hold Port Maillote. Battalions of artillery are hurrying up. The rappel is beating, and the ramparts are being manned. The greatest excitement prevails. The same correspondent telegraphing from Versailles April 2nd, says a crisis is near at hand, two batteries are in motion on the Paris road and the ambulances are all ready.

Bismarck has given permission for any number of troops to be massed near Paris, and says that if order is not restored in Paris by the 15th inst. the Germans will enter. This news may be accepted as reliable.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The following is an Associated Press despatch received here this morning

PARIS, April 2.—Fighting has been going on since yesterday evening at various points.

In Place de LeConcord this a. m., cannonading was distinctly audible, the sound coming from the direction of Neuilly.

The Fortress of Mont Valerien opened upon columns of the Nationals which were marching on Courbevoie, and kept up a continuous fire for several hours to prevent them from establishing themselves in a position there. The Nationals were finally compelled to retreat.

A special to the London *Times* says fighting at Courbevoie was sharp. Reports are conflicting as to which side fired the first shot. The Nationals were at first driven into Courbevoie, where they maintained themselves sometime protected by houses. They were at last shelled out by Fort Valerien, and fell back to the bridge at Neuilly where they kept up a hot fusilade. From this position they were again forced to retire, and finally withdrew into the city and shut the gates. The Versailles troops did not attempt to follow. An estimate, probably exaggerated, puts the loss of the National at 200. The Government troops shot the prisoners as rebels. The popular indignation against Versailles is terrific.

The Nationals threaten to attack Versailles. Other special despatches report that the 74th Regiment of Line came to Paris on Saturday, and fraternized with the Nationals.

LONDON, April 1.—At half past six a.m., Queen Victoria visits Napoleon at Chrislehurst to-day.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A *Tribune* Washington special says a probable termination of work of the Joint High Commission will be about last of the present month, and says that notwithstanding published assertions to contrary, there is a wide spread impression that this Commission is charged with the settlement of the Fishery question, the Alabama claims and other points of difference between the two Governments, and that the result of the Commissioners' labor will be a treaty which, on the part of England, will be operative the day it is signed, as its representatives have plenary power, but on the part of the United States the Senate will have to confirm the treaty, it is thought the treaty will contain a clause for the appointment of a Joint Commission to adjudicate the *Alabama* claims under the conditions to be decided by the present Commissioners, and that the present body will name persons to have the settlement of it. The term of the last named officers not will be very long as it will require years to settle them on any basis which by the Senate can be established, as it seems probable the Commission will adjourn before the last of this month. The President will probably call an extra session in order to consider the treaty before next December and enable settlement to be begun as soon as possible.

LOCAL NEWS.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

AUCTION SALE.—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column of our paper Mr. Rowe, Auctioneer has been instructed by Mr. Champness of the British Lion, to sell all his property in connection with his livery stable. There are a large number of horses, carriages and harness. Mr. Champness bears the name of being a good judge of horses, and has one of the best livery stables in the city. As he is closing up that branch of his business, all has to be sold, and bargains may be expected. The sale is to take place on Wednesday, (to-morrow) at 11 o'clock a.m.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

☞ Secure a cheap Silk Dress at Allan McKinnons & McMorran's clearing sale.

☞ A full stock of Gentlemen's Furnishings, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorrans. Shirts made to order, warranted to fit.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—We would beg to call the attention of the members of the above association, to the advertisement in another column calling a meeting for this evening. This being the evening for the annual election of officers for the current year, every member is requested to be present at 7:30 o'clock.

The County Court.

The County Court opened yesterday. His Honor Judge Armstrong presiding. There was only one case upon the sheet.

The Quebec Bank *vs.* Holgate Action on promissary note. Verdict for plaintiff, less interest, $122.52. Mr. Nellis, counsel for plaintiff's.

THE ASSIZES.

The Spring Assizes for the County of Carleton opened yesterday at noon, in the Music Hall, Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson presiding.

The following Grand Jurors answered to their names and were sworn:

John Ferguson,	G. H. Morgan,
James Morgan,	George Dunbar,
Henry Robillard,	William Craig,
Thomas Daly,	James Brown,
R. Armstrong,	Robert Clelland,
Alex. Mutchmore,	Andrew MacKay,
Henry Cowan,	John Jamieson,
Moses Gordon,	Samuel Potter.

John Durie, Foreman.

His Lordship, in addressing the Grand Jury said that he was happy to say that there was a very light calendar.

The Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., is Crown prosecutor.

The civil business was then proceeded with.

O'Grady *vs.* O'Grady.—A verdict of $250 was agreed to in favour of plaintiff.

Doyle *vs.* Mattice.—Verdict for plaintiff $119.50.

Sparks *vs.* Stanley.—Verdict for plaintiff.

Booth *vs.* Holbrook.—Verdict for plaintiff. 7lf

Easter Beef.

With their usual enterprise the Satchell Brothers have ready for the Easter Market some of the best beef procurable in the country; in fact we have seldom seen finer beef cattle than those which the Satchell Bros. exhibited yesterday. They have purchased the best cattle in the Guelph section of country, some of which took several prizes at late exhibitions, and as they were driven through the streets yesterday, bedecked with the insignia of the honors they had won, they attracted the attention and elicited expression of admiration from crowds, who regretted that such fine beasts should be slaughtered, but smacked their lips with epicurean gust at the thought of enjoying a steak from a dainty thigh of the same. Those whose prejudice is for mutton will be supplied with the best by calling at Messrs. Satchells' at Easter.

MR. SLATTERY

Also displayed a drove of ten splendid cattle which, though perhaps not honoured with so many marks of distinction as those we have mentioned above will, nevertheless, we are convinced, receive as enviable encomiums at the Easter table. The 'Fair Maid of Guelph, weighing 2,500 pounds, to be fairly appreciated must be tangibly examined, and for a small consideration we think Mr. Slattery would have no objection to such a procedure. They are all fine, neat, clean and healthy looking cattle. But this is needless expense of words, old connoisseurs will smell out what's good.

CITY COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of the City Council was held last evening.

On motion of Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. McDougall, E. Mortillivray and Geo. Hay, Esqs., were appointed Trustees of the Ottawa Grammar School.

Several petitions for sidewalks were referred to the Board of Works.

Ald. Martineau presented the following communication from G. H. Preston:

To the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg respectfully to address you in reference to an apparent deficiency, stated by some of your officials to exist concerning my late duties as your collector.

The report I believe shows a deficiency between the Chamberlain's books and mine of $2,707.79.

I know that such a deficiency does not exist, but on the contrary can prove by several disinterested witnesses, to the payment, on the 12th March, 1870 of $2,163 30 the amount disputed by the Chamberlain; this I shall do when the proper time arrives; the balance due on my salary of $200, added to the payment on the 12th March 1870, makes a total of $2,303.30, which deducted from the $2,707.79 would leave a balance of $403.49, this sum according to your auditors report would still be due, and if such is really the case, I would at once pay the amount.

If an error of this kind has occurred, it must be through corrections made in the rolls by the City Clerk, or his deputy, Mr. Routh, who frequently corrected errors from the Chamberlain's arrears of taxes as entered on my rolls and from wrong assessments, these must appear in the handwritting of the gentleman named, and I presume your honourable Corporation will readily make the necessary enquiry.

I always permitted alterations to be made until near the close of my duties, when J. B. Lewis, Esq., (your Solicitor) by chance came into my office at a time when Mr. Routh was making an alteration; Mr. Lewis then stated in effect, "that such alterations should not be permitted by me," and of course it was not afterwards done.

I therefore respectfully ask permission to examine the rolls, and if there are any errors of mine I shall at once make them right.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed) G. H. PRESTON.

Ottawa, 3d April, 1871.

Ald. Martineau moved, seconded by Ald. McDougall, that the communication be received and entered on the minutes, and that Mr. Preston be allowed to examine the rol's as requested.—Carried.

Ald Martineau presented the 3rd report of City Tax Collector, showing that he had already paid in $51,104 to the City Chamberlain.

Ald. Featherston complained of the conduct of the General Protestant Hospital, in refusing to receive patients affected with contagious diseases.

His Worship said he would meet the Board of the Hospital and endeavour to put things right.

A communication was read from Lieut.-Col Skinner stating that a team of riflemen was to be organized to compete at Wimbledon next year, and requesting a grant of $100 towards defraying the expenses of the same.

On motion of Ald. Mosgrove, His Worship was authorized to sign a cheque for the above amount.

Ald. Martineau read a report on the state of the Finances of the city which elicited considerable discussion.

On motion of Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. Rowe, Ald. Martineau's Financial statement was referred to the Printing Committee with directions to have it printed.

Ald. Martineau presented the report of the Auditors for 1870.

They stated that the Corporation of Ottawa had paid $20,000 more to the Government in the loan fund matter, than the City books show.

On the motion of Ald. Martineau the report was received, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

The 3rd report of the Finance Committee was received and adopted.

A petition from the City Chamberlain for an assistant, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The 6th report of the Board of Works was received and adopted.

His Lordship the Mayor in a few remarks said he was actually ashamed at the state of the streets, and hoped no time would be lost in having them cleaned. He thought now that there were so many strangers in the city, a little exertion should be made to put the streets in proper state.

The 1st report of the Market Committee, recommending among other things the striking off of $500 from the amount agreed to be paid by the Lessee for the market for 1871, was read and adopted.

A by-law was passed in virtue of which all cows found loose about the streets will be impounded.

Ald. O'Connor wished to have the parapets taken off the Sapper's Bridge, but the majority of members were too impatient to discuss the subject, and the Council adjourned.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

PRIZE CATTLE.

The subscriber would beg leave to call the attention of his freinds and the public in general to the fact of his having purchased at enormous expen

THE PRIZE HEIFER!!

"FAIR MAID OF GUELPH,"

Fed by Alex Watt, Esq., of Guelph, and weighing the enormous weight of

2,500 Pounds.

Also four extra 2 year old Steers, weighing 4,800 pounds, and four Steers fed by W. Byers, Esq., Richmond road, Nepean, and weighing the extraordinary weight of 5,400 pounds. Also four western 3 year olds fed by McKellar, of Guelph, together with two very fine Hogs, fed by John Heney, Esq., Richmond road, and weighing over 1,500.

The whole of the above stock has been purchased specially for the

EASTER MARKET,

And will be on exhibition at

MR. SLATTERY'S STALL,

Together with 12 very fine Sheep, one extraordinary Fat Calf, fed by Mr. Pritchard, of Nepean; 2 extra fine Calves, fed by Judge Lafontaine, Aylmer Road; and several other fine Lambs, fed by William Byers, Richmond road.

☞ N. B.—Don't fail to call and judge for yourselves, at Slattery's Stall, No 1, By Ward Market, Lower Town.

WM. SLATTERY

Ottawa, April 4, 1871

EASTER CATTLE.

ESSRS. SATCHELL BROS.

Have just arrived from the west, with a magnificent stock of Western Cattle, which comprise the following:—

☞ One thorough bred prize Durham Heifer, "Queen of the West," bred and fed by Mr. Watt, of Richol Co., Wellington, and which took first prize at the Provincial Show; also first prize at at the Christmas Elora Fair, 1870, at the Fergus and Guelph Fair of 1871, and at the Sweepstakes at Guelph, against all grades of cattle of any breed, and acknowledged to be the best beast in the Dominion, together with twenty Head of splendid first class Western Cattle and and one magnificent Heifer bred by J. B. Lewis.

☞ Also, Thirty Head of first class Western Sheep.

The Whole will be on Exhibition to-day, at W. Graham's City Hotel, Clarence street.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632 3

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

—OF THE—

STOCKHOLDERS of the OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

Will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, in the Village of New Edinburgh, on

SATURDAY, the 15th Day of APRIL, A.D., 1871.

at the Hour of Twelve o'clock, Noon,

For the purpose of declaring all shares in the Capital Stock of said Company, upon which any calls are remaining due and unpaid forfeited.

By order of the Directors.
ROBERT SURTEES,
Secretary.

New Edinburgh, April 3, 1871 1632 4

JENNESS' SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 9 a.m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632ti

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

After the Fifteenth day of June next, Emigrants will be sent to Fort Garry at the following rates:

TORONTO TO FORT WILLIAM.

Adults, $5; Children under 12 years, half price. 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

FORT WILLIAM TO FORT GARRY.

Emigrants, $25; Children under 12, half price, 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, $1 50 per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen, waggons, or heavy farming implements can be taken.)

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

96 miles by Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood.

532 miles by steamer from Collingwood to Fort William.

45 miles by Waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake.

310 miles broken navigation in open boats from Shebandowan Lake to North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.

95 miles by Cart or Waggon from North West Angle, Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however be furnished at cost price at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1631 4

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION

The Members of the above Association are requested to meet at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on TUESDAY, the 4th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of electing officers for the current year.

By order
W. D. O'BRIEN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, April 1, 1871 1631 2

BUILDING STONE FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a large quantity of QUARRIED STONE, for building purposes. For Sale in Hull,

Apply to
G. B. MATTHEW,
Hull.

Hull, April 1, 1871 1631a

NOTICE.

We JOHN NEIL and FRANCIS O'NEIL, two two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for County of Carleton, resident within the Township of Fitzroy, having received a requisition signed by Joseph Halpenny, David McLaren, Archibald Biddell, William Dean, George Wilson, John Forbes, John Elliott, Samuel Stevinson, W. A. Sherriff, Richard Foster, Thomas Marshall, Thomas Somerville, James Fetherston, Francis Moran, Robert Walker, Charles Moir, who are freeholders of the said Township of Fitzroy, of the said County of Carleton, having a right to vote for members to serve in the Provincial Parliament. In request of the property held by them, within the said Township; requested us to call a PUBLIC MEETING, for to select a suitable place to build a DRILL SHED, for the use of the Volunteers. And whereas we have determined to comply with said requisition, now therefore, we do hereby appoint the said Meeting to be held at the TOWN HALL, on the 8th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are hereby required to take notice. And whereas the said Meeting hath been so called by us in conformity with the provisions the Act respecting Public Meetings and all person attending the same, will also be within the protection of the said Act.

All manner of persons are hereby in Her Majesty's name, most strictly charged and commanded at their peril, to take especial notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

Witness our hands at Fitzroy, this 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1871.

JOHN NEIL, J. P.
FRANCIS O'NEIL, J. P.

April 1, 1871 21

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRAMBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season

TO ARRIVE,

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OPPOSITE FREDRICK'S CONFECTIONARY

March 31, 1871 1629

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

—FOR THE

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA. December 22, 1870

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co,

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS,
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

Will be cleared out at prices which will be sure to command a sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,
34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

TO TAILORS,

There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.

To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.

Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1629a

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET,

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only for Country Merchants.

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa.

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted.

SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa, &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boys Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa.

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department which comprises a full assortment of Fine Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c, &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.
Highwines, 50 O. P.
Old Rye Whisky.
Family Proof Whisky.
Malt Whisky.
Old Eureka Whisky.

There superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Inspection Invited.

K. ARNO
Telegraph Building,
Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 1871 1621y

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.

Address,
"S."
Times Office,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.
Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to
MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

FOR SALE.

THE STEAM TUG "PERRY."

Apply to
WM. MOSGROVE.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1627tf

TO LET.

A furnished Bedroom and Parlour, with Breakfast if required.

Address B C, TIMES Office

Ottawa, March 3, 656

THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bangs Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1540tf371

TO LET OR SELL.

TWO FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to
THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau stree

Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871 119

SEEDS,

100 BUSHELS CHOICE

CLEAN GRASS SEED,

FOR SALE

At the

TEA-POT.

Sussex street.

DUFRESNE & McGARITY.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1629 10

WANTED

TWO FIRST CLASS

FRENCH SALESMEN.

Apply to
T. F. CALDWELL & CO.,
Sussex Street.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626a

TO TAILORS.

A FOREMAN of First-Class experience and ability, just out from England, wants a situation as CUTTER, is fully qualified to conduct a first-class Business. Address,
T. P. CUTTER,
Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property will be held at Private Sale for a short time, and if not disposed of in that way, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given:

Lot No. 44, on the south side of Maria-st, 66 by 99, with a new Brick Residence thereon the House is large and well arranged both for comfort and convenience. The location is counted the best in the city.

Title freehold and terms easy.

Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Alice-st, with a Brick Cottage thereon, having been built but two years. A comfortable dwelling, and about two blocks from the projected Depot of the Canada Central Railroad.

The title is undisputed, and the property will be sold cheap for cash.

Excellent Dwelling House and Three acres of Land, situated on the Banks of the Canal, One and a Half Miles from the City Limits. The land is excellent and well adapted for a market garden.

An excellent bargain can be had by a cash purchaser.

West half of Lot No. 9, Queen-st, 33 by 99 vacant lot, 10 per cent purchase money down, balance extending over a term of ten years

Also, Lot No. 10, East Gloucester street, Lower Town, large size.

Terms of payment made easy Any further information can be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626tf

AUCTION SALE

OF ABOUT

$5,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY

—IN—

Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.,

On WEDNESDAY, April 5th, 1871,

The subscriber has been favoured with instructions from W. CHAMPNESS, Esq. to the British Lion Hotel, to sell all of the property and effects in connection with his LIVERY and SALE STABLES, consisting of something over Twenty Horses, about twenty Sets of Single Harness and some ten Sets Double Carriage Harness, *nearly new*, twelve Open Buggies, and Six or Eight Top Carriages, four Express Waggons, a number of Saddles, Bridles, &c. A quantity of Horse Clothing, Combs, Brushes, &c. The property is in excellent order, having only been in use about eight months; and will be sold without reserve, as the Proprietor is closing up this branch of his business.

TERMS OF SALE:

All sums under one hundred dollars cash over that amount credit will be given by furnishing approved endorsed paper.

Sale to commence at 11 a.m.

N.B.—Catalogues can be had a few days previous to the Auction.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer

Ottawa March 23, 1871. 1623td

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 29c

WHEREAS, Charles Bernier, Louis Dufresne, Joseph Millar, Thomas [illegible], John, Daniel Sorie, Louis Lockwell, have left my employ without just cause and without fulfilling their agreement with me. I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harbouring them, as I will prosecute them according to law for so doing.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Fitzroy, March 8, 1871 1611tf

FOR SALE.

A First-class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.

For particulars, apply at the
VARIETY HALL,
34 Sparks street.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629tf

1870 'XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases, Toilet Bottles and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's Perfumery, Mirrors AND FINE Toilet Articles.

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

FERNS!!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES, with Glass Domes, 3 sizes.
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS richly ornamented in colours
BIRD CAGES. CANARY, (magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES, all Brass and Copper.
BIRD CAGES, Enamelled.
BIRD CAGES, Wood and Wire.
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS, Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out.

Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.
35 SUSSEX STREET.
H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOI

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH,
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT,
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and salt Fish.

Fresh oysters and Lobsters always on hand.

Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1871 1581 2m

ROUSILLON VIN ROUGE,

$1.25 Per GALLON.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
ELGIN STREET

Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1871.

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY
your Cakes, Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes
Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary in the city, fancyboxes, Horns, of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures, of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.

Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
Wellington Street, Opposite the
BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage it receives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

TAXES, TAXES.

The Public are hereby notified to pay their taxes forthwith. Attention to this notice will save costs.

THOS. KIRBY,
Collector.

MRS. HETHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagements as Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, Union Bridge.

Ottawa January 23 1871

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.
A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80

A

SPECIAL LINE
of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS
very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.
It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE.

AT THE
GOLDEN LION.
R. L. JAMES & Co.

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,
24 RIDEAU STREET.

Have now received a full supply of

NEW FALL GOODS
IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS.

Ottawa, September 187

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed made by AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the Township of South Gower, in the County of Grenville, in the Province of Ontario, Yeoman, of the first part, ROSE ARCAND, of the same place, the wife of the said AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the second part, made a party thereto for the purpose of barring dower merely, and JAMES NESBET, of the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton, Yeoman, of the third part, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Law Office of MESSRS. SCOTT, ROSS & STEWART, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of FEBRUARY, instant, 1871, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the South Half of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Marlborough, in the County of Carleton, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less, unless the principal money and interest secured by the said mortgage shall in the meantime be paid.

The purchaser will accept the title as it existed at the execution of the said mortgage.

The vendor will covenant against his own acts only.

All searches, deeds, abstracts, and other charges will be at the expense of the purchaser.

W. A. ROSS,
Vendor's Solicitor.

1582 12

FOR ASTHMA.
and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,
Affords Immediate Relief

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.
Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 4s, 8s and 15s.
Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

Agents—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 10, 1871.

Authorised discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

RICHARD HIGMAN,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
LATE MANAGER,
MEDICAL HALL,
SPARKS STREET,

Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.

He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Ross' Cigar Store, with entirely new stock, of Drugs, Chemicals Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his situation.

Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

2 BOYS WANTED.

Wanted immediately, 2 BOYS to carry papers, must be able to read and write. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 8 1871

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT
TO SAVE MONEY
GO TO THE
PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,
—BY—
P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,
No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,
OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, TEAS in particular, imported, LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKEY, Gooderham & Worts' HIGHWINES OLD RYE, and PROOF, With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES, ORANGES and LEMONS, CHEESE, HAMS, and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

Try their TEAS.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,
No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanised Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Dell Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 16, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Buts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c, &c &c. together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Sienna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

STATEMENT
—BY THE—
Life Association of Scotland,
IN TERMS OF
CANADIAN ACT
RESPECTING INSURANCE COMPANIES,
31 VICTORIA, CAP. 48, SEC. 15, FORM D.

1.—Total Premiums received or receiveable in Canada during the year ending 5th April, 1870, the date of the last balance $129,828 37

Note—These are the full annual premiums stipulated in the Policies in Force at the end of the year as mentioned under head 3 below. The cash bonus or Profits paid or allowed to the Policy-holders for the year, have not been deducted.

2.—Number and amount of Policies issued or issuable in Canada during the year, 327 for $432,982 46

3.—Amount of risk in total Policies in Force in Canada at 5th April, 1870, that is, the sums assured by such Policies $3,927,272 17

4. Number and amount of Policies that have become claims in Canada during the year, 14 for $33,616 56

5.—Amount of Claims in Canada in suspense at 5th April, 1870—that is, not proved or not payable at that date, but all since paid $12,682 53

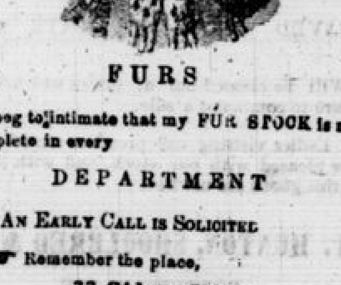
—Losses in Canada the payment of which is resisted .... None.

(Signed) P WARDLAW,
Secretary Life Association of Scotland

Sworn before me this 16th January, 1871.
[Signed]
H L ROUTH, J. P.

JAMES PEACOCK,

FURS,



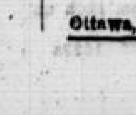
FURS

I beg to intimate that my FUR STOCK is now complete in every

DEPARTMENT

AN EARLY CALL IS SOLICITED

Remember the place,
33 Rideau Street.
OPPOSITE OLD STAND



TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,
No. 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, FirstClass.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities atmoderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRYTHEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

Defy Competition.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,
Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,
39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA
HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT
(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

Offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars.*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee *ground* and *roasted* daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—COGNAC BRANDIES Hennessy & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, a wood and bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Souterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

High proof and flavor, at extremely low prices; Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sale atrefiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or bar gains. 2165

THOMAS ISAAC,
IMPORTER
Shelf and Heavy Hardware
HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,
Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa
Cooking and Fancy Stove
Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand.

Legal.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS
TRADE MARK.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MESSRS GABRIEL.
Dentists.
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

FOR THE TEETH.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED, PREPARATIONS FOR LEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
The old-established Dentists,
64 Ludgate Hill, London,
And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 3awfm 1awk6m

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!

The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hecey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y

To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Cobourg P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sough medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.,
Warden county of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS
TRADE MARK
GARDNER MONTREAL
AND GROCERS Ottawa

GARDNER'S QUININE WINE BITTERS.

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

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GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel
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Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.
Alex Fraser, Esq., Walter Smith, Esq.
... esquire, Esq., W

Medical

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callious, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Witlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties horoughly tested, and it is conceded to be he cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts W Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

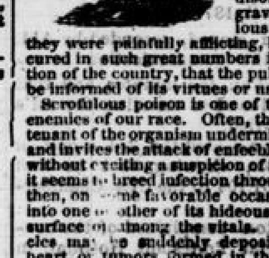
The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

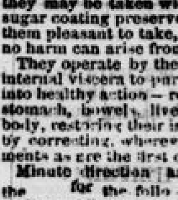
Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

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Solicitor, &c.

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Ottawa, Feb. 21, 1871 159

Miscellaneous

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ORGANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC
Residence—Elgin Street, South of Slater St
Classes for beginners at Mr Gowan's Hall Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4½ p
Ottawa, July 15th, 1870, 1410 tf

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Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

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DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Late Manager
Medical Hall,
SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

SATCHELL BROS,

BUTCHERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Beg to intimate to their customers and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand

FRESH KILLED
STALL-FED
BEEF AND MUTTON.
ALSO,
THEIR CELEBRATED
SPICED AND SALT ROUND,
AND
ROLLED BEEF FOR PARTIES,

To be had at
THEIR STALLS
Nos. 5 and 7,
BY-WARD MARKET

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally 52v1236 law

M. FOOTE & COMPANY,

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TEAS AND WINES,

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MONTREAL.

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Mascotte, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouses complete, is now to let on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to

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Ottawa September 1870. 537tf

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Office over Durie's Book Store Sparks street, Ottawa
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HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

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Medical

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N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Sparks Street
OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or Laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as it were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

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WAVERLY HOUSE,
BARRINGTON-STREET,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
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Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.
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PICKWICK HOUSE,
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Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.
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A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

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The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands in Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.
Oysters, Game etc., daily

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ESTABLISHED 1868.

WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelised Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c, &c Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

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Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,
November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
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OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices, Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

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A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.

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THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa
JAMES BAILIFF, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1633. OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871 PRICE—3 CENTS

Dry Goods.

1871 SPRING FASHIONS 1871

Grand Show Day.

MAGEE & RUSSELL'S

Spring and Summer Importations,

Being now complete, their Spacious SHOW and SALE ROOMS will be opened for the Season,

On THURSDAY, 30th Instant,

With a GORGEOUS DISPLAY of all the latest Fashions in

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☞ Ladies, you are most respectfully vited to view the Grandest Display of D Goods:

MILLINERY,
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DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DOMESTICS,
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RIBBONS and LACES,
WOOLENS,
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CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,

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Ottawa, March 29, 1871.

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Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist Com. of Agriculture an t Public Work

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LEATHER BELTING,
FINE ENGLISH HOSE,
LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

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Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

TESTIMONIAL,

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa
The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr; Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
R McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz.: His Worship the Mayor, B B HARMAN, Esq,
The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
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JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
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CAUTION.

I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harboring THOS St. SERMA, as he left my employment without cause, and contrary to the time of his agreement with me.

SAMUEL DICKSON,
Pakenham, Jan. 25, 1871 10 3

MRS. HETHERINGTON,

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Ottawa January 21 1871

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COMPRISING:

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Blick Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

☞ GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS,
ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

1870 CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,
Toilet Bottles
and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's
Perfumery,
Mirrors
AND FINE
Toilet Articles.

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland.

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "Times" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

The public of the United States and Canada have now had ever ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits; but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large and ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock but small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 3-4 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—38 and 40 Yonge Street.
Montreal—449 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who o'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The Tea-Pot, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
John Hill's trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that John Hill studies all
Who at The Rideau-St. Tea-Pot call.
May John Hill's spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with The Tea-Pot friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trial of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfact

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTUR MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY P.M.
11.00	.....	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	9.00	.....	4.00
11.00	.....	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	9.00	.....	4.30
8.30	.....	9.00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.00	.....	7.15
8.30	.....	9.00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	.....	7.15
8.30	11.00	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.00	.....	4.30
8.30	11.00	.....	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.00	.....	4.30
.....	11.00	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	.....	.....
8.30	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c	.....	.....	2.00
8.30	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	9.00	.....	11.30
6 5	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	.....	.....	11.50
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11.00	.....
.....	.....	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c	9.00	.....	.....
11.50	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	.....	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6.00
11.50	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Line close every Tuesday at 10.45 A.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

Post Office,
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser otherwise a small payment down, and the balance in from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,
R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

FROM THIS DAY FORTH I change the prices of all my Wood, that is to say, best Hard Wood $4.75, Sawn $5.00; Second best Hard Wood, 4.25, Sawn $4.50.

My Saw Mill is now in constant operation and ready, and will at all times reply in obedience to all orders

JOHN HENRY

Ottawa, De: 1871

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $400 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Bailiff, Agent,
Trust Office, Ottawa.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent quality at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS,
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871 1588f

T. BELLEMAR

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
and Wholesale Dealer
No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF

CANADA.

Special attention is directed to this Company's announcement, in regard to the

RUNNING OF TRAINS

FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

In addition to the Fast Time which it is intended to make on some lines

EAST AND WEST,

With close connections at all points. The line will be equipped with handsome

NEW FIRST-CLASS CARS,

Unsurpassed on the continent.

TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN

Portland and Montreal in 13 Hours.
Montreal and Toronto in 13 Hours.

Stopping only at the most important Stations.

As fast as completed,

PULMAN'S

PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Will be run on the Through Trains and the service will be performed over the entire line in a manner equal to that of any railway on this continent. Special arrangements have been made to accommodate the pleasure travel.

For further particulars see advertisements and time tables.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF

CANADA

IMPROVED SERVICE OF TRAINS

FOR THE SUMMER OF 1870.

ACCELERATION OF SPEED.

NEW CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

Portland to Montreal in 13 Hours
Montreal to Toronto in 13 Hours.

On and after JUNE 13th the new arrangements will be put in force, and trains will leave Montreal as follows:

GOING WEST.

Express for Ogdensburgh, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west at	9 00 a m
NIGHT, do do do	9 00 p m
Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate Stations	7 00 a m
Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate stations	5 00 p m

Trains for Lachine at 6 00 a m, 7 00 a m, 9 15 am, 12 noon, 1 30 p m, 4 00 p m, 5 30 p m, and 6 30 p m. The 1 30 p m Train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate stations at	7 1 a m
Express for Boston, via Vermont Central, at	9 00 a m
Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at	3 45 p m
Express for New York and Boston, via Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Burlington and Rutland, at	5 00 a m
Do do do do	4 00 p m
Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland and Lower Provinces at	1 15 p
Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, and the Lower Provinces, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St Hilaire, St Hyacinthe, Upton, Acton, Richmond, Brompton Falls, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Compton, Coaticooke and Norton Mills only at 10 10 p m	

Sleeping Cars on all night trains Baggage Locked through.

The steamers "Chase" and "Charlotte" leave Portland for Halifax, N S, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, respectively, at 4 00 p m. They have excellent accommodations for passengers and Freight.

The International Company's Steamers running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 5 15 p m for St John, N B, &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way station apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station, or at No 39, Great St James Street.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

June 3, 1870 1435

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.

December 19, 1870. 1541 3m

HULL

SASH, DOOR

AND

BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors,
Sashes,
Mouldings,
Framings.
Clapboards,
Sheetings,
Battens,
Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

GEO. MAYES,

Copper Plate Printer.

Bank Street, near Sparks,

CENTRE TOWN.

Visiting Cards on the shortest notice.

Ottawa December , 1870. 1544 1y

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premises 246 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets.

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO,
226 Wellington st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths,
Doeskins,
Tweeds,
Fancy Vestings,
etc., etc.

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction. 16166m

---

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

☞ Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Nov. last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY NINE British Offices transacting Less Busines.

Claims Paid for Assurances	£6,083,333 33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid.	2,433,333 33
Funds on hand, upwards of	6,570,000.00
Annual Income	1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the

Utmost Advantage and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in

Largely Reducing Present Outlay; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

☞ Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

J. & W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 13, 1871 163a

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, Proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 10, 1871 1612 3m

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Application will be made to Parliament, at its next Session, for the Incorporation of a Company to construct a Railway through British North America, connecting with the present Railway system of Canada, and thence to proceed to the North of Lake Superior and through the North West Territory to the Yellow or Leathe Head Pass of the Rocky Mountains, there to connect with the projected Railway through British Columbia to the Pacific,—with such powers and privileges as may be necessary to carry the same into operation.

ALFRED WADDINGTON.

Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1870 1493 2m

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apply at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 18... 1619a

M. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

TEAS AND WINES,

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 8th MARCH Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express. A.M.	No. 4 Mail. M.	No 6* Express. P.M	No. Freight. A.M
Ottawa Depart.	9 30	12.00	10.30	1.00
Prescott Junct'n	11.40		12.50	05 p m
Prescott Wharf Arrive	11.50	3.10	1.00 a.m	
G. T. R.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	3 15
Toronto Arrive.	11.30	.....	11,30	
Montreal do.	.....	9.30	10.30	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 8* Accommodation.
G. T. R.	A.M	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Toronto Depart.	....	7.30	6.00	.....
Montreal do.	8.00	.....	.....	8.00
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	5.45	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.25	6 00	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive.	3.45	8.30	7.00	6.30

NOTE—* *No. 7 will run every night, Saturdays excepted, during the Session. Passengers will find on Nos. 6 and 7 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains East and West Certain.

Also, at the Prescott Wharf with those of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and the Rome and Watertown Railways for New York Boston and all points East.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1871 1604tf

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6.00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3.00 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.15 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a m arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4.45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point

at 12 00 and 9.00 p m

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O., & C. C. Railways are of the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

☞ Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

H ABBOTT,
Manager.

Brockville, March 8, 1871 1609tf

$765,000

in Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts Each		$ 40,000
10 " "		20,000
20 " "		5,000
50 " "		1,000
200 " "		500
350 " "		100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each.		300 to 700
75 " " Melodians,	"	75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines,	"	60 to 175
500 Gold Watches,	"	75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at		$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c,

Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On the receipt of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune, Dec.* 28. "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan.* 1. "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec.* 9.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; order tickets or $1; 17 for $3; 50 for $5; Address

C B HARRIS & Co.
Managers
62 Broadway, N Y

March 14, 1871 1614 3m

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,
LAWRENCE and
GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY and visit the celebrated Osage Country

THE GARDEN SPOT OF KANSAS.

March 11, 1871 11w 12

HOW HIS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like Magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate he bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly RISE UP and bless her especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article mortalized her name by this invaluable article and we scarcely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefit, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given in the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW—"Ladies Visitor," New York City.

Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base tions.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY.

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran,

Will open their

MILLINERY AND MANTLE

SHOW ROOMS

—ON—

THURSDAY, March 30th,

By a GRAND DISPLAY of all New and Fashionable Shapes, in

BONNETS and HATS,
Newest Styles in MANTLES,
NEW FEATHERS,
PLUMES,
FLOWERS, &c.

They would also call attention to their large Importations of staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, now complete in all Departments.

The Stock will be kept fully assorted during the Season.

New Dress Goods.
New Silks, Black and Colored.
New Tweeds and Cloths.
New Cottons.
New Prints
New Laces, Ribbons, &c.
New Lace and Muslin Sets.
New Hosiery, Gloves.
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The Balance of Stock purchased from Messrs. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co., still greater reductions.

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SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.,

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

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Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

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OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

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Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

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An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

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A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

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The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

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Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625y

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Easter Cattle—Messrs. Satchell Bros.
Landscape Gardening—Dewar & Tait.
To Let—P. Lesueur.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871.

The debate on the British Columbia resolutions was continued in the Senate yesterday until midnight. Hon. Messrs. Dickey, Smith, Chapais, Allan, Skead, Ferrier, and Mitchell, addressed the House in behalf of the resolutions, and Hon. Messrs. Wark, Seymour and Ross argued in favour of the amendment. The debate was adjourned with the understanding that it would be completed this afternoon.

The great length at which we publish the debate in the Senate on the British Columbia resolutions precludes our giving, this morning, yesterday's proceedings in the Commons. After routine in that House the Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier moved that to-day, in Committee of the Whole, the House would consider a resolution providing that the Pacific Railway shall be built by a land grant, and such a subsidy of money as will not unduly press on the industry and resources of the Dominion. The Customs Act was next considered, and a determined but unsuccessful effort was made to retain the duties on coal, coke, flour, salt and grains. The feeling of the House was largely in favour of admitting these articles duty free, and so expressed itself by voting down by large majorities every motion for the imposition of duties on these articles. Mr. Mackenzie called the attention of the House to what was alleged to be a fact, viz., the interference of certain Dominion officials in the elections for the Local Legislature of Ontario. The member for Halifax (Mr. Jones) preferred some charges of a similar nature, and also charged the Hon. President of the Council with an attempt to buy the vote of an honourable Senator in Nova Scotia by giving an office to his son, providing that the father should in the Council vote against the Bill for disfranchising Dominion officials in Nova Scotia. After some discussion the member for Lambton made a motion reciting the alleged circumstances of the case, and called upon the House by voting want of confidence in the Government to express its disapproval of the conduct of the President of the Council. After a very spirited debate in which the latter gentleman clearly stated his case and defended himself with very great ability. The vote was taken and the division list showed that the Government and the President of the Council were sustained by a majority of 42, the vote being: Yeas, 51; nays, 93. This question having been disposed of, the House took up the estimates, and in a short time pushed through a large amount of business, adjourning after one o'clock.

The Committee on Banking and Commerce met yesterday, Sir Francis Hincks in the chair. The delegates from the various English and American Insurance Companies doing business in Canada had an interview with the Committee, and after a lengthy discussion the whole of the clauses in the Insurance Bill were struck out, with the exception of the 7th, 18th, 19th and 20th clauses.

The *Globe* of Monday last devotes a column and a half of its space to proving that if the Dominion Government had no Ontario supporters they would long ere this have been defeated in Parliament. It did not require any vast amount of mental labour to arrive at this conclusion, the fact is patent to every one and is one that cannot be controverted. We believe that this Ministerial support will be increased in Ontario at the next elections. We believe that the beneficial results of the policy adopted by the present Government will by that time have become so apparent, that none but the most bigotted Grits, the most wilfully blind of Factionists, will find it possible to deny or shut their eyes to them. We have little doubt that before the next elections take place, the dastardly and unpatriotic nature of the course which the *Globe* has seen fit to pursue will be generally understood that whatever influence its wide spread circulation joined to its utter unscrupulousness now may give it, will by that time have passed away, and that having lost it power to mislead and to deceive, the Party of Progress in Ontario will become stronger than at present. The *Globe* speaks of the policy of the Government in reference to the admission of British Columbia and the construction of the Pacific Railway as being a "perilous, it may be a disastrous one." We would like to know what kind of policy it contemplated when it declared that "a bold vigorous policy," with regard to the building of this railroad was imperatively demanded. Were Ministers to ask Parliament to approve of its construction or not, and if not in what possible manner could the Ministerial policy be "bold and vigorous?" The fact is, however, that what both the *Globe* and the leaders of the Opposition are disgusted at, is the fact that the Government have had the courage to deal with this question at once; not to stave it off by a temporising policy as their opponents doubtless hoped they would do, but to face it fearlessly and intelligently.—"A difficulty bravely met is already half overcome" says the old Spanish proverb, and so it may be said of this question, important and attended with some difficulties at it is and as all great questions must be

RED REPUBLICANISM IN FRANCE.

We are so busy with our own political affairs just now, and it is true that they have attained a magnitude which renders them even worthy of the attention of the highest statesmen, that we have little time to devote to a consideration of the terrible events which are transpiring in France. To compare Paris today with what it was nine months ago, affords a striking commentary upon the instability of human affairs. In June last, all mirth, frivolity and merry-making; now, a city over which the clouds of foreign conquest and internal strife, have spread a sombre pall of death and desolation, of hopelessness and woe; then a Bacchante among the cities of the earth; now a very Niobe drowned in tears. France is now suffering the evil results, not so much of the late war itself, as of the ill-advised revolutionary changes in her political system which that war was unfortunately permitted to effect. What has taken place in Paris during the last fortnight will prove a greater disaster to France than Sedan itself. It was natural enough that the French people in the bitterness of their humiliation and disappointments, should feel incensed against the Empire and the Napoleonic dynasty; still it would have been far better for them to have remained true to that Empire which had given them long years of peace and unprecedented prosperity, than to seek shelter and security beneath the blood stained flag of Republicanism. Surely, the remembrance of these horrors which have on more than one occasion been perpetrated in France in the name of Liberty, ought to have been sufficient to have taught the French nation that whatever might be the ills which they were called upon to bear, the establishment of a Republic upon the ruins of the Empire could never help them, and that hot-brained enthusiasts like Garibaldi and Victor Hugo, were not the men to steer the ship of State through the dark stormy waters by which it was surrounded. Splendid theorists both of them, filled with ideas concerning self government and the rights of men which are exceedingly attractive, which it is anything but popular to gainsay or contradict, these men have proved themselves to be utterly unable to render any effectual service to France. In fact their presence among the people and the ideas of ultra liberalism and communism of which they are the exponents, are now bearing fruit. If Garibaldi had remained in Caprera and Victor Hugo had never quitted the Channel Islands it is quite possible that M. Thiers and the moderate party might have been able to stem the tide of Red Republicanism, and though they could not have prevented the nation from suffering humiliation at the hands of Germany, they might have saved it from an internal strife yet more disastrous and ruinous in its effects. Should the present state of things continue, we may expect to see the Prussians halt upon their homeward march and turn, back towards Paris for the purpose of restoring order. Should the Provisional Government of M. Thiers prove incapable of suppressing this new insurrection, all who wish well to France must hope that the Prussians will do so. Better to see the German standard floating over the Tuileries than the blood red flag of a blood stained Republic. Meanwhile among the more respectable classes of Frenchmen the desire for the restoration of the Empire must daily be growing stronger and stronger.

OUR CANALS.

We notice that the Chicago *Tribune* and other influential journals in the Western States are bestowing a considerable amount of attention now on the Canal question and the best mode of reaching the sea board. They all admit the superiority of the Canadian route, and recommend that the Dominion Government should do exactly what they are now contemplating doing, viz., enlarge the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. "If this were done," says the Chicago *Tribune*:

"Most of the foreign trade of the Western States would be transacted through Montreal. The saving in time, freight handling, inspection, and commissions, would be so great that no person would waste his property for the mere sake of sending it by another route. Canada has the means and the disposition to make these improvements."

This is exactly what we have often claimed. So long as the two routes are equal, so long as there are the same chances of delay and inconvenience on one line of route as on the other, it is probable that Western men will, as a general rule, give the American canal the preference when able to do so, but, further than this their patriotism will not take them. Let it be clearly made known beyond a doubt or a peradventure that the Canadian route is very much the best and cheapest which it easily can be made; let us have free uninterrupted water route for the largest steam and sail vessels from the upper lakes to Montreal, and we shall control the trade of the West in spite of all that Buffalo, and those who are interested in the Erie canal, can do. The Americans themselves, as we before remarked, are constrained to admit the advantages which the Canadian line offers. The *Tribune* from which we quoted above, says:

"At present, the Canadian provinces enjoy a decided advantage over the Western States of the United States. With their line of semi-weekly steamers to Europe, they have the Liverpool market, less the ocean freights, at their door. As ocean freights from Montreal are the same as from New York, the Canadians have the advantage over us that is represented by the freights from Chicago to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. The cost of moving a bushel of wheat from Chicago to the Liverpool steamer in New York is not less than 35 cents, and of a barrel of flour, $1.20. With the water route open to Montreal, the freight from Chicago to the Montreal steamer would not exceed 18 cents on the grain, or 50 cents on the barrel of flour. The difference would be added to the price of the article in the hands of the producer. It now costs one bushel of grain to pay the freight on itself and another bushel from the place of growth in Iowa to the New York steamer. By the water route to Montreal, one bushel of grain would pay the cost of moving itself and two other bushels to the steamer. But the advantages and direct benefits of having an Atlantic market, to which we could ship breadstuffs, without breaking bulk, are too self-evident to need discussion. They are not questioned or disputed in any quarter.

"The advantages which Nature has conferred upon us in this matter if properly made use of, cannot fail to be of great benefit to Canada in the future. The Americans want the free navigation of the Canadian canals, and the right to fish in Canadian waters. Let them give us what we want, reciprocal free trade, let them no longer exclude our fishermen from the American markets as now they virtually do by a prohibitive import duty, and the Government and people of the Dominion, who have not the slightest wish to be illiberal, will see what they can give in return.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Jones of Halifax, no doubt thought that he was doing a very clever thing yesterday in referring to the Hon. Dr. Tupper's action, in regard to the appointment of Mr. McNab, and Mr. Mackenzie probably imagined that he had the Government "on the hip" when he proposed his resolution of want of confidence. The House saw through the whole affair however, and understood that it was simply a conspiracy concocted for the purpose of making political capital, and thus it was that Mr. Mackenzie's resolution was lost by a majority of 42 votes. The Hon. Dr. Tupper's action, so far from partaking of the nature of a bribe, served to prevent Mr. Annand and the Local Government from bribing Mr. McNab, a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, to vote against his convictions, which they were endeavouring to do. Dr. Tupper defended himself in a very manly and straightforward manner, and his "plucky" conduct, combined with Mr. Blake's grossly personal attack, which excited the indignation of the House, no doubt helped to swell the Ministerial majority. The attack made upon the President of the Council was one of the most contemptible that has ever disgraced the Canadian House of Commons, and we have no doubt that it will be so regarded by the public generally. Like most of Mr Jones' efforts to damage the Government, it had an exactly contrary effect to that intended.

The *Leader*, adverting to the influence of the coming Pacific Railway, says:—

"The votes given on Thursday night mean that hundreds of thousands of additional working men, mechanics, engineers, farmers, clerks—people of all and every class—will find employment in Canada, adding to the population and all the sources of material wealth and greatness. It means that our vast extent of wild lands shall be peopled at an early day. It means that union from the Atlantic to the Pacific shall be an accomplished fact. These are things worthy of the country and of the men who are labouring so hard to bring them about."

A true Workingmen's Government, in fact.

Dominion Parliament.

FOURTH SESSION, FIRST PARLIAMENT

SENATE.

MONDAY, April 3rd, 1871.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

ROUTINE.

Hon. Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on Banking, Commerce and Railways, reported the following Bills:

"An Act to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company," with amendments. The report was adopted, and the Bill read a third time.

"An Act to incorporate the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company, with amendments. The report was adopted, and the Bill read a third time.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN presented the eighth report of Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills. The Committee reported up the Bill respecting the incorporated village of Trenton with amendments.

Hon. Mr. HAZEN opposed the third reading of the Bill on the grounds that the Bill was of a local and private nature, and not cognizable by this Parliament under the British North America Act. He contended that subjects of such a nature were properly dealt with by the local legislature where members had a knowledge of the localities to which they applied, which was not the case when brought before Parliament.

The Bill was ordered to be printed and taken up for third reading on the following day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL then rose and proposed the Resolutions providing for the admission of British Columbia into the Union with the following speech: In bringing the subject before the House, I am quite aware that hon. gentlemen have not only studied it, but have had an opportunity of hearing a great deal of discussion on the question in the House of Commons and reading many articles in the public press. Still, I think we may very well consider, before going into details, the general importance of the question and the magnitude of the interests involved in the passage of the resolutions. I do not for one moment shut my eyes to the amount of the undertaking which the Dominion will necessarily have to perform. But all those who took part in the original framing of Confederation—all those who have since given their acquiescence to the project—have constantly had before them this ulterior object, they have desired to see the Provinces and Colonies constituting British America united into one great country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This is shown not only by the debates which took place at the Conference at Quebec but also in a direct and authoratative way by the resolutions which were the result of the conference. It is shown also by the language which is used in the British North America Act of 1867—the constitutional Act of this country at this time. From these facts it will be seen that the idea of developing her Majesty's dominions on this continent by the union of all British America, his been certainly kept in view. Both those who advocated union originally and those who have now on account of its adoption given their assent to it, have been and are still of the opinion that we should stretch our dominions across to the Pacific and endeavour to form one country under one Parliament, as the only way of maintaining on the continent those institutions and that form of Government which we believe to be the best calculated to promote our happiness and prosperity. It cannot, then, be denied that the admission of British Columbia is an essential part of the scheme of Confederation, and without it we could not look for the full development of the political, material and industrial advantages which are expected to result from the consolidation of the whole of the British American possessions under one Parliament and Government. I have noticed on several occasions that even those who occupy a very prominent position in another place, I have taken ground against these resolutions, and have generally admitted that a railway is an essential part of the scheme, and that it should be built as soon as the resources of the country will permit. More than that, I have not read anywhere in the public press, during the last three months, during which the subject has been before the country, the statement of the proposition, that a Union with British Columbia is undesirable. Therefore, we may be allowed to assume that there is a prevalent sentiment throughout British America that the Union of all British America is desirable. Now, leaving the general question—the importance of the interests involved and the necessity of Union as respects the development of the resources of the Confederation, I may proceed to consider the terms on which the Union is to be effected. The general scheme involves three propositions which form the chief subjects of discussion. These propositions, on which grave doubts appear to have arisen in the minds of some gentlemen, refer to the representation of British Columbia, the nature of the financial arrangements apart from the railway, and the question of the railway itself. As respects the first, the question of representation, it has been objected that the scheme provides for a representation in Parliament beyond what we now enjoy in Canada. I suppose that almost every one, whatever his views may be, will agree that the rule of representation by population, cannot be fairly applied to a new territory. If we applied that rule to Manitoba, it would be left without any Parliamentary representation; and, therefore, it must be admitted that, in considering the case of a sparsely settled country, we must provide arbitrarily for the representation, as was done in the case of the new Province in the North West. We gave to Manitoba, with its population of 12,000, a representation of four members in the House of Commons, and of two representatives in the Senate; for we had to consider not merely the existing state of the country, but to look forward to the time, not far distant, when there would be a large and energetic population settled within its borders. This principle was affirmed by both Houses of Parliament of Canada, as well as by the Government and Parliament of England. It was also affimed with respect to Newfoundland, to whom we would have given a representation in advance of their population at the time; and, therefore, it was only just that we should apply the same rule to British Columbia. The population of that colony—supposing it to be as I stated it the other day—is composed of some 15,000 or 16,000 whites, some 1,000 Chinese, and 40,000 or 45,000 Indians. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that the Indian population is always left out in the consideration of the representation for the several Provinces. In the census which is now being taken the Indian population will be counted in every part of the Dominion, and will likely form an element in the adjustment of the representation. In the case of British Columbia, the ordinary rule respecting representation would have given her only one representative at the most, and no one can say that would satisfy her people. I think, too, we should bear in mind that that representation of six members will be the maximum until the next census.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—Is there a minimum?

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—That is the fixed number. We look forward to the time—as I am sure all must do—when there will be a large population in British Columbia, this representation will be found ten years hence to have been based on equitable principles. I now come to the second proposition, and that is the money arrangements outside of the railway. I do not apprehend, so far as I have been able to follow public opinion, that there has been any serious objection urged to these arrangements. It is certainly noteworthy that these resolutions were published in the newspapers three months ago, without evoking any opposition, or showing that they were framed contrary to public feeling. Honorable gentlemen, in considering the financial terms, must remember that it is not only necessary to take into account the amount granted, but the sum necessary to meet the necessities of British Columbia. It is proposed in these resolutions, to take from British Columbia, the revenue which she now derives from Customs, Excise, and port and harbour dues, which amounted, during the last year, to $323,500, then there is the amount of postage which I put down at $14,000; also the sum which is now derived from steamers, $26,000. Upon the calculation which has been placed in my hand, and which I believe to be correct, the revenue derived from British Columbia will be $363,500.

Hon. Mr. LETELLER DE ST. JUST—I see an item, page 9 of the return, in reference to the steamer *Douglas*.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—That item refers to the amount received for passenger traffic by a vessel called the *Douglas*, which is now being run for mail purposes, and which amount would to a certain extent accrue to the Dominion. In taking the Customs Duties, we must bear in mind that we obtain the most available and certain scource of revenue to a new and sparsely settled country. On the other side of the account, we find the interest on the debt $100,000; the subsidy in support of the Government $35,000, and the amount of 80 cents per head of a population of 60,000—or $48,000. An attempt has been made by an hon. friend of mine, who is in a position to form a good opinion of the probable charges of Governor, Judiciary, and the pensions list, and he puts it down at $30,000. The expenses connected with the collection of customs may be estimated at $15,000; mail, steam and telegraph department, $63,800; light houses, $9,500; militia and geological surveys, $25,000. hospitals $10,000. The total of these amounts would give $336.300 as the sum of the various charges against the Dominion. My hon. friend from St. John (Hon. Mr. Hazen), the other day, called attention to the guarantee for the dock at Esquimault. The amount which we are asked to guarantee, is $100,000, which would be, at five per cent., $25,000 for ten years. Adding this sum to the $336,300, we have $361,000.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY—Is that strictly a guarantee, for which British Columbia will remain reliable?

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—It is strictly a guarantee. I have already shown you that the amount we are to derive from British Columbia is $363,500, and the amount we are to pay her, is $361,000—a very insignificant difference certainly. In the latter amount, too, I have included the interest on the dock guarantee which cannot remain long a liability—that public work must pay at least the interest on the cost of construction, sooner or later. Now, I come to that item which provides that the Dominion Government agree to pay British Columbia the sum of $100,000, in consideration of the land alongside the railway. It will be remembered that, in case of Newfoundland we agreed to give her $150,000 per annum for land for ever. It was not believed in that case, nor is it in this, that the land would yield any revenue equal to that sum, but it was valuable in many respects, and it was felt necessary to assist Newfoundland beyond the 80 cents per head of population. Looking at the statement of the sums the Local Government of British Columbia will have to provide for, we find that it amounts to $212,000—every item appears to be very carefully, even frugally considered. Then they have made the arrangement a British local revenue left them by the Dominion, put down at $151,000. Assuming that the calculation of their expenses is very moderate, then we come to what, they have to meet them. The 80 cents per head would be $48,000; the subsidy would be $35,000; the balance of interest on debt not incurred, $25,000. That would give a total of $259,000 against an actual existing expenditure of $212,000 which is quite irrespective of the new Legislation and other kindred expenses which will in their new state devolve upon them. It must be remembered that in making an arrangement with a country like this, sparsely populated and with large boundaries, provision must be made for internal development and in any union we must make it satisfactory to the people of that country as well as to ourselves. Looking, therefore, at the whole state of the case, there would only remain to British Columbia $100,000, which we propose to give her for the land she agrees to cede to the Dominion on the line of railway. Surely that cannot be considered an unreasonable arrangement; in fact, I have not heard any one say so. In Ontario, it is expected that alternate sections of 20 miles will be given for the construction of the road whereas British Columbia gives a continuous grant of 20 miles on each side. Therefore, the quantity of land given by that colony is twofold, that to be given by Ontario and Manitoba. Therefore, the item respecting the land can be defended successfully with respect, to the necessities and requirements of the country, and in a lesser degree by the cession of the land itself which the Dominion is to receive. We now come to the portion of the arrangement which the House, no doubt, considers the most serious feature, and that is the proposition for the construction of the railway. Reference has been made to the resolution of which notice has been given in another place. Now, I desire at the ontset to call the attention of the House to the language of these resolutions before us, and show that it fully bears the interpretation which the notice in question gives to it. The language of these resolutions is not that the Government will build the railway themselves, but that Canada will *secure* the construction of it. They are not in any way bound to the mode of constructing the road which some gentlemen are so desirous of fastening upon us.

Hon. Mr. STEEVES—It points to the building of the road.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—It points to the best mode of constructing the road.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN—Perhaps the hon. gentleman will agree to incorporate the notice in question with the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—It is impossible to do so, as I shall presently show; but in any case it is unnecessary. The resolutions, as originally framed, point to precisely the same thing the Government have always had in contemplation. The proposition to construct the road within a certain period has attracted a great deal of attention, but I may explain that we have mentioned that time as most likely to be occupied in the construction of the work. It was not intended that we should proceed again in the face of insuperable obstacles or jeopardize or injure the resources of the country. It must be remembered, too, that the people of British Columbia will stand hereafter precisely in the same position as we ourselves—their representatives will be here and in the other branch, equally interested in the prosperity and economical administration of public affairs. We mentioned the time of 10 years as a guarantee that we were in earnest, and the intention has been always the same—the construction of the road by private enterprize and such aid as we could give without injuriously burthening the resources of Canada. Suppose a war arose in Europe to-morrow, and England became involved, would it be expected that we should nevertheless go on with the undertaking.

Hon. Mr. SEYMOUR—It would only put off the evil day.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—It would only put off the fortunate day (hear). Every gentleman who has discussed this question has admitted that the road must be built sooner or later, and that British Columbia must come into the Union. Does any one hesitate to acknowledge the advantages which that colony will derive from the opening up of communications with this country? Not only will she be benefitted but the whole Dominion, by the opening up of rich territories which otherwise must be waste for very many years to come. We cannot be, ten years hence, in a better condition to deal with this question than we are now. Will the country be more fertile or our resources more capable of meeting the exigency? Never can it be in a better position to make a commencement in this matter. We all know the great interest that is taken by Great Britain in the progress of the Confederation, and the importance which the statesmen and people of that country attach to the extension of the system. It will not be denied—no one has attempted to do so—that until the railway is accomplished, no union will be perfect. In the plan proposed, certainly, there can be nothing to alarm hon. gentlemen.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—What will be the cost?

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—I cannot tell my hon. friend, but I can tell him what will be the cost to this country, and that is the point for us to consider. What does my hon. friend know of the cost of railways heretofore?

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—I know that when any similar scheme was laid before the country, we had reports of surveys and estimates of competent men to guide us, but we have no such facts before us in the present case.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—There will be a survey. I believe the expenditure for railways up to this time in this country has gone up as high as $160,000,000. But that is not the burthen imposed upon this country. If it had been said in 1854, when our railway system was commenced, that such a sum was to be expended in the construction of railways, the country might have been alarmed; but who now speaks of a very unnecessary burthen having been imposed upon the country in connection with these public works, which have proved so very beneficial to the country. Let us look back for a moment to the circumstances in which Canada stood at the time she incurred some of the large claims which have resulted so satisfactorily, and have placed us, in connection with other causes, in our present condition of prosperity. When we undertook our present Canal system, which has been very advantageous to the country, we had (in Ontario and Quebec) only a population of 1,100,000, and yet we entered upon the construction of public works which have cost $16,000,000. Then, we had a debt of $5,312,000 with a revenue of only $1,280,000. Then, some years later, we embarked in the railway system, when we had only a population in the Canadas of 1,842,000, with a revenue of $6,000,000, and a debt of $20,000,000. At that time, we entered upon the construction of an expensive system of railways—assistance was given to some of these enterprises in various shapes. The result has been the construction of 3,000 miles of railway, involving an expenditure of $160,000,000.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER—Was the prospectus of the Government promising ten per cent. realized?

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—That prospectus was put forward by members of the then Government amongst others, but its statements have been more than realized as respects the earnings. The expenses of construction, however, were so much increased by the occurrence of the Russian War, and from other causes that the shareholders have sustained heavy losses. There can be no question, however, as to the soundness of the views which were then held by those who were then dealing with public questions, with respect to the advantages which the road would confer upon the country at large. Similar results may reasonably be expected to accrue from the construction of the railway to the Pacific, on the terms on which we expect to have it accomplished. Now with respect to the mode in which this railway must be constructed. The resolutions say that "the Government of the Dominion undertake to secure the commencement simultaneously, within two years,' and "to secure its completion within ten years from the date of Union." Now supposing that plan be pursued, as proposed in the resolutions, the information we have been able to get few men competent to speak on the subject leads us to believe that the road can be built with the free grants and the aid of a small subsidy.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST.—What will be the total amount of land?

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL.—The hon. member can easily make the necessary calculation.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST.—The Government should be prepared with such information.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL.—We must bear in mind that we have to build a railway, alongside of which the land is situated. We believe besides the land grant the Dominion need only give a subsidy ranging from $7,000 to $10,000 a mile, to accomplish the construction of the road. In the case of the Central Pacific, the Government of the United States gave a larger subsidy, some $16,000 a mile, and in the Mountain country $48,000 a mile, Northern Pacific Railway, however, is being built without any money subsidy at all, and it runs through a country which, on the whole, is not so fertile as that which the Canadian Pacific will pass through. The sum I have mentioned will not bear hardly on the resources of the country, and should not cause us to be alarmed, especially when we come to review our past history. It will probably take from the present time to 1873 to survey the line. Then suppose we build 100 miles the first year, we will only have to pay $50,000 interest on the subsidy; 290 miles the next would be $100,000; 400 miles the interest on subsidy would be $200,000, and so on until completion. The road is not to be built in a year, and our resources will not be burthened in any injurious or serious way.

But it is urged why not include the resolution, of which notice has been given elsewhere, in the present arrangement. It is unnecessary, in my opinion, but more than that, it would force us to send back the whole scheme to British Columbia, and open the door for other changes. Everybody who knows anything about the proceedings in that colony is aware that there were persons who required other stipulations that those embodied in the resolutions They were told that the measure was in the nature of a treaty—I use that term for convenience—and they could not make changes in its details without sending it back here. We must endeavour to avoid all unnecessary delays in the accomplishment of this Union. And what possible benefit would be derived from the course proposed? It is not necessary to make things really, but only apparently, clearer than they are now.

Hon. Mr. DICKSON—We may put that construction on the words which appear here.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—My hon. friend is probably right as to the literal construction to be put on the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. STEEVES—Does my hon. friend wish to argue that hereafter the interpretation will not be given according to the words of the written document.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—I do not think the literal meaning of the resolutions will hon. gentlemen desire to insist on it, especially when they are coupled with the one to be passed in the other House—asking the authority of Parliament to construct the road by private enterprise and not by the Dominion. Nothing can be plainer than the language of this resolution: "Resolved, that the railway referred to in the address to Her Majesty concerning the Union of British Columbia with Canada, adopted by this House on Saturday the 1st April instant, *should be constructed and worked by private enterprise, and not by the Dominion Government*; and that the public aid to be given to secure that undertaking should consist of such liberal grants of land, and such subsidy in money, or other aid, not unduly pressing on the industry and resources of the Dominion, as the Parliament of Canada shall hereafter determine.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—That is not in your treaty.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—It makes no difference whether it is in the treaty or not—it gives the real interpretation to the resolutions before us.

Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE—If that be the case, why not then send the matter back to British Columbia, and ask the Legislature to place the same interpretation upon it.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—I have already shown you why that cannot be safely done. It must be remembered too that there are other interests besides of those of British connection—interests which would carry British Columbia in another direction.

Hon. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—What are they?

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—Every one knows perfectly well. The large sum of $7,000,000 was readily given for the territory of Alaska, a country to the north of British Columbia, and by no means so rich in resources. Therefore it is necessary for the consolidation of British interests on this continent that we should not unnecessarily jeapordize the union of Canada with the colony on the Pacific shores. It is not as if we were making an arrangement with a foreign country. The people of British Columbia will form a part of our population, and take the same interest in the affairs of the Dominion, that we do ourselves; and it is not likely, when she comes into the Union, she will wish to push this enterprize forward to the injury of the Dominion, with whose prosperity she will be so closely identified. This railway is not necessarily a British Columbia project, even if the colony were not to be united to Canada, they would have to open up a speedy communications with Manitoba and the North West. An ordinary road would not answer the purpose, but a railway would have to be built as soon as practicable—it was a part of our policy in annexing the North West. That fertile country would be little useful to Dominion unless it has speedy access to the markets of Canada and the United States. We must, therefore, consider the question in a Canadian point of view—in relation to the North West as well as those of the Pacific colony. Without a railway no population will flow into the North West and we shall receive no advantages from our large territorial acquisition. I believe that this great work can be built with the grants of land and a money subsidy of about $10,000 a mile. Every one agrees that the Union is necessary, and that the railway is an inevitable part of the scheme of Union; and all that is in dispute, is the best mode of constructing the road. I doubt if a more satisfactory mode can be proposed. I have not heard of any other having been suggested. If, then, we believe that the admission of British Columbih into Union with Canada is necessary, and that the railway is an essential feature of that Union; if we believe that the whole arrangement is necessary to the preservation of that British connection which has tended to make this country happy and prosperous, we should have no hesitation in passing the measure in its present shape. Our experience in the past shows us that we need not be apprehensive of the results that accrue from the construction of useful public works. In the present case the plan is so adjusted as to bear lightly on the resources of the country, which are in such rapid process of development from year to year (cheers.)

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, who followed the French, said that he must say at the outset that since Confederation was an accomplished fact, he was prepared to accept it, and make it as acceptable as possible to the people of the Dominion. He must, however, take strong ground immediately against the passage of the resolutions, as committing the House to a most dangerous financial policy. He had listened with much attention to the remarks of the hon. Postmaster General, in the hope that he would be able to advance some legitimate argument before committing the House to a scheme of such a nature. He had heard with much surprise the Postmaster General advance as one of the reasons for dealing hastily with the question that if we did not unite now with British Columbia, she might ere long be lost to Canada and the Empire. He had no hesitation in saying that if the people of British Columbia were not loyal enough to enter the Confederation on reasonable terms, and were only to be bought at such an extravagant price as that mentioned in the resolutions, it would be far better for us not to have them at all in the Union. If they had not the courage to continue to be English subjects, they were not worth buying. If they did not wish to stay under the flag of England, except they are bought, he did not see the necessity or the use of forcing them and incur such an immense expense for that purpose. The Hon. Postmaster General and another Minister in the House of Commons, had said that the conditions of Union embodied in the resolutions, were in the nature of a treaty, but that was no reason why this House should not be allowed to discuss and examine those terms, and why it should be called to pass them in such haste as the Government wanted it to do. If British Columbia wished to dictate terms, and such unreasonable terms to Canada, and not accept our own, we had far better refuse to receive her into our Union. The scheme which had been settled and agreed to between the delegates of British Columbia and our Ministers, seemed to him to be of a nature to involve us in such financial embarrassments as would ultimately lead us to bankruptcy. The Hon. Postmaster General had said that we would not be bound to construct the Pacific road with our money; but another Minister had said in another place that it would be constructed by the Government, and the resolutions themselves stated distinctly that it must be constructed in ten years from this, and it would cost at least $100,000,000. The Hon. Receiver General (Mr. Chapais) had said that the means to be taken for its construction would be to grant 64 millions acres of land along the route, to private companies, who would also be aided by money grants from the Government, to the amount of seven or eight millions.

Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS explained that if the whole of the lands were given, they would amount to 64 million acres; but that if only alternate blocks of one mile were given to the company undertaking the construction of the road, the grant would then amount to only half, or 32,000,000 acres.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST said that in that case, supposing all those lands could be sold at $1 per acre, they would only realize 32 million dollars, and with seven or eight millions subsidy, the whole would only amount to 37 or 38 million dollars, and it was preposterous to think that any company would undertake the construction of such a road, the estimated cost of which was 100 million dollars, for such a grant. If we put such conditions to the construction of the road that no company would or could accept them, it would be far more honourable and straightforward not to make such promises as those contained in the resolutions. If we could judge of the probable cost of this Pacific Railway by that of the Intercolonial, which was only one-sixth its length and was going to cost from twenty to twenty five millions, if not more, we might safely assert that the Pacific would cost at least 150 millions. The Intercolonial passed through a well settled country for a good part of its length, and supplies and materials could be carried along its course by the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and then by the Bay of Chaleurs and the railroads of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, whilst there was no accommodation of the kind for the construction of the Pacific Railway; there was nothing but almost insuperable obstacles to its construction, and hence its cost will be infinitely greater per mile than that of the Intercolonial. It had been said, in order to commit the Senate in favour of the resolutions, that the road would not be constructed if it was found impossible to do it with the means mentioned, but this was only a dodge to blind the members of this House, and once committed to it, the Government would certainly go to enormous expense towards it, or else they would be playing a very dishonorable part with British Columbia, by promising what they did not intend to give. He thought that an undue influence had been brought to bear upon the members in favor of these resolutions, as had been the case last year with respect to another measure of the Government, which they wanted to pass against the wishes of a majority of this House. When opposition was offered to a measure of the Government in this House, it was said that the House had no right to counteract the financial policy of the Govment, and an undue influence was brought to bear on some members to persuade them to vote for a measure which they disapproved. The same thing was being done in the present instance, and he must highly condemn such a course on the part of the Government, and claim the right for this House to discuss every question as freely and deliberately as the other House. The Senate ought to be perfectly independent of the Government; otherwise he would occupy a very undignified position before the country. The country had already signified its approval of the course of the Opposition last year, on the question of the odious tax imposed on coal and breadstuffs, which the Government carried in this House only by the questionable means to which he had already adverted, and he firmly believed that the country would also approve of his and his friends conduct towards this extravagant proposition of the Government. These propositions, as had been said by the Hon. Postmaster General, related to three different questions, that of representation, of finance, and the political question. With regard to the representation he (Hon. M de Letellier) thought that the terms agreed to and granted to the people of British Columbia were very unfair for the rest of the Provinces, inasmuch as they gave six representatives to a population not larger than that of one of our large counties in Canada. The terms of the Confederation of the Provinces, settled at the Quebec Conference, were unjust for the Province of Quebec, inasmuch as its representation was to be forever fixed at a certain number, 65, whilst that of the other Provinces could be increased with the increase of their population, and he considered that the granting of six representatives to a population which is probably not over 10,000 whites—besides the 5,000 Chinamen and 45,000 Indians—was an aggravation of the injustice done to the Province of Quebec, as that representation was not at all based on the same proportion of population. It was true that the resolutions stated that the population of British Columbia was taken to be 60,000; and it had been said the number of whites was 16,000; but when we saw that neither the Lieutenant Governor nor any other authority could state exactly what that number was, nor on what base the supposition of that number rested, it might safely be asserted that the real number of whites did not exceed 10,000. He repeated that the granting of six representatives to British Columbia was changing the base of the representation agreed to at the Quebec Conference, that it was an infringement on the rights of the Province of Quebec in particular, and that the representatives of that Province had therefore a perfect right, and it was moreover their duty, to oppose the resolutions. With regard to the financial question, he found that the Government had adopted a principle diametrically opposed to its declared policy, the same as for the basis of the representation. We had seen the Government dismissing old servants of the late Province of Canada, and reducing the salaries of others, without any indemnity whatever; but by these resolutions they agreed to pensioning off and giving large salaries to the officers of the British Columbia Government. And reverting to the subject of the railway he asked whether any sensible and honest man would undertake to do what he knew he would not be able to accomplish with his present means, and whether a man in his private transactions, engage in the construction of a work without first ascertaining its probable cost, or its ultimate value to him. The Government was now exactly in the position of a man who would thus act, for when he (hon. Mr. L.) asked the Postmaster General if he knew what the road would cost, or if its practicability had been ascertained, or if he could point out the means to construct it without increasing the burthen of taxation. The hon gentleman could give no satisfactory answers to the questions. If the Hon. Postmaster General was to apply such a principle to the administration of his private affairs he would probably soon find that it was a dangerous principle, a principle that would soon bring him to bankruptcy and ruin. With regard to the political question, whilst thinking that the Union of British Columbia with Canada might be acceptable and desirable if it could be accomplished on reasonable terms, he did not believe that it ought to be paid at such a price as that laid down in the resolutions. As it was, it might be said that British Columbia dictated the terms of Union, and that instead of annexing Canada to her. He concluded by condemning the Government for refusing to help the construction of the North Shore Railway, which would be beneficial to a large portion of the people and the trade of Canada, when they are ready to expend hundreds of millions of dollars on a railway in a barren and mountainous country, without first ascertaining its practicability, and which cannot pay its working expenses. He moved in amendment that, after "3 resolved" insert, "that in the opinion of this House, the further consideration of this question be postponed for the present session of Parliament, in order that greater and more careful consideration may be given to a question of such magnitude and importance to the people of this Dominion."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HEAVY DRAWING.—An immensely large steam boiler has been standing on Rideau Street, Sandy Hill, since early last week. It was drawn thither from the St. L. & O. Railway station, by 16 team of horses, on sleighs. The owner intended to have had it drawn to Cumberland, where he is building a steam mill, but he was forbidden taking it on to the Rideau bridge, it being supposed the latter could not bear up the great weight—about 20 tons, besides the 16 teams of horses. We understand it will be taken back to the Queen's Wharf, from whence it will be floated down the river a distance, on a raft constructed for the purpose.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—The public have long felt the want of something that could be depended upon for the cure of rheumatism, sprains, bruises, neuralgia, bowel complaints &c., and we are happy to say that want is now supplied in the shape of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is truly a most powerful medicine, and one that effects an immediate and permanent cure in all cases for which it is recommended. Sold by all medicine dealers

☞Thousands of people are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms of consumption, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a "slight cold." How necessary is it, then, that a cold should be cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to get rid of it. "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" will stop the hacking cough in a few minutes, and by their influence on the bronchial and pulmonary organs all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated—but they must be taken in time. Sold by all Druggists and medicine dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is the best tonic in use, because it is the most physiological, being composed of ingredients absolutely essential to the development of the system. It speedily relieves Indigestion, promoting a vigorous appetite and hearty nutrition. All cases of debility arising from wasting diseases, such as Consumption and Scrofula, all diseases of the skin, diseases of the blood, prostration of the nervous system, caused by protracted mental exertion, anxiety, or over-work, will obtain immediate relief frequently, beginning with the first dose. It is a delightful cordial to take, and its use may be protracted for an indefinite period without becoming disagreeable to the patient. Evans, Mercer & Co. Wholesale Agents, Montreal, and sold by all Druggists. 1611 1y3awk

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—A horse dealer residing in the vicinity of Keyport, N. J., and who buys up horses for the New York market, purchases "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" by the dozen and feeds it to his horses; he says it is superior to anything that he has ever used as a condition medicine, that the horses are so much more improved by its use as to sell more readily and command higher prices. Two other horse dealers, one residing at Huntingdon, the other at Glen Cove, L. I., also purchase it by the dozen and for the same purpose; those men, as well as many others similarly engaged, know too well the value and importance of this medicine ever to be without it Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietor for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

BIRTH.

At Queen street, Chaudiere, Ottawa, on 31st ult., Mrs George Dalglish, of a son.

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their numerous customers, and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to the splendid select on of

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office, Ottawa.

April 4, 1871 1633b

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE on Kent street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

P. LESUEUR.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1633 3awk tf

PRIZE CATTLE.

The subscriber would beg leave to call the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact of his having purchased at enormous expen

THE PRIZE HEIFER!!

"FAIR MAID OF GUELPH,"

Fed by Alex Watt, Esq., of Guelph, and weighing the enormous weight of

2,500 Pounds.

Also four extra 2 year old Steers, weighing 4,800 pounds, and four Steers fed by W. Byres, Esq., Richmond road, Nepean, and weighing the extraordinary weight of 5,400 pounds. Also four western 3 year olds fed by McKellar, of Guelph, together with two very fine Hogs, fed by John Heney, Esq., Richmond road, and weighing over 1,500.

The whole of the above stock has been purchased specially for the

EASTER MARKET,

And will be on exhibition at

MR. SLATTERY'S STALL,

Together with 12 very fine Sheep, one extraordinary Fat Calf, fed by Mr. Pritchard, of Nepean; 2 extra fine Calves, fed by Judge Lafontaine, Aylmer Road; and several other fine Lambs, fed by William Byres, Richmond Road.

☞N. B.—Don't fail to call and judge for yourselves, at Slattery's Stall, No 1, By Ward Market, Lower Town.

WM. SLATTERY

Ottawa, April 4, 1871

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

—OF THE—

STOCKHOLDERS of the OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

Will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, in the Village of New Edinburgh, ON

SATURDAY, the 15th Day of APRIL, A.D., 1871.

at the Hour of Twelve o'clock, Noon,

For the purpose of declaring all shares in the Capital Stock of said Company, upon which any calls are remaining due and unpaid forfeited.

By order of the Directors

ROBERT SURTEES,
Secretary.

New Edinburgh, April 3, 1871 1682 4

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET,

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 9 a.m.

☞Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1633d

LOCAL NEWS.

$34,000 worth of Dry Goods still to be disposed of at reduced prices, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorans, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

CLEAN STREETS.—A posse of corporation men were at work yesterday cleaning the streets and already things begin to look a little better.

Shanty teams still continue to pass through the city in large numbers. The poor animals are generally in a wretched condition.

A bear was shot up the river a few days ago. Bruin was out enjoying a spring feed at the time.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

Activity prevails among the owners of sailing craft. Things are being put in order for the opening of navigation.

It is a pleasure to record that the readings of the Ottawa Immigrant Aid Society are as vigorously conducted as ever. The songs and readings given last night were really excellent and merited the applause bestowed. We hope that the society will continue the readings some time longer yet as they are really a source of great entertainment.

☞ Secure a cheap Silk Dress at Allan McKinnons & McMorran's clearing sale.

☞ A full stock of Gentlemen's Furnishings, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorrans. Shirts made to order, warranted to fit.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

A NEW MILL.—Mr. Levi Young will commence the erection of a new saw mill at the handlers in the course of a few months.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The following are the officers elected for the current year:

Pres.—W H Wallar.
1st Vice Pres.—W Kehoe.
2nd Vice Pres.—W Kehoe.
Treas.—P A Egleson.
Cor. Sec.—J Kelly.
Rec. Sec.—J Bowan.
Ass. Rec. Sec.—J Bowan.
Marshal—M Starr.
Trustees—P A Egleson, W Kehoe, P Slattery, P Barberville, F Finan, T O'Connor, P J Egleson, P Quinn, M Starr, J McIlravick, W White, and J Casey.

Owing to our columns being crowded we have to hold over the annual report until tomorrow's issue.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

TYPOGRAPHICAL DELEGATE TO BALTIMORE.—At a late meeting of the Typos of this city, held principally for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent the Typographical Union of Ottawa at the Typographical Convention to be held at Baltimore next June, Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue was chosen to perform that mission. The duty of delegate is not a very arduous one, but at the same time it requires a man of ability and experience, and we are sure Mr. O'Donoghue will not only perform the trust reposed in him satisfactorily, but also prove a credit to those whom he will represent. We congratulate the Ottawa Union on the happy choice which they have made, and Mr. O'Donoghue on this practical appreciation of his good qualities, both of heart and mind.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—By reference to another column it will be seen that Messrs. Dewar & Tait, are at present in Ottawa, and will solicit orders for furnishing designs for flower gardens and ornamental grounds generally. Of Mr. Tait, the Halifax *British Colonist* says:

"At the present time, when our wealthy citizens are vying with each other in erecting and adorning palatial rural residences for their families, the opportunity of securing the professional skill of one so competent as Mr. Tait has proved himself to be, ought not to be neglected by those who are likely to require such services. Under his taste and skill the grounds at Belfevue have assumed attractions, for beauty of effect and artistic combinations, which eclipse all rivals.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1589-3m.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

THE ASSIZES.

SECOND DAY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson presiding.

The Court opened yesterday at 9 o'clock and the first case called was

Coylan vs. the Canada Central Railway Co. This was an action to recover the amount of certain work and labor by the Plaintiff in clearing and grubbing a portion of the defendants road. The question at issue seemed to be rather one of amount than general liability. The plaintiff claimed $1.50 a rod, but the defendants said he was only entitled to $1.00. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for the former sum; Mr. Mowgrove for plaintiff; Mr. Lewis for defendants.

Gamble vs. Adam.—This was an action of ejectment; it began in the morning and took the rest of the day till 6 o'clock, leaving the judge to give his charge to the jury this morning, Mr Gibb for plaintiff; Mr. Lees for defendant.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

Feb. 25th, 1871.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: The Reeve, and Messrs Mohr, Elliott, MacLaren and Fetherston.

The Minutes of last session were read.

Memorial of Andrew Hamilton, Agent, relative to alleged errors in assessment of lands on Chaves Island, and from Robert Harris and other freeholders and householders, for a grant to Michael Green, a sufferer by the fires last summer, were presented and read.

Moved by Mr. Elliott, seconded by Mr. Fetherston, that this Council do now adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

The Council met, the same members present.

Moved by Mr. Mohr and seconded by Mr. Fetherston, that with reference to the memorial of Andrew Hamilton, this Council is of opinion that the alleged errors in the assessment of lots No. 25 and 26 in the 8th Con. of this Township are not justly chargeable to this Council or its officers, that the assessment of a larger quantity than the lots are said to contain, had been a direct loss to the Township and that the Council do not deem it right or expedient to interfere with the past taxes on said lots.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MacLaren and seconded by Mr. Elliott, that this Council do grant the sum of one hundred dollars to aid in building a bridge on the township line between the Townships of Fitzroy and Huntley at lot No. 1, 1st Con. of Fitzroy and No. 27, 12th Con. of Huntley, provided the Corporation of the Township of Huntley, grant a like sum; and provided also that the building of the said bridge shall be according to a plan and specification to be approved by person or persons to be nominated by this Council—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mohr, and seconded by Mr. Elliott, that the Clerk be directed to communicate with Mr. Abbott, relative to the terms on which he is prepared to undertake the construction of a railway to connect Fitzroy harbor with existing railways—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Fetherston, and seconded by Mr. Mohr, that Patrick Gorman be and he is hereby appointed inspector of licenses for the current year—Carried.

March 25th, 1871.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Messrs: Mohr, Elliott, MacLaren and Fetherston.

The minutes of last session were read.

Also reply of H. Abbott, Esq. relative to terms on which a railway could be constructed to Fitzroy Harbor.

Moved by Mr. Elliott, and seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that with regard to Augustus Marshall taking timber off the Government allowance between lots Nos. 20 and 21 in the seventh concession, that the matter lay over until the next meeting of the Council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Elliott, and seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that this Council grant the sum of fifty dollars to assist in opening up the Government allowance of road between lots Nos. 20 and 21 in the first concession of this township, and that Mr. William White superintend the laying out of the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MacLaren, and seconded by Mr. Fetherston, that this Council do now adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

The Council met. Present—The Reeve, and Messrs. Mohr, Elliott, MacLaren and Fetherston.

Petitions from R Somerville, John Owens and Edmund Meredith, for shop licenses; and from Andrew Hawley, jun., and Edward Davis, for tavern licenses, were presented.

Moved by Mr. Mohr, and seconded by Mr. Fetherston, that the prayer of the petitioners for licenses for the current year be granted—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mohr, and seconded by Mr. Elliott, that the inspector be directed to inspect the houses and premises of Andrew Hawley, jun., at Fitzroy Harbor, and Edward Davis, at Mohr's Corners—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mohr, and seconded by Mr. Fetherston, that an order on the Treasurer be given to Henry Nicholson for $1.50 for printing blanks for the use of the Inspector of Licenses.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Elliot, and seconded by Mr. Mohr, that the prayer of Michael Green stand over until the next meeting of Council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mohr, seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that the Clerk be and he is hereby authorized to sign and deliver orders on the Treasurer for all sums granted by this Corporation, and the Treasurer is hereby required to pay the same.—

Moved by Mr. Elliott, and seconded by Mr. Fetherston, that the Council do now adjourn until the twenty-ninth day of April next.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MacLaren, seconded by Mr. Mohr, that the Auditor's Report be received and adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mohr, seconded by Mr. Elliott, that Augustus Marshall be required to settle with this Council for the timber cut on the side line between lots 20 and 21, 7th con. of this Township, and that the Clerk notify him to that effect.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Elliott, and seconded by Mr. Mohr, that this Council do now adjourn until the 25th day of March next.—Carried.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 4.

The new Insurance Bill is the subject of much discussion hereabouts.

The St. Ann's Ward contested election case, Smith vs. McShane, was continued today. A large number of witnesses were examined to prove peculation on the part of defendants. The case is to be resumed on Thursday.

The boy Marnahan, concerned in the late Ottawa Hotel robbery of $3,000, was found guilty to-day.

Crevier, the notary, tried to-day for arson, was acquitted.

At a mass meeting of commercial travellers last night, resolutions in favour of forming an association to ameliorate the general condition and provide for families after death, were unanimously passed.

Raining all day.

Midnight Despatches.

PARIS, April 3.—One hundred thousand Nationals in 3 corps with 200 guns, marched out of Paris this morning *via*, Montrouge, Issy and Reuil, all destined to Versailles.

Fort Valerien fired all day upon Reuil and the flying batteries at Meudon cannonaded the Nationals moving from Issy on Versailles.

Some detachments are retreating in disorderly condition.

There is nothing certain respecting the forces that passed Valerien, but various conflicting versions are given. One report says they are surrounded, while another declares that they effected a junction and turned on Meudon where a majority of the Versailles army is concentrated. During the operations on the right there was a fierce engagement between the Artillery at Meudon and the Parisian Artillery. The members of the Commune wearing red sashes led the battalions.

It is said the Superior Versailles Officer has been taken prisoner.

The *Moniteur* says the Zouaves repulsed the Nationals in an attack on the Castle at Meudon and that the National loss was heavy.

Col. Bourgevin telegraphs to the Commune at 11:15 a.m. that Bergeret and Flourens have formed a junction and will march on Versailles, and that success was certain. Another despatch says: at 2 o'clock in the afternoon Duval and Flourens formed a junction at Corbavois, they were cannonaded by the Valerian, but the men were well sheltered. A successful movement was made by which they passed the line of fire of Valerien and marched on Versailles.

Gen. Bergeret had two horses killed.

All communication with the outside world is cut off, and only peasants bringing provisions are admitted to Paris.

It is said that Gen. Fleury, commander of the Montrouge Nationals, is dead.

It is reported that Assy has been arrested by order of the Commune.

It is also stated that the Commune will adopt the families of fallen Nationals.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Times'* special says:—

"A great battle was commenced at 6 in the morning by Nationals under command of Bergeret, who at 10 o'clock asked for reinforcements from Paris.

There was much animation in bivouacks of Nationals on Sunday night—men singing the "Marseillaise" and "Chant de part a Versailles."

The *Times* correspondent believes that the battle, which was on a large scale, has proved disastrous to the Communists. An the unexpected fire at Valerien threw the Nationals into confusion, and it is asserted that the following is now the situation: Bergeret with 15,000 men was completely cut off; then Flourens was purposely permitted to form a junction with him, and Flourens and Bergeret with 35,000 men must surrender or fight at the greatest disadvantage.

The *Times* correspondent says there is an improbable version of affairs to the effect that the Commune has reached Versailles.

Communists are demoralized and it is believed have been betrayed.

The Gens D'Armes treat all prisoners unmercifully.

Daily News despatches confirm the report of the rout of the insurgents, who proved great blustering cowards, and who expected that Valerien would fraternize with them.

The Pontifical Zouaves shot all prisoners instantly.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent reports that he saw Gen. Fleuri killed by a shell from Mont Valerien, and that Bergeret's carriage and horses were destroyed in the same manner.

The men were thrown into a panic stricken host.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—The Army of Versailles surrounds Paris, and order elsewhere in France is established.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—The steamer *France* from New York, March 18th, was towed into Liverpool disabled.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons last night the Government announced that the measure extending ballot to Scotland would soon be introduced.

Various bills of only local interest were considered during the remainder of the session.

United States steamer *Worcester* from Boston, with a cargo of provisions for suffering French, has arrived at Plymouth, and will proceed at once to some French port.

BERLIN, April 4.—General Von Goeben, Commander of the German forces in the North of France, has arrived here from Amiens, and has had a private interview with the Emperor.

MADRID, April 3.—The sessions of the Spanish Cortes were opened to-day by King Amadeus. In his speech from the Throne the King expressed an ardent hope for the pacification of Cuba, and a strong desire for the resumption of relations with the Pope. He also recommended many reforms, especially as regards the finances of the country. The speech was frequently interrupted by cheers from the Cortes.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—Thiers has issued a proclamation addressed to the Prefects of the departments as follows:—On Monday the insurgent masses attacked our forces simultaneously at Nantirre, Reuil, Argel, Bozons, Chaton, and Croissy. Fort Valerien at day break began to cannonade the insurgents, who were at first sheltered by the villages of Monterre, Reuil and Rangovil. They subsequently attacked the Government forces, by whom they were repulsed. General Vinoy, with Canolry, was by this time in position, threatening to outflank the insurgents, and they fled in complete rout, leaving many dead and wounded in the hands of the Government troops.

Thiers says the Government will exercise clemency towards all who have been blindly misled, but will punish with severity ringleaders.

A very rapid rise in the barometer occurred last night from Louisiana to Pennsylvania, and clear weather has generally prevailed south and west of the latter State, with brisk winds on the lower lakes and points in the middle of the States

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Seely, member for Lincoln, gave notice that on the 2nd of May he would move for the reduction of the trans-Atlantic postage to one penny.

Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to the question, said the Government was informed as to the progress of the negotiations in the Peace Conference at Brussels, but declined to give any information on the subject.

After some brief debates on matters of local interest, the House adjourned for the Easter holidays until the 17th.

PARIS, April 5.—The Commune delegation from the 12th arrondisement of Paris have appealed to the people to unite and repel the common danger.

The *Cri du Peuple* announces that the Nationals have maintained the position which they conquered yesterday at Lebon, Mendon, Bongeval and before Fort D'Issy.

The supplementary communal elections have been postponed.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—A circular issued today by Picaro to the Prefects of departments announces the victory of the Assemblists in the conflict before Paris.

The redoubt at Chatillon held by the insurgents was captured this morning by the forces of the Government, with 2,000 prisoners including Gen. Fleury.

Gen. Duval was shot.

No fighting has occurred to-day on any other part of the line. The troops are becoming more than ever exasperated at the resistance shown by the insurgents.

A despatch from Versailles says that order has been restored, and that the troops have entered the town.

BERLIN, April 4.—It is positively denied that the French have as yet paid anything of the indemnity accorded to Germany by the preliminary peace convention, and, in addition, explicitly stated that, on the contrary, France, in addition, still owes 48,000,000 francs for the provisioning of German troops.

HARTFORD, Ct, April 4.—It will probably take official returns to declare who is Governor.

The *Times*, Democrat, claims a majority of eight for English.

The *Courant*, Republican, claims a majority of 39 for Jewell.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—The German and French plenipotentiaries held their meeting to-day.

The *World's* special, Versailles, April 4, says to-day the Government troops were again completely defeated. A remnant of the Communists have taken many thousand prisoners and all their artillery, destroying their army.

Gen. Vinoy's troops will enter Paris tomorrow or Thursday.

VERSAILLES, April 3rd.—A special to the *World* says that all day a great battle has raged between the Government forces under General Vinoy, and 100,000 communists under General Bergeret. Everywhere the latter were defeated with terrible slaughter near Meudon. Bergeret and Flourens with 35,000 men are cut off and must either surrender to-night or be cut to pieces in the morning. Many communists refused to fight, and are throwing down their arms and begging for mercy.

Yesterday's Despatches.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—An official despatch of yesterday says: Two corps of the insurgents advanced towards Versailles, one *via* Meudon and Chatillon and the other by way of Reuil. Both corps were routed with heavy loss, and Flourens was killed.

The troops, whose expected defection constituted hopes of the insurgents behaved nobly.

The insurgents in forts Vanures and Issy, fired on the troops to-day.

The Government forces have just attacked the insurgents, and a speedy and complete success is anticipated.

In the Assembly to-day Thiers in some remarks on the state of affairs, said the Government would deal harshly with the ringleaders of the insurrection, but leniently with their dupes.

The sentiment was received with applause.

Rentes are advancing.

DETROIT, MICH.—Very little interest taken in election. Republican candidate on State ticket are elected.

LONDON, 1:30 a. m. 4th.—Latest news from Paris is up to Monday noon. A great fire was expected at 9 o'clock near Champ de Mars. Several battalions of National Guards with 20 guns went out in the morning to Anvers and Mendon and had an artillery fight with the Versailles troops. Firing commenced on the left of Mendon. The guns of Government forces were most numerous, but those of the Nationals were best served.

At 10.30 a.m., reinforcements were sent out to the Nationals, who advanced their batteries. The Nationals stood fire well and rumors favorable to them were current.

QUEENSTOWN, 3rd.—Arrived steamer *City of Dublin* from New York.

NEY, 4th.—The following is a special, dated Paris, Monday evening:—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, after great precaution, the National insurgents commenced passing out at Neuilly Gate, in all 50,000 men—Gen. Bergeret, Flouren's and Menotti Garabaldi commanding. It was understood that Fort Valerien would not fire. About 6 o'clock the artillery were all in front, Gen. Bergeret in advance with ten thousand men, when suddenly Valerien opened fire, killing the commandant Henry. Gen. Bergeret had just got out of his carriage when the vehicle was smashed by a bombshell. The wildest scene ensued. The troops tried to retreat.

The main body left Bergeret alone with 10,000 men. He tried to fight with field artillery against Valerien, but it was useless. The Communists got into the city, but Bergeret and his men are cut off and cannot pass Valerien. The main body escaped with the loss of one hundred, but Bergenet must have lost a large number. Altogether there are 12,000 men killed, wounded, and missing, including Bergeret's force.

The Communist troops under arms number one hundred and fifty thousand men.

Tremendous excitement prevails.

BRONCHITIS COUGHS, COLDS, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

C. H. GARDNER,
Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.

T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal."

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief

HENRY WILKES, D. D.

EASTER CATTLE.

ESSRS. SACHLL FRS

Have just arrived from the west, with a magnificent stock of Western Cattle, which comprise the following:—

☞ One thorough bred prize Durham Heifer, "Queen of the West," bred and fed by Mr. Watt, of Nichol Co., Wellington, and which took first prize at the Provincial Show; also first prize at at the Christmas Flora Fair, 1870, at the Fergus and Guelph Fair of 1871, and at the Sweepstakes at Guelph, against all grades of cattle of any breed, and acknowledged to be the best beast in the Dominion, together with twenty Head of splendid first class Western Cattle and and one magnificent Heifer bred by J. B. Lewis.

☞ Also, Thirty Head of first class Western Sheep.

The Whole will be on Exhibition to-day, at W. Graham's City Hotel, Clarence street.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632 3

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

After the Fifteenth day of June next, Emigrants will be sent to Fort Garry at the following rates:

TORONTO TO FORT WILLIAM.

Adults, $5; Children under 12 years, half price. 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

FORT WILLIAM TO FORT GARRY.

Emigrants, $25; Children under 12, half price, 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, $1 50 per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen waggons, or heavy farming implements can be taken.)

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

96 miles by Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood.

532 miles by steamer from Collingwood to Fort William.

45 miles by Waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake.

310 miles broken navigation in open boats from Shebandowan Lake to North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods

95 miles by Cart or Waggon from North West Angle, Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however be furnished at cost price at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1631 a

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co

55 SPARKS-ST.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a large portion of their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Goods as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 8, 1871.

NOTICE.

We JOHN NEILand FRANCIS O'NEIL, two two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for County of Carleton, resident within the Township of Fitzroy, having received a requisition signed by Joseph Halpenny, David McLaren, Archibald Riddell, William Dean, George Wilson, John Forbes, John Elliott, Samuel Stevenson, W. A. Sherriff, Richard Foster, Thomas Marshall, Thomas Somerville, James Fetherston, Francis Moran, Robert Walker, Charles Mohr, who are freeholders of the said Township of Fitzroy, of the said County of Carleton, having a right to vote for members to serve in the Provincial Parliament. In request of the property held by them, within the said Township; requested us to call a PUBLIC MEETING, for to select a suitable place to build a DRILL SHED, for the use of the Volunteers And whereas we have determined to comply with said requisition, now therefore, we do hereby appoint the said Meeting to be held at the TOWN HALL, on the 8th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are hereby required to take notice. And whereas the said Meeting hath been so called by us in conformity with the provisions the Act respecting Public Meetings and all person attending the same, will also be within the protection of the said Act.

All manner of persons are hereby in Her Majesty's name, most strictly charged and commanded at their peril, to take especial notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

Witness our hands at Fitzroy, this 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1871.

JOHN NEIL, J. P.
FRANCIS O'NEIL, J. P.

April 1, 1871 2[illegible]

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Strict attention to business.
Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1598

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA.

WM. ABBOTT,
Agent.

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
APPLES,
CRANBERRIES,
COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples.

☞ Remember our Place,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OPPOSITE PROTESTANT CONVENT

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629

TOYS!
TOYS!
TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

—FOR THE

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA, December 22, 1870

PORTER'S BLOCK.

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co.

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS,
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

Will be cleared out at prices which will be sure to command a sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

BUILDING STONE FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a large quantity of QUARRIED STONE, for building purposes. For Sale in Hull,

Apply to

G. B. MATTHEW,
Hull.

Hull, April 1, 1871 1631a

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET,

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c, Wholesale only for Country Merchants

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa,
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted.

SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window, Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa.

Department of Small Wares. Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department which comprises a full assortment of Cotton, Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collar Bones and Eyes, &c, &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1620f

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.
Highwines, 50 O. P.
Old Rye Whisky.
Family Proof Whisky.
Malt Whisky.
Old Eureka Whisky.

There superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Inspection Invited.

E. ARNOLDI,
Telegraph Building,
Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 1871 1621y

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.

Address,
"S"
TIMES Office,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.
Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to

MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

FOR SALE.

THE STEAM TUG "PERRY."

Apply to

WM. MOWGROVE.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1627tf

TO LET.

A furnished Bedroom and Parlour, with Breakfast if required.

Address B C, TIMES Office.

Ottawa, March 3, 656

THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to

JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1540t1J71

TO LET OR SELL.

TWO FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to

THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau street

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871 19

SEEDS,

100 BUSHELS CHOICE

CLEAN GRASS SEED,

FOR SALE

At the

TEA-POT.

Sussex street.

DUFRESNE & McGARITY.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1619 10

WANTED

TWO FIRST-CLASS

FRENCH SALESMEN.

Apply to

T. F. CALDWELL & CO,
Sussex Street.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626a

TO TAILORS.

A FOREMAN of First-Class experience and ability, just out from England, wants a situation as CUTTER, is fully qualified to conduct a first-class Business. Address,

T. F. CUTTER,
Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 871 1162a4f

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property will be held at Private Sale for a short time, and if not disposed of in that way, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given

Lot No. 44, on the south side of Market st. 66 x 99, with a new Brick Residence thereon. The House is large and well arranged for comfort and convenience. The location is counted the best in the city,

Title freehold and terms easy.

Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Alice-st, with a Brick Cottage thereon, having been built but two years. A comfortable dwelling, and about two blocks from the projected Depot of the Canada Central Railroad.

The title is undisputed, and the property will be sold cheap for cash.

Excellent Dwelling House and Three Acres of Land, situated on the Banks of the Canal, One and a Half Miles from the City Limits. The land is excellent and well adapted for a market garden.

An excellent bargain can be had by a cash purchaser.

West half of Lot No. 9, Queen-st., 33 x 99, vacant lot, 10 per cent purchase money down, balance extending over a term of ten years

Also, Lot No. 10, East Gloucester street, Lower Town, large size.

Terms of payment made easy Any further information can be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 23, 1871 1626tf

AUCTION SALE

OF ABOUT

$5,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY

—IN—

Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.,

ON WEDNESDAY, April 5th, 1871,

The subscriber has been favoured with instructions from W. CHAMPNESS, Esq. to the British Lion Hotel, to sell all of the property and effects in connection with his LIVERY and SALE STABLES, consisting of something over Twenty Horses, about twenty Sets of Single Harness and some ten Sets Double Carriage Harness, *nearly new*, twelve Open Buggies, and Six or Eight Top Carriages, four Express Waggons, a number of Saddles, Bridles, &c. A quantity of Horse Clothing, Combs, Brushes, &c. The property is in excellent order, having only been in use about eight months; and will be sold without reserve, as the Proprietor is closing up this branch of his business.

TERMS OF SALE:

All sums under one hundred dollars cash over that amount credit will be given by furnishing approved endorsed paper.

Sale to commence at 11 a.m.

N.B.—Catalogues can be had a few days previous to the Auction.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer

Ottawa March 23, 1871. 1623

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603 f

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c. &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629

WHEREAS, Charles Brazier, Louis Dufresne, Joseph Millar, Thomas St John, Daniel Sorie, Louis Lockwell, have left my employ without just cause and without fulfilling their agreement with me, I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harbouring them, as I will prosecute them according to law for so doing.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Fitzroy, March 8, 1871 1611tf

FOR SALE.

A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.

For particulars, apply at the VARIETY HALL, Sparks street,

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629tf

FERNS!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES,
with Glass Domes, 3 sizes.
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS
richly ornamented in colours.
BIRD CAGES. CANARY,
(magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES,
all Brass and Copper!
BIRD CAGES,
Enamelled.
BIRD CAGES,
Wood and Wire.
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS,
Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out,

☞ Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

" CAPITAL " STOVE DEPOT.
35 SUSSEX STREET.
H MEADOWS & CO.
Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOI

LOWER TOWN MARKET,
Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH,
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT,
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and salt Fish.

Fresh Oysters and Lobsters always on hand.
Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1871 1581 2m

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY
—AND—
LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.
Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to
C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m d&w

ROUSILLON VIN ROUGE,

$1.25 Per GALLON.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
ELGIN STREET
Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1871.

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY
your Cakes,
Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit
Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes
Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary
in the city,
fancyboxes, Horns,
of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures,
of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison
is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.
Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
Wellington Street, Opposite the
BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage ... eives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.
Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1601 1y

TAXES, TAXES.

The Public are hereby notified to pay their taxes forthwith. Attention to this notice will ... ows.
THOS. KIRBY,
15. Collector.

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel
Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.
REFERENCES.
Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.
A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80!

A
SPECIAL LINE
of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS
very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.
It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE
GOLDEN LION.
R. L. JAMES & Co.

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,
14 RIDEAU STREET.

Have now received a full supply of
NEW FALL GOODS
IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS.
Ottawa, September 187

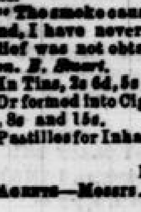
MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed made by AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the Township of South Gower, in the County of Grenville, in the Province of Ontario, Yeoman, of the first part, ROSE ARCAND, of the same place, the wife of the said AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the second part, made a party thereto for the purpose of barring dower merely, and JAMES NESBET, of the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton, Yeoman, of the third part, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Law Office of MESSRS. SCOTT, ROSS & STEWART, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of FEBRUARY, instant, 1871, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the South Half of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Marlborough, in the County of Carleton, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less, unless the principal money and interest secured by the said mortgage shall in the meantime be paid.

The purchaser will accept the title as it existed at the execution of the said mortgage.

The vendor will covenant against his own acts only.

All searches, deeds, abstracts, and other charges will be at the expense of the purchaser.
W. A. ROSS,
1583 12 Vendor's Solicitor.



FOR ASTHMA.
and Chronic Bronchitis
DATURA TATULA,
Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.
Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 4s, 8s and 15s.
Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.
AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
OTTAWA, February 10, 1871.
Authorised discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.
R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

RICHARD HIGMAN,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
LATE MANAGER,
MEDICAL HALL,
SPARKS STREET,

Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.

He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Roos' Cigar Store, with entirely new stock, of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his situation.
Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

2 BOYS WANTED.

Wanted immediately, 2 BOYS to carry papers, must be able to read and write. Apply at this office.
Ottawa, March 8 1871

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT
TO SAVE MONEY
GO TO THE
PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,
—BY—
P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,
No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,
OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts'
HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,
With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.
—ALSO—
WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."
☞ Try their TEAS. ☜
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,
No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

☞ All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

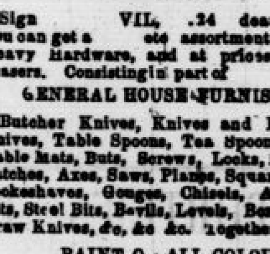
Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanised Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Delf Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,
—ALSO—
FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.
Ottawa, August 16, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!



Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Buts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c., &c &c. Together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kiana, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.
THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.
Ottawa, No 18, 1870

STATEMENT
—BY THE—
Life Association of Scotland,
IN TERMS OF
CANADIAN ACT
RESPECTING INSURANCE COMPANIES,
31 VICTORIA, CAP. 48, SEC. 15, FORM D.

1.—Total Premiums received or receivable in Canada during the year ending 5th April, 1870, the date of the last balance.................. $120,828 37

Note.—These are the full annual premiums stipulated in the Policies in Force at the end of the year as mentioned under head 3 below. The cash bonus or Profits paid or allowed to the Policy-holders for the year, have not been deducted.

2.—Number and amount of Policies issued or issuable in Canada during the year, 327 for.................. $432,982 46

3.—Amount of risk in total Policies in Force in Canada at 5th April, 1870, that is, the sums assured by such Policies.................. $3,027,272 17

4. Number and amount of Policies that have become claims in Canada during the year, 14 for........ $33,616 56

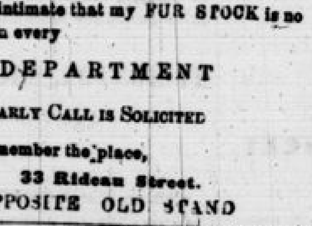
5.—Amount of Claims in Canada in suspense at 5th April, 1870—that is, not proved or not payable at that date, but all since paid........ $12,683 53

—Losses in Canada the payment of which is resisted.................. None.

(Signed) P WARDLAW,
Secretary Life Association of Scotland

Sworn before me this 16th January, 1871.
[Signed]
H L ROUTH, J. P.

JAMES PEACOCK,



FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS

I beg to intimate that my FUR STOCK is now complete in every
DEPARTMENT
AN EARLY CALL IS SOLICITED
☞ Remember the place,
33 Rideau Street.
OPPOSITE OLD STAND

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to
N SPARKS,
Elgin street.
Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,
No. 26 Rideau Street

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE.—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious flavour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength)

RUM
OLD RYE,
FAMILY PROOF,
AND
HIGHWINES,
of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.
Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,
Corner Sussex and York-sts.
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,
39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA
HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT
(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

Offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also,
Bordeaux and other Vinegars,
MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,
and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee *ground* and *roasted* daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—COGNAC BRANDIES Hennessy & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman s, in wood bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,
High proof and flavor, at extremely low prices.
Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.
Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sale at refiners' prices.
THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.
Now is the time or bar ains. 1185

THOMAS ISAAC,
IMPORTER
Shelf and Heavy Hardware
HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,
Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa
Cooking and Fancy Stove
Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand.

Legal.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS
TRADE MARK
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MESS^rs GABRIEL.
Dentists.
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

FOR THE TEETH.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS
FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
The old-established Dentists,
64 Ludgate Hill, London,
And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

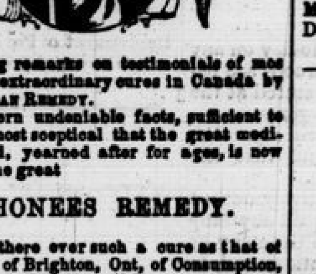
PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions; Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

*** All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1322 2awfm 1awk6m

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

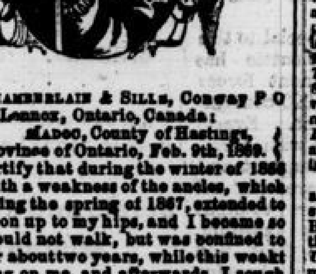
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hecey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:
MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.
MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings this ninth day of February, 1869.
A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle
A F WOOD, J P.
Warden county of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS
TRADE MARK — GARDNER MONTREAL — ANCHORA VIRTUS — VALET
AND GROCERS Here.

GARDNER'S
QUININE
☞ WINE BITTERS, ☜

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufactur

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET!

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to let on reasonable terms, for term of years. Apply for further particulars to
CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.
Ottawa September 1870.

Medical.

DARLEY'S
ARABIAN OIL
FOR HORSES AND CATTL
A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Witlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and castle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts W Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.
November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

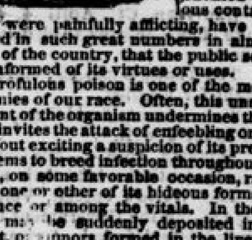
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.
NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.
November 30, 1870 1527y

Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



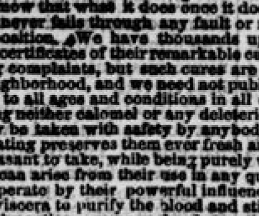
The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA*: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back* and *Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.
J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.
Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.
Ottawa, Feb. 28, 187 1598

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
W. R. THISTLE. R. LANE.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.
REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

EDGAR DOWARD, Organist, Christ Church, teacher of Organ, Piano and Singing. Residence—Sparks Street, opposite Wellington Market.

H. R. FRIPP,
ORGANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC
Residence—Elgin Street, South of Slater St
Classes for beginners at Mr Gowan's Hall Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4½ p
Ottawa, July 15th, 1870, 1416 tf

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:
A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN.
DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Late Manager
Medical Hall,
SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMEN

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

☞ Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.
Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester, 200 acres, 35 acres cleared, 7 miles from Ottawa.

3—Lots Nos 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 400 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of C C R at Stitsville, 18 miles from Ottawa

4—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Nepean, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," next adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 260 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions in a good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timbered (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.
NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.
Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 47tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Grenville,
To Wit.

In the matter of
DAVID MACGREGOR,
An Insolvent.

By virtue of the power invested in me a assignee of the effects of the above named Insolvent, I shall offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. JOHN GRAHAM'S HOTEL opposite the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Sixth Day of MAY, A. D., 1871, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, all the Estate, Right, Title, and interest and equity of redemption of the above named Insolvent of, in, to, and out of all those certain Parcels or Tracts of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, namely:

One hundred and thirty acres, composed of Lots, Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Eleventh Concession of the said Township of Osgoode.

Village Lot, in Kenmore—one acre—being a part of South Half, Twenty-eight in the Tenth Concession, and also, eight acres on the East side of the Road, in the Village of Kenmore, being a part of South Half Lot Twenty-Eight, in the said Tenth Concession of the Township of Osgoode.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, and further particulars on application to the undersigned.
E H WHITMARSH,
Official Assignee,
Dated at Merrickville, in the County of Grenville, this 24th day of Feb., 1871.
11tf

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Declared by Connoisseur
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivaled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

☞ Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally
48v1236 1aw

TO TAILORS,

There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.

To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.
Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1629a

PARTIES
Wishing to purchase
☞ MOWERS OR REAPERS, ☜
OR BOTH COMBINED,
Can be accommodated by calling on
WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK
Co. Carleton,
Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS, for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

J. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, &c, opposite the Russell House, Ottawa

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., &c., for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.
W McKAY WRIGHT. 1aw F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 38y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa.

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 42ly

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.
ROBERT LEES. 43atf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister, Solicitor Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 48y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.
WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

Medical.

DR. DICKINSON,
Residence and Surgery Ken Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. McIntosh, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34atf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Sparks Street.
OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or Laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if it were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,
BARRINGTON-STREET,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.
969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,
Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.
R. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)
☞ A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,
M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,
Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.
☞ Oysters, Game etc., daily

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,
—AND—
DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,
RIDEAU STREET,
ESTABLISHED 1866.
WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelised Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Root Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c. Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.
T G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

CHEAP READING,
—AT—
HAUSER'S LENDING LIBRARY
No. 42 RIDEAU STREET.

Terms of Subscription: $2 a year, in advance
From non-Subscribers, Deposits will be required.
BOOKS Bought, Sold and Exchanged.
Ottawa, January 15, 1871 1551y

CANADA AND
U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Darwings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.
T. G. COURSOLLES,
November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts, Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared, Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices, Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.
Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

TO LET,

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land, and, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.

Also the Shop at present occupied WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to
WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Ottawa, Feb, 16, 871 1592tf

HAGERMAN & ROSE,
PORK PACKERS,
PORT HOPE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barreled PORK, for Sale.
February 2 1871. 1580 2m.

THE TIMES is printed and published at The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa JAMES BAILIFF, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1634. OTTAWA, THURSDAY, APRIL 6. 1871 PRICE—3 CENTS

Dry Goods.

1871 SPRING FASHIONS 1871

Grand Show Day.

MAGEE & RUSSELL'S

Spring and Summer Importations,

Being now complete, their Spacious SHOW and SALE ROOMS will be opened for the Season,

On THURSDAY, 30th Instant,

With a GORGEOUS DISPLAY of all the latest Fashions in

MILLINERY GOODS,
MANTLES,
MANTLES,
JACKETS,
COSTUMES, &c.

M. & R. will also make a general exhibition of NOVELTIES in all the various Departments of their commodious premises.

Having sent a Special Buyer of Fancy Goods to the British Markets, they were enabled to procure many exclusive Novelties. Their Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods will also be found better value than heretofore.

Ladies, you are most respectfully vited to view the Grandest Display of D Goods:

MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DOMESTICS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES
RIBBONS and LACES,
WOOLENS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DAMASKS,
REPPS,
CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,

Ever offered by us.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application sof this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture an l Public Work

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.
Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa
The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq,
The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J G WORTS, Esq,
E H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H HOWLAND, Esq,
G P RIDOUT, Esq,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq.

CAUTION.

I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harboring THOS St. SERMA, as he left my employment without cause, and contrary to the time of his agreement with me.

SAMUEL DICKSON,
Pakenham, Jan. 25, 1871 10 3

MRS. HETHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagement as Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, Union Bridge.
Ottawa January 30 1871

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING:

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

1870 'XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,
Toilet Bottles
and Sets

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's
Perfumery,
Mirrors
AND FINE
Toilet Articles.

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "Times" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH!

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and hey are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits: but men f enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 3-4 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—445 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who e'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL'S trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL'S spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street what GROCERIES you require. (The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trial of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfact

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

MAILS.

CLOSE. A.M	A.M.	P.M.		DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
11 00	......	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	......	4.00
11 00	......	9·00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	......	4.30
8.30	......	9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9,00	......	7.15
8 30	......	00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	......	7.15
30	11.00	9,00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.00	......	4.30
8.30	11.00	...	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.00	......	4.30
......	11.40	......	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	......	......
8.30	......	......	Osgoode, Russell, &c	......	......	4.00
8.30	......	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	......	11.50
6 5	......	......	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	8.00	......	11.50
10.30	......	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11.00	......
......	......	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c	9.00	......	......
11.50	......	......	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	......	......
6.00	......	......	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	......	......	6,00
11.50	......	......	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	......	......

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Per Cunard Line close every Tuesday at 10.45 A.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser otherwise a small payment down, and the balance n from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,
R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

FROM THIS DAY FORTH I change the prices of all my Wood, that is to say, best Hard Wood $4.75, Sawn $5.50; Second best Hard Wood, 4.25, Sawn $4.50.

My Saw Mill is now in constant operation and ready, and will run won pily in obedience to all orders

JOHN HENEY

Ottawa, Dec. 1871

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $400 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Bailiff,
Agent,
Times Office, Ottawa.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent quality at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS,
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1781 1588tf

T. BELLEMAR.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF

CANADA.

Special attention is directed to this Co y's announcement in regard to the

RUNNING OF TRAINS

FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

In addition to the Fast Time which it is intended to adopt between the

EAST AND WEST,

With close connections at all points. The line will be equipped with handsome

NEW FIRST-CLASS CARS,

Unsurpassed on the continent.

TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN

Portland and Montreal in 13 Hours.
Montreal and Toronto in 13 Hours.
Stopping only at the most important Stations.

As fast as completed,

PULMAN'S
PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Will be run on the Through Trains and the service will be performed over the entire line in a manner equal to that of any railway on this continent. Special arrangements have been made to accommodate the pleasure travel.

For further particulars see advertisements and time tables.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF

CANADA

IMPROVED SERVICE OF TRAINS

FOR THE SUMMER OF 1870.

ACCELERATION OF SPEED.

NEW CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

Portland to Montreal in 13 Hours
Montreal to Toronto in 13 Hours.

On and after JUNE 13th the new arrangements will be put in force, and trains will leave Montreal as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburgh, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west at..... 9 00 a m
NIGHT, do do..... 9 00 p m
Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate Stations..... 7 00 a m
Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate stations..... 5 00 p m
Trains for Lachine at 6 00 a m, 7 00 a m, 9 15 am, 12 noon, 1 30 p m, 4 00 p m, 5 30 p m, and 6 30 p m. The 1 30 p m Train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate stations at..... 7 1 a m
Express for Boston, via Vermont Central, at..... 9 00 a m
Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at..... 3 45 p m
Express for New York and Boston, via Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Burlington and Rutland, at..... 8 00 a m
Do do do..... 4 00 p m
Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland and Lower Provinces at..... 1 1 p
Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, and the Lower Provinces, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St Hilaire, St Hyacinthe, Upton, Acton, Richmond, Brompton Falls, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Compton, Coaticooke and Norton Mills only at 10 10 p m

Sleeping Cars on all night rains Baggage checked through.

The steamers "Chase" and "Charlotta" leave Portland for Halifax, N S, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, respectively, at 4 00 p m. They have excellent accommodations for passengers and Freight.

The International Company's Steamers running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6 00 p m, for St John, N B, &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way station apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station, or at No 39, Great St James Street.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

June 3, 1870 1425

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

—OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.
AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK. Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

HULL

SASH, DOOR

AND

BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors,
Sashes,
Mouldings,
Framings.
Clapboards,
Sheetings,
Battens,
Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

GEO. HAYES,

Copper Plate Printer,

nk Street, near Sparks,

CENTRE TOWN.

Visiting Cards on the shortest notice.

Ottawa December , 1870. 1544 1y

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and a SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO,
226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths
Doeskins,
Tweeds,
Fancy Vestings,
etc, etc.

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction. 1616 6m

---

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Nov. last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances.... £6,083,333 33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid.. 2,433,333 33
Funds on hand, upwards of.... 6,570,000.00
Annual Income.... 1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the *Utmost Advantage* and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in *Largely Reducing Present Outlay*; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

J. & W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 13, 1871 163a

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, Proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 10, 1871 1612 3m

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Application will be made to Parliament, at its next Session, for the Incorporation of a Company to construct a Railway through British North America, connectin with the present Railway system of Canada, and thence to proceed to the North of Lake Superior and through the North West Territory to the Yellow or Leathe Head Pass of the Rocky Mountains, there to connect with the projected Railway through British Columbia to the Pacific,—with such powers and privileges as may be necessary to carry the same into operation.

ALFRED WADDINGTON.
Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1870 1493 2m

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apply at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619a

M. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

TEAS AND WINES,

8 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 8th MARCH Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4 Mail.	No 6* Express.	No. Freight
	A.M.	M.	P.M.	A.M
Ottawa Depart.	9 30	12.00	10 30	
Prescott Junct'n	11.40		12.50	1.00
Prescott Wharf Arrive......	11.50	3.10	1.00a.m	05p m
G. T. R.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	3 15
Toronto Arrive.	11.30	.....	11,30	
Montreal do..	.....	9.30	10.30	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation.
G. T. R.	A.M	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Toronto Depart.	....	7 30	6.00	......
Montreal do...	8.00	.....	......	8 00
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart......	1.15	5.45	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.25	6 00	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive..	3.45	8.30	7.00	6.30

NOTE.—*No. 7 will run every night, Saturdays excepted, during the Session. Passengers will find on Nos. 6 and 7 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains East and West Certain.

Also, at the Prescott Wharf with those of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and the Rome and Watertown Railways for New York Boston and all points East.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa
R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.
Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1871 1604tf

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6 00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p.m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3 00 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.15 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4.45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point

at 12.00 and 9.00 p m

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk, Car loads will go through to Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

H ABBOTT,
Manager

Brockville, March 8. 1871 1609

$765,000

in Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts Each	....	$ 40,000
10 "	"	20,000
20 "	"	5,000
50 "	"	1,000
200 "	"	500
350 "	"	100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each.		300 to 700
75 " Melodians, "		75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines,	"	60 to 175
500 Gold Watches,	"	75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at........		$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c.

Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On the receipt of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune, Dec.* 28. "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan.* 1. "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec.* 9.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT, every ticket for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; address

C B HARRIS & Co.
Managers.
62 Broadway, N.Y.

March 14, 1871 1614 3m

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1 25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,
LAWRENCE and
GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY and visit the celebrated Osage Country

THE GARDEN SPOT OF KANSAS.

March 11, 1871 11w 13

HOW HIS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like Magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly RISE UP and bless her especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalised her name by this invaluable article mortalised her name by this invaluable article and we scarcely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefit, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given in the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW—"Ladies Visitor," New York City.

Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base tions.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY.

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran,

Will open their

MILLINERY AND MANTLE

SHOW ROOMS

—ON—

THURSDAY, March 30th,

By a GRAND DISPLAY of all New and Fashionable Shapes, in

BONNETS and HATS,
Newest Styles in MANTLES,
NEW FEATHERS,
PLUMES,
FLOWERS, &c.

They would also call attention to their large Importations of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, now complete in all Departments.

The Stock will be kept fully assorted during the Season.

New Dress Goods.
New Silks, Black and Colored.
New Tweeds and Cloths.
New Cottons.
New Prints.
New Laces, Ribbons, &c.
New Lace and Muslin Sets.
New Hosiery, Gloves.
New Carpets and House Furnishings

The Balance of Stock purchased from Messrs. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co., still greater reductions.

Inspection invited

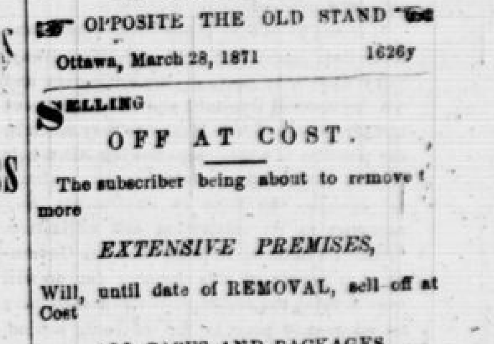
ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN,

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.)

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871.



SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

SELLING

OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove t more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street,

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Grocery Store—Slocombe and Stevens.
Card of Thanks—Edward Farrell.
Furnished Bedroom to Let.
Man Servant Wanted—E. A. Meredith.
Hot Cross Buns at Proderick's.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871.

Mr. Brydges left yesterday for Montreal.

Dr. Schultz, M. P., and Mr. Delorme, M. P. from Manitoba, have arrived.

Mr. Legge, C.E., from Montreal, is in town.

Mr. John Lovell, publisher of the Dominion Directory, is at the Russell House.

Hon. Mr. Trutch is to be entertained at dinner on Monday next, at the Russell House, by the Ministers and some members of both Houses.

The supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872, was brought down yesterday. Their total amount is $1,134,350. $881,700 of this are for Public Works. $125,000 for organizing and carrying on the Government of British Columbia, and $15,000 to pay half the cost of surveying the boundary line between Ontario and the North West territory.

At a meeting of the Railway Committee held yesterday, the Northern Railway Act was under consideration. Mr. Cumberland, on behalf of the Company argued strongly for a bill, empowering them to enter into a lease with the Muskoka, and also the North Grey Railways, which are feeding lines of the Northern Railway. A sub-committee was appointed to draft a bill in accordance with the views expressed, the said committee to report to the Railway Committee at noon to-day.

THE DEBATE ON THE BRITISH COLUMBIA RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE.

The debate on the British Columbia question in the Senate is one of unusual interest, and in order to furnish the public with a reliable record thereof, we have made arrangements for a *verbatim* report. This necessarily involves the curtailment of our report of the proceedings in the House of Commons for a few days. Senators and others wishing to obtain copies of this report, should order them at once.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

When Lord Lytton only a few years since, spoke of the possibility of a British North American Confederation extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with an Interoceanic Railway spanning the continent, the idea was regarded by a majority of persons as scarcely less wild and improbable than the noble Lord's "Strange Story." It was a magnificent, a romantic dream, worthy of a poet or a novelist, but not to be entertained by cool practical statesmen. Within the last few years, when there appeared in the *Westminster Review* an article in which the possibility of such a railway being built, and the many advantages which it would confer upon Great Britain were spoken of, even in Canada the scheme was looked upon as altogether too vast to be carried out or even commenced during the present century, and any one who wrote or spoke of the immediate possibility of both the Union and the railway being accomplished, was sneered at as a "romantic dreamer." We use the term actually applied to Ontario journalists who within the last six years ventured to hint at such a possibility.

Yet, so swiftly, and at the same time so quietly does Time work its changes and revenges, that to-day we find those who were so recently set down as visionary and unpractical "dreamers" inclined to take credit for foresight and perception. We find the possibilities at which they hinted not only changed into probabilities, but almost to be included within the list of certainties in the near and immediate future. We find the Parliament of Canada, not only of opinion that the grand ideas advanced by Lord Lytton are worthy of consideration by practical and enlightened men, but that they should be carried into effect with as little delay as possible. Not even those who desire to retard the scheme as far as possible dare, any longer to assert that it is visionary or impracticable; they can only ask for a delay without saying why they desire it, while at the same time acknowledging the importance, nay the necessity at no very distant day, of the admission of British Columbia and the construction of the Pacific Railroad.

To-day, the members of the Dominion Government and those who agree with them in thinking that the Canadian Pacific Railroad can be built in ten years without inflicting any additional burden of taxation upon the Canadian people and without greatly increasing the public debt, are scoffed and sneered at by those who either from a natural timidity of disposition or from a desire to "throw cold water" upon every Ministerial measure, believe or affect to believe that the idea is Utopean, that the project is too vast to be undertaken by four or five millions of Canadians, even though they have in their possession an immense territory capable of affording homes for fifty millions of people, which can never be settled or made use of without a railroad.

It seems to us that those who oppose the immediate construction of a Pacific railway, and thus seek to prevent the settlement and development of Manitoba and the magnificent territory of the North West, are very much in the position of a man, who having fallen heir to a splendid estate, is afraid to purchase the store of implements, &c., necessary to its cultivation and utilization. Without a railroad nothing that the Government or people of this country can do will ever develop the resources of the new country or adequately provide for its being settled. The Government have done well in providing without loss of time a means of ready communication by water between Ontario and Manitoba, but this must serve only as a temporary route for immigrants until the railway is constructed. The Americans claim that every able bodied and industrious immigrant who arrives and settles in the country is equivalent to a thousand dollars added to the national wealth. Let us set to work constructing this line, and hundreds of thousands of working men and persons of all classes will be attracted to Canada, the great majority of whom would undoubtedly settle in the country. It would do more to encourage immigration to this country than any other means which could possibly be devised. We must either make up our minds to let the greater part of British North America lie "fallow," so to speak, to let it remain as at present, unproductive and uninhabited, or set to work in an earnest and vigorous manner to build the Pacific Railroad. There is nothing to be gained by delay. Canada is not likely to be in any better position to commence the work five years or ten years hence than she is to-day. The idea which far sighted statesmen spoke of years ago as a magnificent one, likely to promote the prosperity of this country and of the Empire generally, is now presented to us in a practical shape, and the exigencies of our position demand that it should be carried into effect without delay. It now remains for us to prove that we are equal to the responsibilities which have devolved upon us; to show, that we are capable of grappling with large questions and of accomplishing a great end by assuming a comparatively trifling risk. No risk which we are asked to run in building the road is half so great as the danger which attends upon delay. The Micawber like policy which the Opposition both in the Senate and in the House of Commons advocate the policy of waiting for "something to turn up" is a ruinous one. But if, true to the high mission with which Providence has entrusted us, true to the great principles upon which the policy of British American Union is based, we put our hands to the work like men, we have not a shadow of doubt that in ten years we shall see the Pacific and Atlantic united by the links of railway communication, and the fertile valleys of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine inhabited by a prosperous community of industrious and intelligent settlers.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING.

We do not intend to be led into a long argument with the *Citizen* in reference to the manner in which the Parliamentary printing is performed. That the country is subjected to loss and inconvenience in consequence of the delays which attend the furnishing of the printing is well known, and every member of the House, with the exception of Mr. Stephenson, who spoke on the subject stated that such was the case. The *Citizen* suppressed the report of their complaints, and only gave Mr. Stephenson's defence of the contractor. It is very well for the *Citizen* to say that the contractor does not complain of having to do the printing at 19 cents per thousand while he pays his printers 25 cents; this style of doing business may suit him, but the inconvenience and delay to which the country is subjected do not suit the public. And because it is a source of public loss and inconvenience, and because there are very general complaints concerning the manner in which the printing is performed, we have alluded to this matter.

THE SENATE.

The debate on the British Columbia resolutions was resumed in the senate yesterday afternoon, and continued until ten o'clock. Hon. Messrs. Macfarlane, Botsford, Benson and Flint, spoke in support of the policy of the Government, and Hon. Messrs. McMaster, Christie, McClelan, Odell, Oliver, Simpson, and Letellier de St. Just, in favor of the amendment.

The House then divided on the amendment which was lost by a majority of 18. Contents, 21; non-contents, 38.

Contents:—Chaffers, Christie, Cormier, Dickson, Glasier, Leonard, Letellier de St. Just, McClelan, McMaster, Malhiot, Odell, Oliver, Reesor, Sanborn, Seymour, Simpson, Steeves, Tessier, Wark, Wilmot, Wilson.

Non-Contents:—Aikins, Allan, Archibald, Annand, Benson, Bill, Botsford, Bourinot, Bureham, Campbell, Chapais, Churchill, Dever, Dickey, Dumouchel, Ferrier, Flint, Foster, Guevremont, Hamilton (Kingston) Hamilton (Inkerman), Holmes, Kenny, Macdonald, McLelan, Macfarlane, Macpherson, Miller, Mitchell, Northrup, Panet, Perry, Read, Renaud, Ryan, Shaw, Skead, Smith. Amendments were proposed by Mr. Sanborn, but rejected by 21 to 39. The original motion then passed by 21 to 38, and the Address was adopted in due form. We omitted to mention yesterday among the speakers in favor of the resolutions the name of Hon. Mr. Holmes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, April 5.

Hon. SIR GEO. CARTIER introduced a Bill to extend to the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia certain Acts therein named. He also announced that as the Government were anxious to bring the business of the Session to a close as soon as possible, he would be glad if the House would sit on Monday afternoon next. A resolution to this effect was carried.

Mr. DELORME, from Manitoba, was introduced by Mr DONALD SMITH and Hon. Mr. BLANCHET, and took his seat on the Ministerial benches.

Hon. SIR FRANCIS HINCKS moved second reading for resolution concerning the Intercolonial Railway (No. 95),

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL moved that the following words be added: "Provided that the gauge of said railway shall not be greater than 4 feet 8½ inches."

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the resolution proposed was contrary to Law, which provided that the gauge should be 5 feet 6 inches Besides, the change of gauge would involve an expenditure of $1,000,000. There were the two alternatives, either to construct the road upon the broad gauge principle, or to change the gauge at a cost of $1,000,000.

Mr. SHANLY was in favour of the narrow gauge, but believed it should be adopted gradually, and by arrangement with other roads. A long discussion ensued.

Hon. Mr. BLANCHET pointed out that though the narrow gauge might be the best, yet if it were adopted by the Intercolonial it would in order to avoid a break of gauge have to be adopted by the Grand Trunk also.

Mr. A. P. MACDONALD was in favour of the narrow gauge if it would be adopted gradually. He thought the matter should be left over until a general change could be affected.

Mr. WORKMAN was in favour of an immediate change.

Mr. MACKENZIE said there were only 149 miles of railway connected with the Intercolonial to be changed, and it would be cheaper and better to adopt the narrow gauge at once than to leave it for a future time.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN pointed out their was no provision in the contract for a change of gauge, as the law definitely provided that the gauge should be 5 feet 6 inches. Enquiries had been made, and it was estimated that to change the gauge of the Government Railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, would cost $1,000,000.

Mr. WALSH said a change of gauge would involve more difficulty now than if it had been done earlier. With regard to the changeable car or shifting axle plan it had not been found adapted to passenger cars, and could only be applied to freight cars. Whatever might be the advantage of the narrow gauge principle he did not think it advisable to alter the gauge now.

Hon. SIR G. CARTIER showed that the change of the Intercolonial Railway gauge could not be considered alone, and without taking into account the gauge of the Grand Trunk and the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Railways. A change of gauge at Rivere du Loup would destroy a large portion of the traffic, and would induce forwarders to send it to the Lower Provinces by Portland and St. John's. The Intercolonial gauge could only be changed when the Grand Trunk Company consented to charge their gauge which they had no inducement to do.

After some further discussion the House divided on Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL's amendment—Yeas, 75; Nays, 78.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL then moved that the following words be added "and the rails to be used shall be of iron similar to that used on the ordinary railways of the country."

Hon Mr LANGEVIN said contracts had already been given for steel rails, and the motion should not therefore be pressed. The steel rails would be cheaper than iron in the long run

Mr. MACKENZIE's opinion in this respect differed from that of the Minister of Public Works.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the Government had only determined to use steel rails after obtaining the opinion of the highest professional experience both here and in England.

Mr. WALSH in reply to a question from Mr. Bolton, explained the mode in which the specifications for the steel rails had been prepared, and that the contracts were in accordance with these specifications. The desire was that the road should be a first class one.

After a few remarks from Mr. BLAKE, the House divided on Mr MACDOUGALL's amendment—Yeas, 62; Nays, 88; and the main motion carried.

It being six o'clock the House rose.

Dr. GRANT asked leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Canada Pacific Railway.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the orders would not permit its introduction, and as it could not possibly be carried this session it was dropped.

The following Bills were read a second and third time and passed:—

Act respecting the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

Act to extend to the Province of New Brunswick the operation of the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada concerning the Synod of the Church of England in Canada.

Act to incorporate the Mutual Life Association of Canada.

Act to incorporate the Kingston Board of Trade.

Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the Town of Windsor (Ontario.)

Act further to amend the Acts respecting the improvement and management of the Harbor of Quebec.

Act to incorporate the Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.

Dr. SCHULTZ, member for Lisgar, Manitoba, was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Tilley, and Mr. John O'Connor, member for Essex, and took his seat beside the latter gentleman.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS moved the House into Committee on the Act relating to Banks, and Banking, Hon. Mr. Abbot in the chair.

The Bill was reported from Committee, read a third time and passed.

The following Bills were read a second and third time and passed:—

Act to amend the Act respecting the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Act respecting the loan for the purpose of paying a certain sum to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to make other provisions with respect to such loan.

Act further to amend the Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS moved that the House go into Committee of Supply.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked for explanations respecting the Militia estimates. He said the force was too large for the maintenance of police regulations, and too small for war purposes. He particularly required explanations respecting the changes recommended by the Adjutant General.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER asked the member for Lambton to particularise the points on which he wanted information.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the Staff Military Schools and other matters where changes had been introduced.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said he heartily approved of the system recommended by the Adjutant General, which provided that Staff appointments should be for five years. That the Militia should be encamped and drill for 15 days—that military schools should be carried on under the superintendence of militia officers at Toronto, Kingston and Montreal. That the schools should be open from November till June, and that only 550 pupils could attend them. That in time of peace the Adjutant General and the Deputy Adjt.-Generals should rank as Colonels, and in time of war the former should rank as Major General.

Mr. MACKENZIE referred to the proposal to fill up the ranks by ballot.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said if at any time the ranks could not be filled up by volunteering the ballot would have to be resorted to, at present the active militia numbered 4,000 more than the law required.

Mr. MACKENZIE inquired about the naval estimates.

Hon. Sir G. E. CARTIER said no expenditure was required for naval defence as the Imperial Government had assumed that duty.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT asked for information as to establishing a small permanent force.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the Government did not think it advisable to organize a permanent force, three regiments would cost as much as the whole militia under the present system Provision was made for maintaining two garrison batteries of 100 men each. One battery would be stationed at Kingston, and the other would be divided between Toronto and Montreal.

Mr. MASSON (Terrebonne) disapproved of a permanent force except in Artillery. He recommended the establishment of field as well as the garrison batteries. He asked what was the total amount of stores and ammunition available for the defence of the country, and was most anxious that the men should be thoroughly and efficiently equipped.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the militia were all armed with the Snider Rifle, and that the Dominion had purchased from the Imperial Government stores amounting to £170,000 sterling, which had to be paid in three years.

Mr. BROWN thought that whether the drill was for 8 or 15 days should not be left optional, it should be made compulsory.

Mr. MACKENZIE approved of the decision that there should be no standing army, and thought that the appointment of staff officers for only five years would not work well. He thought the optional system would involve the breaking up of brigade camps, which were in his opinion far more valuable than battalion camps.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER regretted the concentration policy of England, but thought the House should not be so repeatedly told, that all the troops were withdrawn as there were still troops at Halifax and Quebec. Although we had no war department he believed the militia system, one fully equal to any emergency that was likely to arise.

Mr. MACKENZIE was ready to say that the Adjutant General conducted the militia affairs well. He considered the enrollment two years ago a complete farce and of no utility

Hon. Mr. BLANCHET disapproved of a standing army, but there must be sufficient training to secure efficiency. He did not believe England would in any degree abandon Canada but merely concentrated the troops for Imperial purposes.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK thought the artillery branch of the service deserved especial consideration as its importance was fully shown by recent events in Europe. He was of opinion that the encampment would be a failure unless it was made compulsory. He thought 16 days drill too great an increase at once, and the pay of 50 cents a day altogether too small.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought the House should get into committee, which he did Mr. Stephenson in the chair.

The items of the estimates were separately taken up and discussed and without divisions were passed. The Committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

Thousands of people are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms of consumption, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a "slight cold." How necessary is it, then, that a cold should be cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to get rid of it. "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" still stop the hacking cough in a few minutes, and by their influence on the bronchial and pulmonary organs all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated—but they must be taken in time. Sold by all Druggists and medicinedealers. Price 25 cents per box.

Dominion Parliament.

FOURTH SESSION, FIRST PARLIAMENT

SENATE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT said—In rising to second the amendment proposed by my hon. friend, I may say at the outset that I am in no way indisposed to carry out the policy involved in the Act for the union of British America, and to bring British Columbia into the Union. What I say is that if the Government embody in these resolutions any stipulations like that which is contained in the resolution, of which notice has been given in the House of Commons, then a great many of my objections would vanish. We have already annexed the North West Territory, and, as one member of the House, I have been quite prepared to spend money in opening up communications with that country, knowing that otherwise it would remain a burthen on the Dominion. I am also quite prepared to give what is proposed in these resolutions to British Columbia, knowing that Canada is not likely to derive any revenue from that colony for a length of time equal to its expenditure. But when I read the paragraph relative to the construction of the Pacific Railway, I certainly feel that I am not prepared to give my vote in favour of propositions for the building of 2,500 or 2,700 miles of a road, of the expense of which we have no definite facts before us—of which no explorations or surveys have been made, and when throughout the whole extent, including the Red River and British Columbia, there are only some 25,000 white inhabitants. We have already in the Confederation Act made provision for the construction of an Intercolonial Railway: The wisdom of Parliament has decided that that road shall be built through a part of New Brunswick at a much greater expense than if built in another direction. The same Act has provided that as soon as the finances of the country will permit, the canals should be enlarged The cost of the railway will be, at least, $20,000,000; the cost of canal improvements probably $30,000,000. The estimated cost of the Pacific Railway will be something like $100,000,000; and certainly, when I come to consider the population, resources, and existing engagements of Canada, such a scheme seems to mean simply bankruptcy. Experience is the great teacher, and tells us what has happened when prudence has taken wings and reckless enterprize has taken its place. In Allison's history of Europe I find the following description of the railway mania that occurred in Great Britain during the years 1844-45-46:

"The first effect of this state of things, as auspicious in the outset as it was perilous in the end, was a vast increase in railway speculation; and the growth of what has not inaptly been called the Railway Mania. It was during the years 1844, 1845, and 1846 that this system received its full development, and it was then pushed to a degree of extravagance which would not be credited by future times if not attested by a host of contemporary witnesses and evinced by lasting effects upon the face and fortunes of the country. Compared with the fever which then seized the public mind, and the magnitude of the speculations in consequence set afloat, the famous South Sea Bubble, and the corresponding fervour of England in 1824-25 and 1836-37, sink into insignificance. * * * * It would be well if the historian had only to record the immediate losses which arose to parties concerned in them from these gigantic undertakings; but, unfortunately, the evil did not stop here, but, on the contrary, has impressed its mark in a lasting way on the national character and on the estimation in which the Legislature is held."

There you have an illustration of the way in which money was recklessly spent. Surely this House is not prepared to forget dictates of sound judgment and countenance a policy which, if carried out within 10 years as provided for in the resolutions, must involve the Dominion in inextricable embarrassment. The Postmaster General says that it is not the intention of the Government to burthen the country, and adds that the Dominion is not to build the railway, but why do they not state the facts clearly and explicitly in the resolutions—or that we are prepared to give certain moneys and lands—facilities for the construction of the road, and nothing more. What has been done in the past may happen in the future. We have alongside of us a very enterprising people, but let us see what history records with with respect to their extravagance and rash speculation in railway and other matters during a period of their history.

"The humble petition of the Rev. Sydney Smith to the honorable House of Congress at Washington.

"I petition your honorable House to institute some measures for the restoration of American Credit, and for the repayment of debts incurred and repudiated by several of the States. Your petitioner lent the State of Pensylvania a sum of money for the purpose of some public improvement. The amount, though small, is to him important, and is a saving from a life income, made with difficulty and privation. If their refusal to pay (from which a very large number of English families are suffering) had been the result of war produced by the unjust aggression of powerful enemies—if it had arisen from civil discord—if it had proceeded from an improvident application of means in the first years of self-government—if it were the act of a poor State struggling against the barrenness of nature—every friend of America would have been contented to wait for better times; but the fraud is committed in the profound peace of Pennsylvania, by the richest State in the Union, after the wise investment of the borrowed money in roads every day reaping the advantage. It is an act of bad faith which (all its circumstances considered) has no parallel and no excuse.

Nor is it only the loss of property which your petitioner laments still more than immense power which the bad faith of America has given to arristocritical opinions and to the enemies of free institutions in the Old World. It is in vain any longer to appeal to history and to point out the wrongs which the many have received from the few. The Americans, who boast to have improved the institutions of the Old World, have at least equalled its crimes. A great nation after trampling under foot all earthly tyranny has been guilty of a fraud as enormous as ever disgraced the worst king of the most degraded nation of Europe.

"It is painful to your petitioner to see that American citizens excite, wherever they may go, the recollection that they belong to a dishonest people, who pride themselves upon having tricked and having pillaged Europe; and this mark has been fixed, by their faithless legislators, on the best and most honorable men in the world, whom every Englishman has been eager to see and proud to receive."

What I urge is that we should count the cost before we enter into this arrangement. We are here, as men of business experience, to deal with the question calmly and practically, and not to be carried away by false enthusiasm or dreams of the imagination. I ask any hon. gentleman in this House if it is possible for us, with our present means, to make ourselves responsible for so enormous an obligation as the building of this road will entail on us, Whatever the House may do, I must enter my protest against such a suicidal policy. We have already had a little experience in the way of railway construction. I have been a member of a Committee formed, on the motion of my hon. friend to the left (Hon. Mr. Wark) to enquire into matters connected with the Intercolonial Railway. I have seen that the expenditure on that road, in connection with surveys alone, has amounted to $1,200 a mile—any railway engineer, who understood his business, would perform the same work for $500 a mile; and I give this as one instance of the nature of Government Railway works—just what the Pacific Railway may be, and in what manner they are managed in this country. Before we rush blindly into these expenditures, we should consider all the facts before us, and should not allow ourselves to be carried away by purely imaginative schemes, certain to end in national disaster. We have had some experience in New Brunswick with respect to the construction of railways. The hon. member from St. John (Hon. Mr. Hazen) and myself were members of a Government who entered into a contract with an English firm, of which the late Mr. Brassey was a member to build a railway from St. John to Shediac, and westerly to the American boundary. The Province agreed to take £1,200 stock per mile in the Company, and advance as a first mortgage £1,800 more—altogether £3,000 per mile. Unfortunately, for the country, that Government (laughter) was displaced, and my hon. friend in front of me (Hon. Mr. Mitchell) was a member of the administration that succeeded. They thought that the road could be built for a smaller sum, and they agreed to buy out the English Company for £90,000 Sterling. The eventual result was that the road cost $43,500 a mile, cash paid, instead of a charge on the Province as was originally contemplated of $12,000 per mile. Then the Province of New Brunswick adopted a different policy—they agreed to give a subsidy of $10,000 per mile for certain roads to be built within the Province. Under that Act, several railways were built and completed ("hear" from Government benches); and now, had the Dominion Government come down with a definite proposition to give a subsidy, of so much a mile, to any Company which would be willing to construct the work supplemented by a grant of land, I would have been prepared to support it, instead of being compelled in the interests of the people of the Dominion to vote against it: for according to its liberal construction, we must pledge the country to enormous expenditures beyond what it is able to bear I do not wish to see this country placed in the humiliating position of possibly repudiating its sacred obligations; and, therefore, I feel bound to take a position on this question which is reconcilable with my sense of public duty.

(*To be continued.*)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, 4th April.

After routine,

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER moved that the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to-morrow, to consider the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the railway referred to in the Address to Her Majesty concerning the Union of British Columbia with Canada, adopted by this House on Saturday, the 1st April instant, should be constructed and worked by private enterprise, and not by the Dominion Government; and that the public aid to be given to secure that undertaking should consist of such liberal grants of land, and such subsidy in money, or other aid, not unduly pressing on the industry and resources of the Dominion, as the Parliament of Canada shall hereafter determine.

Mr. MACKENZIE said after the ruling of the Speaker yesterday in the case of the Insolvency Act, this resolution was clearly out of order.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said it would be time enough to raise an objection when the motion should come before the House to-morrow.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS moved the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act relating to duties on Customs

Mr. CAMERON (Huron) expressed his regret that the duties had been removed from salt. It could not fail to inflict serious injury on the salt interests of Western Canada. He repeated his argument in favour of continuing the Tariff, and predicted that if removed, the whole trade would revert to the Americans in two months, and the Canadian salt boilers would see their business ruined. He, therefore, moved that the Bill be referred back to a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of striking out the word "salt" wherever it occurred in the measure.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said the House had already expressed, by a large majority, their opposition to the Tariff, and he thought it undesirable that these duties should be retained.

Mr. BOWELL moved in amendment to restore all farm products recently enfranchised to the dutiable list, leaving coal and coke free. He hoped some consideration would be shown for the farming interest.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said the Government could not assent to a proposition to remove the duty from coal and coke and leave it on flour and wheat. He felt, however, that it would be impossible, after the opinions expressed by the House, to adopt the amendment of the hon. member for Hastings.

Mr. GIBBS spoke on behalf of the salt interest, and hoped the House would not withdraw the protection which they had extended last year, and which had assisted so materially to build it up.

Mr. JACKSON said he would vote for the amendment of the hon. member for Huron, believing it to be in the interests of the whole community to protect so important a manufacture.

Mr. O'CONNOR believed that the interests of the farmers should be looked after as well as those of the manufacturers. He would, therefore, support the motion of the hon. member for Hastings.

A division was then taken on Mr. Bowells amendment which was lost, yeas 38; nays 110.

Mr. LAWSON moved an amendment that the second clause be struck out.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the amendment was out of Order, as it asked the House to impose duties on certain articles, several of which the House had just before decided should remain on the free list.

After some discussion on the point of order,

The SPEAKER ruled that the motion could be put.

The amendment was lost; yeas 43; nays 109.

Mr. OLIVER moved in amendment that the Bill be not now read a third time, but be referred back to Committee for the purpose of striking out salt, peas, beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian Corn, and Buckwheat from the second clause.

This amendment was declared lost on a division.

Mr. CAMERON'S amendment was then put, and the vote was yeas 37; nays 114.

The motion for the third reading of the Bill was then declared carried.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS presented the report of the Committee on Banking and Commerce and

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER that of the Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraphs.

ESTIMATES.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved that the House should go into Committee of Supply.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that before the House went into Committee of Supply there were one or two matters to which he desired to draw attention. Complaints had already been made of the interference of the Dominion Government in the local elections in Ontario, and he had now received a letter from the county of Essex in which he was informed that Mr. Gilbert McMicken went to that county and stated that he was there as the authorized agent of Sir George E. Cartier, and that he [Sir George] desired Mr. Prince rejected and the opposing candidate returned. He had this information on the most reliable authority, and asked that enquiry should be made, as there could be nothing more improper than to allow Government officials to interfere in the local elections. Another case had also been brought to his notice in connection with the census. A gentleman appointed as Census Commissioner for the county of Lambton was applied to by the Assessor of one of the townships in that county for an appointment as enumerator, the applicant stating that he could discharge the duties of the two offices in conjunction. He was however informed that the census appointments were purely political, and unless he could state that he had supported the Government at the last election, or would promise to do so at the next he could not be appointed. He could make neither the statement nor the promise, and did not receive the position. He condemned these attempts to influence the late elections in Ontario as none the less criminal because unsuccessful.

Mr. JONES [Halifax] here commenced to speak, but the Speaker said he desired it to be understood that though of course any member was at liberty to state any grievance, the subject of that grievance could not be debated unless a distinct motion was laid before the House,

Mr. JONES then said that he had on a previous occasion directed attention to the interference of the Government in the Nova Scotia local elections, and he had since received a most extraordinary corroboration of the statements he had made. He had received a letter from a young gentleman of the name of Peter Macnab, son of the Hon. James Macnab, a member of the Legislative Council, of Nova Scotia. It was well known that on account of the interference of the Heads of Departments in the Dominion Government in forcing their servants to vote against their wishes, the Nova Scotia Government desired to pass a measure to disfranchise all servants of the Dominion Government. When the measure came before the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Macnab chanced to be very ill, and it was therefore hoped that his absence might be secured, and so help to defeat the Bill. In order to accomplish this, a gentleman named Dr. Wickwire, formerly a partner of the Hon. President of the Council, approached the son, Mr. Peter Macnab, with an offer that if he would persuade his father to remain at home he should receive a situation under the Dominion Government, worth $700 a year. The young gentleman thought this a most outrageous and insulting offer, but he was advised to carry on the negotiations, in order to ascertain from whom the offer emanated. The result would be seen from the documents he had received, and which he would read to the House. First, telegram from Dr. Tupper to Dr. Wickwire, dated at Ottawa, 31st March 1871. "Your telegram received.—Anything Hill engages to do, I will carry out." Second, letter from M. B. Daley to Mr. Peter Macnab, dated Halifax 31st March, 1871.—"I will guarantee you a situation under the Dominion Government in Halifax, worth at least $700 per annum, if you will carry out the arrangements which you and Dr. Wickwire have made." Third,—letter from D. McNeil Parker to Mr. Peter Macnab, dated 1st April, 1871. Telegram from Dr. Tupper to Dr. Wickwire has just been received,, in which Dr. Tupper states he will carry out any arrangements made by Mr. Hill with you. Mr. Hill is just now absent from the city, but the matter will be arranged by Mr. Daley, and I hereby undertake that Mr. Hill will ratify any arrangements made with you by Mr. Daley, on his return. He thought this was quite sufficient to substantiate the general charges he had made against the Government on a previous occasion, and he would ask whether a member of the Dominion Government should be allowed so to prostitute the patronage of the country as to attempt to coerce a local legislature. To his mind, the transaction was so disreputable as only to require to be laid before the House to receive the condemnation it deserved. The local Government of Nova Scotia was at all events carrying out the views for which it was elected, and should be exposed to no interference at the hands of the Dominion Government. He might state also that the President of the Council had endeavored to invoke religious discord into the public affairs of the Province, and he trusted this and the other action of that hon. gentleman would not fail to receive the condemnation it so well deserved.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER was glad that he was thus afforded an opportunity of explaining this matter.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that as no motion was before the House, there could be no discussion.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER charged the member for Lambton with attempting to prevent him from refuting the accusations brought against him.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon. gentleman was entirely mistaken, he had no desire to prevent him from speaking, but merely to make the discussion regular.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said that no one could doubt that when such serious charges were made against a member of the Government, it was quite competent for him to give the answer on the instant, and he was sure there was not a member in the House who would not desire that he should be allowed to reply to the imputations thrown upon him. He would state the facts of the case as briefly as he could, and would leave it to the judgment of the House and the country whether any blame attached to him in the matter. He had already stated that when it became necessary to appoint enumerators for the taking of the census in the county of Halifax, Mr. Power, one of the representatives for that county, was invited to make recommendations, but that calling in the assistance of the other member for Halifax, he abused the confidence of the Government by presenting a list composed almost entirely of the bitterest opponents of the Government. Since that time, his hon. colleague, the Secretary of State for the Paovinces, and he determined in cases of future appointments to ask the recommendation of Mr. Hill, the member representing the same constituency in the local legislature, and ever since all applicants for appointments there, had been referred to that gentlemen. A Bill was under the consideration of the House brought in by the Local Government of Nova Scotia for the purpose of disfranchising all office holders and employees under the Dominion Government throughout Nova Scotia. That Bill was introduced by the Attorney General who stated that he hoped to pass a Bill that would prevent any one who had a "smell" of Canada from voting. When it was introduced into the Upper House, Mr. Stairs who had been appointed by the present Government, was a gentleman of the very highest standing in Nova Scotia, threw up his seat in the Legislative Council rather than support a measure so monstrous. It then became a matter of importance to the friends of this Government that this measure should be defeated, and he would ask whether it was not only important to the Government but to the whole Dominion, that there should be in Nova Scotia a Government which had not emblazoned on its flag the destruction of the Union, which was certainly the object of the present Government. Well, then, who was this Mr. Macnab whose vote it seems was to be secured. Why, he was a gentleman who had ever sat side by side with him (Dr. Tupper) in the Government of Nova Scotia, and in approaching him he approached an old political friend. At this time, however, Mr. Macnab had become utterly broken down by age and illness, so as to be both in body and mind utterly incapacitated for the discharge of his duties. In former times Mr. Macnab urged him (Dr. Tupper) to recommend his son for an appointment, which had not then been done. When it was ascertained that the Local Government were endeavouring to obtain Mr. Macnab's vote by promising to provide a situation for his son, and under these circumstances he was asked whether if Mr. Macnab went right, he would guarantee that his son should receive an office. The gentlemen who had been named in the matter were all of the highest character and standing, and all were ready to prove that no person approached Mr. Peter Macnab with an offer, but that, on the contrary, that young man went to Dr. Wickmire with a statement that if an office were given to him, his father would be prepared to vote right, but if not, the Local Government would give him an appointment if his father would act with them: These were the circumstances under which the application was made to him, and he dealt with it in the same way as all other applications from that district, he referred the matter to Mr. Hill, telegraphing, "Anything Hill undertakes to do, I will carry out."

Mr. BLAKE asked for the message to which that was an answer.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER read it as follows: "Hon. James Macnab votes to-day on disfranchising Bill. Can you guarantee Peter office if father is put right?" This message showed him that unless something were done, the son would go and say, "You see Dr. Tupper refuses to give me any consideration, you had better go for the Bill." He had not, however, guaranteed any office nor named any sum, but simply referred to Mr. Hill, the representative of the County, who was consulted on every such case. Under these circumstances considering that Mr. Macnab had been his constant supporter for many years, and had many claims for consideration at his hands, he was not prepared to give an answer to the request which would secure an additional vote in support of a measure which he believed to be utterly hostile to the interests of the Dominion, and most injurious in its consequences, and he was confident that his explanation would be considered perfectly satisfactory. The hon. member for Halifax had stated that he (Dr. Tupper) had endeavoured to evoke religious strife. At the time he entered public life, there was the greatest hostility between the Protestant and Roman Catholic bodies, but the course had since changed, and he had always had the hearty co-operation of His Grace the Roman Catholic Arch-Bishop and of that body except on the Union question, and had in fact very recently received a letter from His Grace stating that the good feeling which had ever existed between them remained unbroken.

Mr. JONES [Halifax] said that Mr. Macnab had, subsequently to his being a member of the Government, of which the Hon. President of the Council was at the head, became an earnest supporter of the anti union body, and therefore could not be the firm friend represented. At the time the message was sent to Mr. Hill, he had ceased to be a member of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, having forfeited his seat. The Hon. President of the Council had failed to say whether the steps he had taken were authorized by his colleagues.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said that his colleagues now learned the matter for the first time, he having taken the whole responsibility.

Mr. BLAKE then rose to speak, and after some discussion as to whether he was in order in continuing the debate, the Speaker allowed him to proceed. He then spoke in the strongest terms in condemnation of the course taken by the Hon. President of the Council, and said that in his opinion, the very admissions he had made, rendered it unfit that that hon. gentleman should remain a Minister of the Crown for a moment longer. The hon. gentleman had stated that his colleagues were entirely ignorant of the matter, but he warned them that they must either endorse or condemn the conduct of the President of the Council, and that they could only escape the disgrace which attached to that conduct by taking the necessary action to separate themselves from him. There could be no mistake in the matter, the hon. gentleman had himself acknowledged the course he had taken, and the only justification he could urge was that the Local Government were bidding for the vote, he therefore thought it fit to go into the market and outbid them, and he asked the House whether they would endorse the proposition that a Minister of the Dominien was justified in using the patronage of the country for the purpose of buying votes in the Legislatures of the Provinces, he thought it was quite prudent that the hon. gentleman had, by his own confession, proclaimed his utter unworthiness for the high position he occupied.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said he had always obstained from introducing the local matters of Nova Scotia into that House, as whatever differences they might have in that Province, he thought it better they should be settled there. He regretted that he had been absent when the hon. member for Halifax had chosen to take some liberties with his name, and he should take a fitting opportunity of replying to the assersions cast upon him, but he did not desire to mix his own affairs with the matter now before the House. He desired to mention, however, that on the occasion of the late election at Halifax, the hon. member had defamed his character and aspersed his policy behind his back, and had repeated the same thing in different parts of the country, and he thought that proceeding cowardly and base in the extreme. He (Mr. Howe) although, asked to interfere in the election there, had refused to do so, and had not addressed a single word to the county on the subject, and as to the utterances of the member for Halifax, he knew he would one day have him face to face. He remembered that that hon. gentleman had once followed him into the county of Hants, and had greatly alarmed the electors, by the statement, that if he (Mr. Howe) were elected, he [Mr. Jones] would never take his seat. He remembered also that he had then done his best to re-assure the electors that even were that threat to be carried into execution, the crops might still grow, and the flowers bloom. The hon. gentleman had, however, taken his seat, and here he was at his dirty work again. He reminded him of the nursery rhyme about

Little Bo-peep, who lost his sheep
And did not know where to find them;
But he left them alone till he came home,
Wagging his tail behind him.

Jones, like Bo-peep, had come home at last, but there was not much wag in his tail, nor was it very long. He might say that he had invariably consulted the representatives of the Counties in matters of patronage, and in nineteen cases out of twenty, their recommendations had been accepted. In the case of the Census Enumerators, when in Nova Scotia last summer he fell in with Mr. Power, and asked him to send up a list of suitable judicious persons to act as enumerators for the County of Halifax. He had no doubt that had Mr. Power depended on himself alone, the list would have been a good one, but, unfortunately, he consulted his colleague (Mr. Jones), who was incapable of dealing with the Government in a fair and honourable spirit, and the list was found such that it could not possibly be acted on.

It being six o'clock the House rose.

AFTER RECESS.

Hon. Mr. HOWE resumed. He said the list of enumerators sent up from Halifax included hardly a Dominion supporter, and this was through the influence of the hon. member for Halifax. With respect to these telegrams which had been read in the House he knew nothing. He could say, however, that he regretted to hear that his esteemed old friend, Mr. McNab had grown so feeble in mind and body. A more manly, generous, honourable, noble-minded man never lived, and he (Mr. Howe) believed the hon. gentleman was incapable of a dishonourable act. He (Mr. Howe) would like to hear all the particulars of the transaction, and if it should be found that the young man had failed to protect his father's honor, he deserved that the curse of heaven should follow him. He (Mr. Howe) could express no opinion on the subject until he could hear all the particulars on both sides, but he feared that the young man had been playing fast and loose, and betraying his imbecile father's honor. The Hon, President of the Council had stated truly in saying that he had taken this step entirely on his own responsibility.

Mr. MACKENZIE said this was a matter of too great importance to be allowed to pass without recording the opinion of the House respecting it, on the journals. It had been frequently asserted that there was a close connection between this Government and the Governments of the local legislatures; but this was the first instance on which the administration of the day had interfered in a direct and flagrant manner with the action of the local legislatures. It was desirable that there should be no connection whatever between the central of the local Governments, and he felt it his duty to bring this principle before the House and have a decision respecting it. We had in this country large Companies, such as the Grand Trunk Railway Company grossly interfering in the elections, and bringing an undue pressure to bear to elect supporters of the Government. It was high time that this undue interference on the part of this Government should be checked. He, therefore, moved that all the words in the motion after "that" be expunged and the following substituted: "It appears from the statement made to this House by the Hon. Chas. Tupper, C. B., President of the Council, that on the 31st day of March, last, a Bill was depending in the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia for disfranchising officials in the employment of the Government from voting at Nova Scotia elections, and that the vote of the Hon. Jas. Macnab, a member of the said Council. was material to the decision of the Bill, and that the said Hon. Chas. Tupper who was desirous that the said Bill should be defeated, this day received a telegram as follows:—"Hon. James Macnab votes to-day for disfranchising Bill. Can you guarantee Peter an office if his father is put right. Signed, WICKWIRE" to which the following reply was returned: "Your telegram received. Anything Hill engages to do, I will carry out. Signed, CHAS. TUPPER." That the Government in pursuance of the said telegrams, in order to secure the vote of the said Hon. James Macnab, an office in the Dominion service was offered to said Peter Macnab, son of the said James Macnab. That, in the opinion of this House, the conduct of the said Hon. Chas. Tupper in proposing to so exercise the patronage of the Dominion Government as to influence the action of the Local Government of Nova Scotia, was a flagrant violation of laws and public morality and calculated if unrebuked by Parliament to reflect deep disgrace on the country and its institutions.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said though late in the session he hoped the House would indulge him for a few minutes while he defended himself. Five years ago to-day he was fighting the battle of Confederation under the banner of George Brown, Macdonald and Cartier. Five years ago to-day he was on the floor of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, striving to carry out the great policy of endeavouring to unite the Provinces for the public good. When his opponents were baffled and defeated by every fair and honourable means, the leader of the present Government in Nova Scotia, who was then in opposition, rose in his place and appealed to Parliament to defeat this measure because, he affirmed on his honour as a man, that George Brown had approached him and endeavoured to bribe him to support Confederation (hear, hear). Five years ago, he (Dr. Tupper) was not only fighting the battle of Confederation, but he was also defending the character of the very man whose colleagues were now endeavouring to blacken and destroy his (Dr. Tupper's) character. He stood in this House making no suppliant appeal to the followers of the Government to support him He absolved the Government and he absolved their supporters from any claim. He was unwilling to put the question on such a ground as that. It had never been his position as a man or as a member of an Administration. For sixteen years he had served his native Province as a public man, and he left the Legislature of his Province without a single stain on his character, without a single political crime against him, except that of fighting the battle of Confederation. Every one knew that party spirit had gone to as high a pitch in Nova Scotia as anywhere. After he had carried the question of Confederation and resigned his position as leader of the Government and thrown himself into the hands of the people, he stood there in the presence of his countrymen without an act that could touch his character as a man or his political honour. He stood in the same position here to-night. The motion of the hon. member for Lambton might be carried, but it would not touch the Government. It would touch him and him alone. It would place him on a seat as an independent member untrammelled by any consideration in serving in the best manner the best interests of the Union. Let every hon. member in this House deliver his condemnation if he thought it a duty he owed to this Parliament and his own conscience. He (Dr. Tupper) as an independent member of this House would be able to give the Government his support as well in such a position as under any other circumstances. Now, what were the particulars of the case. Happily a letter from Hon. James Macdonald appeared in the Toronto *Telegraph* received by this night's mail. He would just read this communication from a man who enjoyed the confidence of the country and whose word was taken wherever he was known:—

"On Saturday morning last Dr. Wickwire came into my office and told me that Peter McNab, the son of the Hon. James McNab, had informed him that his father was not disposed to vote for the bill to disfranchise the employees in the Dominion offices, but that Mr. Annand was pressing him and promised to provide an office worth $600 a year for him, if his fathe would vote with the Government, or resign. That he (Peter McNab) had, some time before, applied to Dr. Tupper for an office under the Dominion Government, but had not succeeded in his application; that his father was infirm and would probably not be able to attend in his place, but if he could do so, he wished to vote against the Government bill, and if he (Dr. Wickwire) would use his influence with Dr. Tupper to get him an office under the Dominion, it would enable his father to vote on the measure then pending in the Legislative Council, according to his wishes, and at the same time secure the interests of his son. I asked Dr. Wickwire if he had seen the Hon. James McNab. He said not. I then told him I feared Peter McNab might be attempting to deceive and mislead him, with the view of playing into the hands of the Government, and putting Mr. Hill and his friends into a false position at the approaching election. I had not spoken to Mr. McNab or his son for months; the latter I barely knew on the street; but from what I had heard of his past character and conduct, he is certainly the last man to whom I would knowingly give the opportunity of truthfully charging me with an intrigue as he now seeks to fasten upon me. Dr. Wickwire showed me Dr. Tupper's telegram as published, and hearing from the statements of Dr. Wickwire that the negotiations between himself and Mr. Peter McNab was perfectly legitimate and proper, I had no hesitation in undertaking for Mr. Hill that he would use his influence to supplement any proper and legitimate arrangement made by Dr. Wickwire. I deny that I or any other of the gentleman who signed the letters published, contemplated any corrupt or improper approach to the Hon. J. McNab. The dishonor is with the man who by his own admission, led his friends who was labouring for his interests only, to believe in his truth and honour, while he was deliberately betraying him. I may be allowed to say that after Mr. Stairs announcement on Friday in the Legislative Council, I looked upon the opposition to the bill as hopeless, as I supposed the Government would immediately fill his place, and thus secure a commanding minority. The endeavor to enable Mr. McNab to vote according to his wishes, was, I think, perfectly legitimate, and I do not believe that a Government who are driven to the necessity of striking down the privileges of hundreds of honorable and upright men, to enable them as they hope to carry this county are the people to attack by means of such tools as Mr. Peter McNab the the character and standing of such men as Dr. Parker Mr. Hill, Mr. Daly, or Dr. Wickwire."

This was the statement of the case made by Mr. Macdonald. The anti-unionists had already driven the Hon. Mr. Stairs to resign his office before this circumstance had ever occurred, because he felt that while he owed his position to Mr. Annand, he could never vote for a measure so obnoxious to the country. The attempt was made by Mr. Annand to purchase the vote of Mr. Macnab, a gentleman who for seven years sat side by side with him (Mr. Tupper) in the Government of which he was then head. He was not only under a deep obligation to Mr. Macnab, personally, but was pledged to this very Peter Macnab to find him an office as soon as possible. This proposition came to him (Dr. Tupper) at a time when the Local Government were endeavoring to purchase the vote of Mr. Macnab when he had lost mental and physical vigour, and when there was a most important crisis to this country impending, an attempt was made to purchase Mr. Macnab's vote in this emergency, by offering his son an office worth $600 per year, fearing that Mr. Macnab would be brought to vote contrary to his own wishes, he (Dr. Tupper) was told that he might prevent it by finding the young man an office. His (Dr. Tupper's) answer was, that Mr. Hill, the gentleman recently elected to represent the county of Halifax in the Local Legislature, was the party to be consulted and instead of saying I will give you an office if your father votes against the measure, he telegraphed, "Whatever arrangements Mr. Hill makes, I will carry out." There was the case on which he would go to the House and to the country, such was his offence for which he was brought before the House, under circumstances which should cause the gentleman making this motion, to blush. Who were his (Dr. Tupper's) accusers? Who was it that dared to stand up and assail him because he consented, when Mr. Hill recommended a gentleman to an office, or promised him a place, that he (Dr. Tupper) would meet his wishes and provide an office for the son of his old colleague? The hon. member for Lambton was his accuser, and before he (Dr. Tupper) sat down he would show that the hon. member had reduced bribery to a science (cheers). He would show that the hon. gentleman should be the last to dare to lay a finger on the character of a public man. Mr. Annand was the man who, on the floor of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, had affirmed on his honour, that George Brown had endeavoured to bribe him, and yet the hon. member for Lambton became his henchman (cheers and laughter). Mr. Wilkin's speeches had been quoted in the House and had excited disgust in the mind of every houourable man who had heard them, and yet these were the men who had united with the hon. member for Lambton for the most corrupt purposes that had ever disgraced public men. The hon. member for Lambton was an humble follower of George Brown who had taken advantage of the cry that Ontario's money had been sacrificed to satisfy Nova Scotia. The hon. gentleman was one of those who

had opposed the just claims of Nova Scotia, and yet was ready to seize on the support of any one from that Province, no matter how opposed he might be to Confederation. The hon. member for Lambton had gone to the lower Provinces and united with those men who not only assailed this Government, but had also villified the Opposition of this House in equally abusive terms. He was one of those who, though he had staked his honor as a public man that the public treasury of this Dominion had been robbed for Nova Scotia, yet, in secret, had bargained with anti-unionists and annexationists promising for their own support to give $66,000 more of the public money to Nova Scotia. The hon member for Lambton had in a former debate denied that he had, during his recent speeches, said a disparaging word of Nova Scotia. The hon. gentleman, in a speech delivered at a political banquet in Toronto, on the 16th of December, was reported by the *Globe* to have said there—after having made a compact with the anti-unionists and annexationists—the hon. gentleman had the hardihood to stand up and say: "The Government said, we will pay $2,000,000 more to these people, and they had an idea that this would give ample satisfaction to the Province, while, in fact, it was received as a bone thrown to a dog to stop his growling" (cheers). This was the manner in which the hon. member had insulted the people of Nova Scotia. That was the way the hon. gentleman had acted, instead of standieg up honestly, and saying. "Gentlemen, I am bound as a public man to confess that the statement that I made in Parliament that the Administration of the day had not only robbed the country, was not true, they have refused to give Nova Scotia what she should have, and I will ask Parliament to give her $66,000 more." That would have been honest, but instead of that, the hon. member went back to Ontario with the same cry that carried it before—that cry of sectionalism. Having secured his election on that cry and secured support for his friends, he had the hardihood to come back here and demand that $66,000 more should be added to the bone already thrown to this dog to stop him from growling (cheers).

A MEMBER—What dog does he mean?

Hon. Dr. TUPPER—Nova Scotia is the dog, as the member for Lambton says, to whom the bone was thrown. If any hon. member should blush for shame at the mention of bribery it should be the hon. member for Lambton; for a more damning record could not be brought against any member of this Parliament (cheers). The hon. member for Durham, too, had attacked him (Dr. Tupper) but the life of that hon. gentleman had been spent in defending either side of the question—assisting the innocent or defending the guilty—whichever gave the highest bribe (cheers and laughter). He (Dr. Tupper) expected nothing else, but upon the most flimsy and paltry pretence that the honourable member would rise with affected indignation to talk about public morality, (laughter). He would like to hear what the hon. member would have to say if such a charge were brought against any gentleman on his own side of the House. He could imagine the withering terms of indignation against the accuser to which the House would be treated if such a charge were brought against a member supporting the honorable member for Durham. But after the action of the honorable Gentleman in the Local Legislature with respect to the Nova Scotia Act and afterwards coming to this House and joining with the honorable member for Lambton in demanding more money for Nova Scotia—he (Dr. Tupper) could understand his speaking for any side. The honorable member for Shefford had spoken with much solemnity on public morality in the House to-night, but the hon. members opposite were guilty of bribery and corruption of the blackest dye, and yet come here and lecture the House on the virtue of political propriety. If there were any gentlemen in this House who should blush when bribery is mentioned, and hide their heads whenever political corruption was spoken of, it was the members for Shefford, for Chateauguay and Hochelaga. They were the men, who, when the interests of their party were at stake, were not only ready to use $66,000 to buy up support in a Province where they had none, but they were the men who, when power and place were at stake, did not hesitate to elevate to the highest judicial position, not their friend and colleague, but one of their strongest opponents, and this judgship was given in order to retain their places in the Government (cheers). If he had such a record in his past history, he would not be able to stand up in this House to-night, and challenge an independent verdict, and yet, these gentlemen came here having done that which the hon. member for Shefford admitted, had convulsed this country with indignation and disgust.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON begged leave to correct his hon. friend. His statement was that it had convulsed the Tory party, not the people of the country (hear, hear).

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said he was not at all surprised that the hon. member began to *feel his position* (laughter). Orator and essayist as the hon. member was, if he believed that his paltry clap trap would wipe out the record of his former career, he was mistaken (hear, hear). He (Dr. Tupper) would not detain the House longer. When the whole transaction should be placed before the people of this country this miserable, futile attempt to endeavor to strike a blow at the Government would excite the commiseration and contempt of even the followers of his accusers in this House and throughout the country (cheers). He could understand that the hon. gentlemen opposite, hungering for position and place, were ready to lend themselves one day to one principle, and the next day to trample the very principles they had propounded, beneath their feet to purchase support. He could understand that they would stick at nothing, and were ready to stoop to anything in order to accomplish their purposes, but, if they thought they could injure him they were mistaken. Having spent the prime of his life in steady, unqualified exertion to build up the interests of this country, he placed himself unreservedly, not in the hands of the hon. members who supported the Government, but unreservedly in the hands of hon. members on the other side of the House. He was in this Government to-day, not because he wished to belong to it for the sake of office, but under the conviction that his presence gave them increased strength in carrying out the great work in which they were engaged (cheers.) He should much prefer to be an independent member of this House, and if it were the unbiased judgment of hon. members sitting on both sides of the House that he had been guilty of anything which rendered it improper that he should remain any longer a Minister of the Crown, he would retire to an independent bench. He was alone responsible for his own act, and if it were necessary he would retire into private life, with the proud conviction that, regardless of party, he had thrown his best energies into the work of Confederation, and striven in whatever position he had been placed in such a manner as was best calculated to carry out the union of the Provinces, and he should retire into private life with the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts, humble though they had been, had assisted in placing this country in a position higher than it would ever have occupied without Confederation. He left the matter to the House, willing to bow to their decision, whatever that might be (prolonged cheers.)

Hon. Mr. DORION spoke strongly in disapprobation of the action of the hon. membr for Cumberland.

Mr. MACKENZIE replied at some length to the remarks which Hon. Dr. Tupper had made. His desire in moving his amendment was to absolve the House from all responsibility in Dr. Tupper's conduct and to affix the merited stigma upon the guilty party. After a few words from Mr. Blake the House divided, when Mr. Mackenzie's amendment was lost by the following large majority—Yeas, 51; Nays, 93. Majority for the Government 42.

The House then went into Committee of Supply—Mr. Street—and passed a number of items adjourning at 1:15 a.m.

LOCAL NEWS.

LACROSSE.—A meeting of the Ottawa Lacrosse Club is called to meet this evening at the "Queen"

$34,000 worth of Dry Goods still to be disposed of at reduced prices, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorans, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

☞ Secure a cheap Silk Dress at Allan McKinnons & McMorran's clearing sale.

☞ A full stock of Gentlemen's Furnishings, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorrans. Shirts made to oader, warranted to fit.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

THE MARKETS.—The attendance on the Market yesterday was very small. The few articles brought on sold generally at the old prices.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Hot Cross Buns are particularly good at any time, and more especially at Easter. Parties wishing them could not do better than make their purchases at Proderick's, Sussex street.

CORRECTION.—In yesterday's issue it must have been observed that the compositor made several palpable blunders in setting up the report of the election's of the St. Patrick's Society. Instead of Mr. Kehoe, Mr. P. Baskerville was elected 2nd Vice President, Mr. John Casey Recording Secretary, and Mr. W. D. O'Brien, Assist. Rec. Sec.

OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—This Society intends to give their second and last concert for the season next Thursday evening, the 13th inst, in the Rink Music Hall. Great exertions are being made by the committee to render this concert the best yet given. We will give further particulars in a future issue names of performers, &c.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

WHERE TO BUY HATS.—We presume Mr. Peacock is so well known at present in Ottawa in connection with the hat and fur trade, that we need scarcely mention his name to the public. His stock is always the most complete that can be found in Ottawa, and his general business rectitude secures the patronage of every person who have any dealing with him. We may state, however, that he has received his spring stock of head gear and, is prepared to supply all who may give him a call with hats or caps of every style, quality and price.

ST GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this Society held on Tuesday evening. The following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the current year: John Sweetland. Esq., M D., President; Henry Gough, Esq., 1st vice President; Henry Meadows, Esq., 2nd vice President; W. Mills, Esq., Secretary; W. H. Truman, Esq., Assistant Secretary; Thomas Starmer, Esq., Treasurer; E. P. Remon, Esq., Solicitor; H. Hill, M. D., Physician; Rev H. Pollard, Chaplain; Messrs. B. Huckell, R. W. Stevens, T. Huckell, F. Satchell, T. H. Kirby, G. Bott, F. Champness, Committee of Management; Messrs. R. Brewer, J. Curtis, G. Gough, G. F. Preston, Stewards; Messrs. J. Slocombe, H. Pace, Auditors.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred about noon yesterday at Perkin's quarry, near Pooley's Bridge, by which a couple of men were seriously injured. It appears that they were engaged in tamping the powder, when the iron bar struck fire, or the powder ignited in some other way; however, an unexpected explosion took place. The two men miraculously escaped death, but received severe burns, bruises, and cuts. Such premature explosions are of frequent occurrence now-a-days, and experienced hands in the quarrying business pronounce them as generally the result of carlessness. One of the above parties more seriously injured than the other, was put immediately under medical treatment.

THE ASSIZES.

THIRD DAY.

In the seduction case of Mary Adams vs. Charles Gambell, a verdict for $250 was rendered for plaintiff.

During the remainder of the sitting, this Court was engaged in hearing a trespass case which will probably be decided to-day.

Annual Report of the St. Patrick's Literary Association for the year ending 28th March, 1871.

To the President, Officers and Members of the Association.

GENTLEMEN,—The Trustees have the honor to submit the annual report and in doing so are happy to be enabled to congratulate the association on the success that has attended the efforts of the officers who have been chosen to guard its interests and promote its welfare. The financial burdens of the Association have been considerably lightened, and the prospects at present inspire its friends with a reasonable confidence, that before the advent of our next national anniversary it may be entirely free from debt.

To those who have a knowledge of the difficulties with which this Association had to contend with during the past few years, the above facts will be an agreeable surprise whilst the efforts requisite to produce such results cannot but meet the hearty approval of the Association.

The reading and musical entertainments during the winter have not been as successful as heretofore, owing to unforeseen obstacles at the beginning; however, they have netted a considerable amount as will be shown by the Treasurer's report. The demonstrations on St. Patrick's day and evening were all that the most sanguine friends of the Association could desire. The procession in the forenoon considering the untoward state of the weather, was an imposing demonstration, and the concert in the evening was pronounced a grand success in every way by all who had the pleasure of witnessing it. The whole press of the city with one accord and in a friendly spirit published these facts, which elicited their praise of the order and respectability of the procession, and the magnificence of the concert.

The annual pic-nic of the Association, held in July last, on the Major's Hill, kindly placed at our disposal by the Government, netted a considerable amount to the treasury.

In accordance with the revised constitution and by-laws of the Association we have to report that the return of members at the date of the last report was two hundred and fifty-six. That the members elected since were fifty-two, making a total of three hundred and eight members at present belonging to the Association.

There has been no addition during the year to the Library, no newspapers, no magazines and no lectures delivered. In the report of last year the financial burdens on this Association were expected to be to a considerable extent liquidated, and the Trustees have pleasure in stating they have paid four hundred dollars as interest accrued on the mortgage.

The donations received during the year were one from His Excellency, Lord Lisgar, of twenty dollars; two from Sir Edward Kenny, amounting to thirty-five dollars; one from Sir Francis Hincks of fifty dollars; nine transparencies and a motto valued at one hundred dollars, from P. A. Egleson, Esq., jr., Merchant Tailor, and one of three dollars from the Rev. J. S. Collins, of this city.

The Library during the current year is going to be placed on its former footing. Before closing the report the trustees, on behalf of the Association, hereby tender thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who performed at the concert on St. Patrick's evening; the weekly entertainments during the winter; to the press of this city, particularly to the TIMES; and a benevolent public, for their generous support to all our public undertakings during the past few years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. KEHOE, Chairman.

W. D. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Midnight Despatches.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A report is current here of the death at Salt Lake City of Brigham Young.

LONDON, April 5.—A despatch from Paris says that fighting continued till after 4 o'clock on the evening of the 4th.

It is said the Nationals have fortified Moulin and Saint Pierre.

Gen. Lullier is reported to have escaped from the custody of the Central Committee.

The Paris Boulevards are crowded with people and present an animated appearance. *Cafes* are open and the omnibuses are running, though the shops are all closed.

The excitement is intense, but the city is quiet, all the foreigners have hoisted flags of their respective countries.

A despatch from Marseilles of the 5th says the insurgents in that city were mainly Garibaldians and have nearly all been arrested.

LONDON, April 5.—The steamer 'Scandinavia' leaves England early in May, to repair the Anglo American Cable. With the favorable weather that may be expected, after reaching the locality of the breaks there will probably be no difficulty in making an immediate repair as the faults are only in a depth of 120 fathoms.

London is now in reliable communication with Singapore, from which point the cable to Hong Kong will be laid next month, and from Hong Kong to Sharzac in June.

MADRID, April 5.—The Marquis of Santa Cruza has been elected president of the Cortes.

The Commune has ordered all citizens between 17 and 50 years of age to enter the ranks, and this decree is enforced with great rigor.

M. M. Assy, Blanque and Gambon, having incurred the suspicion of their colleagues have been arrested, and are in danger of execution.

Prince Joinville has fled to London.

LONDON, April 5.—The Archbishop of Paris has been arrested by the Commune on the charge of conspiracy against the safety of the State.

At last advices the cannonading continued.

The Peace Congress at Brussels held a session of two hours to-day.

One of the French plenipotentiaries has gone to Versailles to consult with the Government.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The steamer *Russia* has arrived from Liverpool.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A man named Damons, living at Stone Fort, Salina County, Illinois, about the 25th of March, under a fit of jealousy murdered his wife and five children, and then committed suicide.

LONDON, April 4.—Mr. Swinburne, the poet, is dangerously ill and his recovery is doubtful.

HARTFORD, Connecticut, April 5.—The English Democrat has 16 of a majority for Governor, with a possibility of 40 more. It is probable there will be a failure to elect by the people. The Senate and the House will have a republican majority.

PARIS, *via* London, April 5.—It is rumoured that the Nationals have sustained a decisive defeat. Forty thousand are massed before Issy and Colamart. The ramparts are strongly guarded. Mont Valerien is silent. The artillery duel between Issy and Versailles continues. The Nationals occupy the bridge of Neuilly. The Government troops are invisible.

The Paris Deputies to the Assembly had an interview to-day with some members of the Commune.

MADRID, April 4.—Senor Olosaga has been elected Provisional President of the Cortes.

LONDON, April 5.—The *Times* special from Versailles states that fifteen thousand insurgents have been taken prisoners, and that Paris is in terrible consternation, and the people of Versailles are greatly irritated against the insurgents.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent says that the first Prussian army corps has been ordered to hold itself ready to march to Paris. The reign of terror continues within the city.

VERSAILLES, April 5.—Picard has issued the following circular to the prefects: The Insurgents have met a decisive check. Our troops have captured the redoubt at Chatelon with 2,000 prisoners. Flourens and Duval are dead, and Fleury is a prisoner. Twenty-two of the Communists have resigned, and Assy has been imprisoned with his followers. The Government is happy to inform you of this condition of affairs, which it has expected.

CARD OF THANKS.

On retiring from the management of the UNION HOUSE, Chelsea, the undersigned desires to return his sincere thanks to his many friends and the travelling public generally, for the liberal support they have ever extended him; and bespeaks the same patronage for his Successor, Mr. KINGSBURY.

EDWARD FARRELL.

Ottawa, April 6, 1871. 151

ANY PERSON HIRING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366, Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1534tf

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT, to take care of a Horse, and do in-door work.

Apply to

E A MEREDITH, Corner of King & Wilbrod-sts.

Ottawa, April 5, 1871 1633

GOOD FRIDAY.

HOT CROSS BUNS

TO BE HAD

Morning & Evening

AT

PRODERICK'S, Sussex street.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING —OF THE— STOCKHOLDERS of the OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

Will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, in the Village of New Edinburgh, on SATURDAY, the 15th Day of APRIL, A.D., 1871.

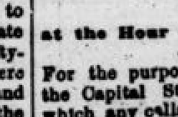
at the Hour of Twelve o'clock, Noon,

For the purpose of declaring all shares in the Capital Stock of said Company, upon which any calls are remaining due and unpaid forfeited.

By order of the Directors.

ROBERT SURTEES, Secretary.

New Edinburgh, April 3, 1871 1682 4



TO LET.—THE COTTAGE on Kent street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

P. LeSUEUR.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632 2awk

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to the splendid selection of

MEAT.

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7, LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS, at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT, Box 156, Post Office, Ottawa.

April 4, 1871 1633b

PRIZE CATTLE.

The subscriber would beg leave to call the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact of his having purchased at enormous expense

THE PRIZE HEIFER!!

"FAIR MAID OF GUELPH,"

Fed by Alex Watt, Esq., of Guelph, and weighing the enormous weight of

2,500 Pounds.

Also four extra 3 year old Steers, weighing 4,800 pounds, and four Steers fed by W. Byers, Esq., Richmond road, Nepean, and weighing the extraordinary weight of 5,400 pounds. Also four western 3 year olds fed by McKellar, of Guelph, together with two very fine Hogs, fed by John Heney, Esq, Richmond road, and weighing over 1,500.

The whole of the above stock has been purchased specially for the

EASTER MARKET,

And will be on exhibition at

MR. SLATTERY'S STALL,

Together with 12 very fine Sheep, one extraordinary Fat Calf, fed by Mr. Pritchard, of Nepean; 2 extra fine Calves, fed by Judge Lafontaine, Aylmer Road; and several other fine Lambs, fed by William Byers, Richmond Road.

☞ N. B.—Don't fail to call and judge for yourselves, at Slattery's stall, No 1, By Ward Market, Lower Town.

WM. SLATTERY

Ottawa, April 4, 1871

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property will be held at Private Sale for a short time, and if not disposed of in that way, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given.

Lot No. 44, on the south side of Maria-st. 66 × 99, with a new Brick Residence thereon the House is large and well arranged both for comfort and convenience. The location is counted the best in the city,

Title freehold and terms easy.

Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Alice-st., with a Brick Cottage thereon, having been built but two years. A comfortable dwelling, and about two blocks from the projected Depot of the Canada Central Railroad.

The title is undisputed, and the property will be sold cheap for cash.

Excellent Dwelling House and Three Acres of Land, situated on the Banks of the Canal, One and a Half Miles from the City Limits. The land is excellent and well adapted for market garden.

An excellent bargain can be had by a cash purchaser.

West half of Lot No. 9, Queen-st., 33 × 99, vacant lot, 10 per cent purchase money down, balance extending over a term of ten years

Also, Lot No. 10, East Gloucester street, Lower Town, large size.

Terms of payment made easy. Any further information can be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer.

A. ROWE, Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626tf

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S, 14 RIDEAU STREET,

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 9 a.m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632tf

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

—AND—

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRANBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

Opposite Proderick's Confectionary

March 31, 1871 1629

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No.7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No. 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA, December 2, 1870

PORTER'S BLOCK.

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co.

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,

NEW DRESS MATERIALS,

NEW MILLINERY,

NEW JACKETS

and MANTLES,

NEW LACE, and

LACE GOODS,

NEW CARPETS,

NEW CURTAINS

and MATERIALS,

NEW CLOTHS,

and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

Will be cleared our at prices which will be sure to command a sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

BUILDING STONE FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a large quantity of QUARRIED STONE, for building purposes For Sale in Hull,

Apply to

G. B. MATTHEW, Hull.

Hull, April 1, 1871 1631a

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

—COMPRISING—

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,

Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines
Ale and Porter—Dawes and Rochester's and Cosgrave's Pale XXX Ale,
Pickles, Sauces, &c., Cheese, Hams and Bacon,

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS, 122 RIDEAU STREET.

☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you. 1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET.

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c, Wholesale only for Country Merchants.

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS.

Best Assortment in Ottawa.

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c, Flannels, plain and fancy, Towels and Towellings, Linens of all makes, Rolled Linings and Silicias, Parasols, Corsets, French and English. Velvets, Silk and Cotton, Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa. Hosiery and Gloves. Colors and patterns assorted.

SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES

CARPETS in Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS, Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths, Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow, Shawls and Mantles, Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of fine Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c., &c.

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.

Address,

"S" TIMES Office, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street. Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to

MR. JAMES BAILIFF, Ottawa TIMES Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

FOR SALE.

THE STEAM TUG "PERRY."

Apply to

WM. MOSGROVE.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1627tf

TO LET.

A furnished Bedroom and Parlour, with Breakfast if required.

Address B C, TIMES Office

Ottawa, March 3. 056

THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to

JAMES COX, Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1540t1J71

TO LET OR SELL.

TWO FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY.

For particulars, apply to

THOS. PATTERSON, No. 26 Rideau street

Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871

SEEDS,

100 BUSHELS CHOICE

CLEAN GRASS SEED,

FOR SALE

At the

TEA-POT.

Sussex street.

DUFRESNE & McGARITY.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1629 10

W[ANTED]

TWO FIRST-CLASS

FRENCH SALESMEN.

Apply to

T. F. CALDWELL & CO., Sussex Street.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626a

TO TAILORS.

A FOREMAN of First-Class experience and ability, just out from England, wants a situation as CUTTER, is fully qualified to conduct a first-class Business. Address,

T. P. CUTTER, TIMES Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.

Highwines, 50 O. P.

Old Rye Whisky.

Family Proof Whisky.

Malt Whisky.

Old Eureka Whisky.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Inspection Invited.

K. ARNOLDI, Telegraph Building, Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 1871 1621y

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. James Hotel.

Strict attention to business.

Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1 9k

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629

WHEREAS, Charles B rnier, Louis Dufrene, Joseph Millar, Thomas St John, Daniel Sorie, Louis Lockwell, has left my employ without just cause and without fulfilling their agreement with me, I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harbouring them, as I will prosecute them according to law for so doing.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Fitzroy, March 8, 1871 1611tf

FOR SALE.

A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.

For particulars, apply at the

VARIETY HALL, 34 Sparks street,

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629tf

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA.

WM. ABBOTT, Agent

[illegible]

...ERN CASES, with Glass Domes, 3 sizes.
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS richly ornamented in colours
BIRD CAGES, CANARY, (magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES, all Brass and Copper
BIRD CAGES, Enamelled
BIRD CAGES, Wood and Wire.
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS, Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out,

Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOI

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH,
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT,
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and salt Fish,

Fresh oysters and Lobsters always on hand,

Ottawa, Feb, 3, 187 1581 2m

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 14, 1871 16141m ddw

ROUSILLON VIN ROUGE,

$1.25 Per GALLON.

J. P. MACPHERSON,

WINE MERCHANT,

ELGIN STREET

Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1871.

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY

your Cakes, Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes
Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary in the city, fancyboxes, Horns, of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures, of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.

Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage [illegible] eives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

TAXES, TAXES.

The Public are hereby notified to pay their forthwith. Attention to this notice will [illegible]

THOS. KIRBY,
Collector.

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel
Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.
Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.
A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80.

A

SPECIAL LINE
of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS
very much under Market value, and considerably lower, than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.
It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

Have now received a full supply of

NEW FALL GOODS

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

Ottawa, Sept ember 187

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed made by AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the Township of South Gower, in the County of Grenville, in the Province of Ontario, Yeoman, of the first part, ROSE ARCAND, of the same place, the wife of the said AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the second part, made a party thereto for the purpose of barring dower merely, and JAMES NESBET, of the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton, Yeoman, of the third part, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Law office of MESSRS. SCOTT, ROSS & STEWART, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of FEBRUARY, instant, 1871, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the South Half of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Marlborough in the County of Carleton, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less, unless the principal money and interest secured by the said mortgage shall in the meantime be paid.

The purchaser will accept the title as it existed at the execution of the said mortgage.

The vendor will covenant against his own acts only.

All searches, deeds, abstracts, and other charges will be at the expense of the purchaser.

W. A. ROSS,
Vendor's Solicitor.

1582 18

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 4s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 10, 1871.

Authorised discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,

LATE MANAGER,

MEDICAL HALL,

SPARKS STREET,

Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.

He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Roos' Cigar store, with entirely new stock, of Drugs, Chemicals Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his situation.

Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

---

2 BOYS WANTED.

Wanted immediately, 2 BOYS to carry papers, must be able to read and write. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 8 1871

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts' HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,
With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

Try their TEAS.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Osceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deit Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

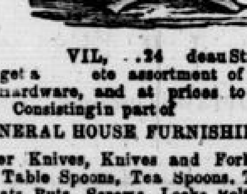
Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!



Sign [illegible] VIL, [illegible] 24 [illegible] deau Street, where you can get a [illegible] ete assortment of Shelf and Heavy hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Tably Mats, Buts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c. &c &c. Together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

STATEMENT

—BY THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

IN TERMS OF

CANADIAN ACT

RESPECTING INSURANCE COMPANIES,

31 VICTORIA, CAP. 48, SEC. 15, FORM D.

1.—Total Premiums received or receiveable in Canada during the year ending 5th April, 1870, the date of the last balance.......... $129,828 37

Note.—These are the full annual premiums stipulated in the Policies in Force at the end of the year as mentioned under head 3 below. The cash bonus or Profits paid or allowed to the Policy-holders for the year, have not been deducted.

2.—Number and amount of Policies issued or issuable in Canada during the year, 327 for.......... $432,982 46

3.—Amount of risk in total Policies in Force in Canada at 5th April, 1870, that is, the sums assured by such Policies.......... $3,927,272 17

4. Number and amount of Policies that have become claims in Canada during the year, 14 for.......... $33,616 56

5.—Amount of Claims in Canada in suspense at 5th April, 1870—that is, not proved or not payable at that date, but all since paid.......... $12,682 53

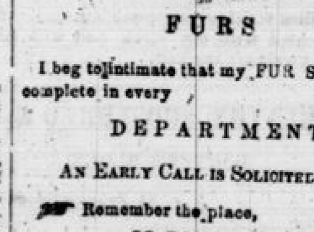
—Losses in Canada the payment of which is resisted.......... None.

(Signed) P WARDLAW,
Secretary Life Association of Scotland

Sworn before me this 16th January, 1871.
[Signed]
H L ROUTH, J. P.

JAMES PEACOCK,

FURS,



FURS FURS FURS

I beg to intimate that my FUR STOCK is now complete in every

DEPARTMENT

AN EARLY CALL IS SOLICITED

Remember the place,

33 Rideau Street.

OPPOSITE OLD STAND

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, FirstClass.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES. Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,

Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

Offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and ther Vinegars.*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE. Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—COGNAC BRANDIES Hennessy & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, a wood bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

high proof and flavor, at extremely low prices.

Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sale at refiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or bar sins. 1165

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

HENRY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove [illegible]oal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.

Also [illegible] on Hand.

Legal.

GABRIEL'S TRADE MARK MANUFACTURED ONLY BY MESSRS GABRIEL. Dentists. LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. PREPARATIONS

FOR THE TEETH.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS

FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

The old-established Dentists,

64 Ludgate Hill, London,

And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

*** All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2awfm 1awk6m

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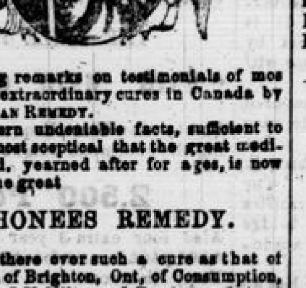
SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

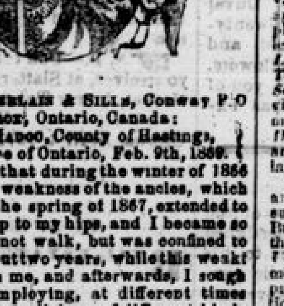
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hecey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, CONWAY P.O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS TRADE MARK GARDNER MONTREAL AND GROCERS [illegible]

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to let on reasonable terms, for term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

Ottawa September 1870. 537tf

Medical.

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Pistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Withers, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Drggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

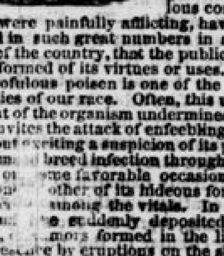
NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

Sarsaparilla,

[illegible]ING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA*: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous disease.* Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matter in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

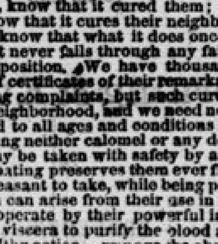
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., *Practical Chemists,*
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.

Ottawa, Feb, 21, 187 159

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge. REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reyrolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Reads Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

EDGAR DOWARD, Organist, Christ Church, teacher of Organ, Piano and Singing. Residence—Sparks Street, opposite Wellington Market.

H. R. FRIPP,

ORGANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC

Residence—Elgin Street, South of Slater St Classes for beginners at Mr Gowan's Hall Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4½ p. Ottawa, July 15th, 1870, 1410 tf

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

---

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a [illegible] the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMEN

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester, 200 acres, 35 acres cleared, 7 miles from Ottawa.

3.—Lots Nos 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 400 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of C C R at Stitsville, 18 miles from Ottawa

4—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Nepean, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," next adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 260 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions in a good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timbered (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.

Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 47tf

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Grenville, To Wit.

In the matter of

DAVID MACGREGOR,

An Insolvent.

By virtue of the power invested in me as assignee of the effects of the above named Insolvent, I shall offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr JOHN GRAHAM'S HOTEL opposite the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Sixth Day of MAY, A. D. 1871, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, all the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest and equity of redemption of the above named Insolvent of, in, to, and out of all those certain Parcels or Tracts of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, namely:

One hundred and thirty acres, composed of Lots, Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Eleventh Concession of the said Township of Osgoode.

Village Lot, in Kenmore—one acre—being a part of South Half, Twenty-eight in the Tenth Concession, and also, eight acres on the East side of the Road, in the Village of Kenmore, being a part of South Half Lot Twenty-Eight, in the said Tenth Concession of the Township of Osgoode.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, and further particulars on application to the undersigned.

E H WHITMARSH,
Official Assignee,

Dated at Merrickville, in the County of Grenville, this 24th day of Feb., 1871.

11tf

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally 52y1236 1aw

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TO TAILORS,

There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.

To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.

Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1629a

PARTIES

Wishing to purchase

MOWERS OR REAPERS,

OR BOTH COMBINED,

Can be accommodated by calling on

WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK Co. Carleton,

Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law Advocate, &c, opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces Ontario and Quebec.
Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.
W McKAY WRIGHT 1aw F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c, Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 51y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43atf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.
ROBERT LEES. 4batf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.
WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 466tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

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Medical

DR. DICKINSON,

RESIDENCE AND SURGERY Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1368y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34atf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as it were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The Proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc. daily

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

WM. M. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelised Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble, and Sandstone, Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Root Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c, &c Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

T G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

CHEAP READING,

—AT—

HAUSER'S LENDING LIBRARY

No. 42 RIDEAU STREET.

Terms of Subscription: $2 a year, in advance

From non-Subscribers, Deposits will be required.

BOOKS Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

Ottawa, January 15, 1871 1564y

CANADA AND

U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Darwings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,
November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts, Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared, Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices, Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

TO LET.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.

Also the Shop at present occupied WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to
WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871 1592tf

HAGERMAN & ROSE,

PORK PACKERS,

PORT HOPE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barreled PORK, for Sale.

February 2, 1871. 1580 2m.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa
JAMES BARIFF, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1635. OTTAWA, FRIDAY, APRIL 7; 1871 PRICE—3 CENTS

Dry Goods.

1871 SPRING FASHIONS 1871

Grand Show Day.

MAGEE & RUSSELL'S

Spring and Summer Importations,

Being now complete, their Spacious SHOW and SALE ROOMS will be opened for the Season,

On THURSDAY, 30th Instant,

With a GORGEOUS DISPLAY of all the latest Fashions in

MILLINERY GOODS,
MANTLES,
MANTLES,
JACKETS,
COSTUMES, &c.

☞ M. & R. will also make a general exhibition of NOVELTIES in all the various Departments of their commodious premises.

☞ Having sent a Special Buyer of Fancy Goods to the British Markets, they were enabled to procure many exclusive Novelties. Their Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods will also be found better value than heretofore.

☞ Ladies, you are most respectfully invited to view the Grandest Display of Dry Goods:

MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DOMESTICS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES
RIBBONS and LACES,
WOOLENS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DAMASKS,
REPPS,
CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,

Ever offered by us.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist.-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,
FINE ENGLISH HOSE,
LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.
Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa

The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, B B HARMAN, Esq,
The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P.
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J G WORTS, Esq,
E H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H HOWLAND, Esq,
G P RIDOUT, Esq.,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq.

CAUTION.

I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harboring THOS St. SERMA, as he left my employment without cause, and contrary to the time of his agreement with me.

SAMUEL DICKSON.
Pakenham, Jan. 25, 1871 10 3

MRS. HETHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagements as Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, Union Bridge.

Ottawa January 31 1871

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING:

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings,
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

☞ GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

1870 XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,
Toilet Bottles and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's Perfumery,
Mirrors

AND FINE

Toilet Articles.

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy Holder to 12s 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretenses; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large and ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—36 and 38 Yonge Street.
Montreal—445 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require!
(The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who e'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear,
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL'S trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL'S spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require!
(The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trial of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfaction.

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

MAILS.

CLOSE. A.M	CLOSE. A. M.	CLOSE. P. M.		DUE FOR DELIVERY A. M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A. M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY P. M.
11.00	.....	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	.....	9.00
11.00	.....	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	.....	4.30
8.30	.....	9.00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.00	.....	7.15
8.30	.....	9.00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	.....	7.15
8.30	11.00	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.00	.....	4.30
8.30	11.00	.....	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.00	.....	4.30
.....	11.00	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	.....	.....
8.30	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c	.....	.....	8.00
8.30	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	.....	11.50
6 5	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	.....	.....	11.50
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11.00	.....
.....	.....	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c	9.00	.....	.....
11.50	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	.....	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6.00
11.50	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS.

Per Cunard Line close every Tuesday at 10.45 A.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser otherwise a small payment down, and the balance in from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,
R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

FROM THIS DAY FORTH I change the prices of all my Wood, that is to say, best Hard Wood $4.50, Sawn $5.00; Second best Hard Wood, 4.25, Sawn $4.50.

My Saw Mill is now in constant operation and ready, and will cut on ply in obedience to all orders

JOHN BENER

Ottawa, Dec 1871

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $100 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Bailiff, Agent,
TIMES Office, Ottawa.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent quality at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS.
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871 1580f

T. BELLEMAR.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Special attention is directed to this Company's Announcement, in regard to the

RUNNING OF TRAINS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

In addition to the Fast Time which it is intended to make between the

EAST AND WEST,

With close connections at all points. The line will be equipped with handsome

NEW FIRST-CLASS CARS,

Unsurpassed on the continent.

TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN

Portland and Montreal in 13 Hours.
Montreal and Toronto in 13 Hours.

Stopping only at the most important Stations.

As fast as completed,

PULLMAN'S

PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Will be run on the Through Trains and the service will be performed over the entire line in a manner equal to that of any railway on this continent. Special arrangements have been made to accommodate the pleasure travel.

For further particulars see advertisements and time tables.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA

IMPROVED SERVICE OF TRAINS FOR THE SUMMER OF 1870.

ACCELERATION OF SPEED.

NEW CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

Portland to Montreal in 13 Hours
Montreal to Toronto in 13 Hours.

On and after JUNE 13th the new arrangements will be put in force, and trains will leave Montreal as follows:

GOING WEST.

Express or Ogdensburgh, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west at.... 9 00 a m
NIGHT do do.... 9 00 p m
Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate Stations.... 7 00 a m
Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate stations.... 5 00 p m
Trains for Lachine at 6 00 a m, 7 00 a m, 9 15 am, 12 noon, 1 30 p m, 4 00 p m, 5 30 p m, and 6 30 p m. The 1 30 p m Train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate stations at.... 7 1 a m
Express for Boston, via Vermont Central, at.... 9 00 a m
Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at.... 3 45 p m
Express for New York and Boston, via Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Burlington and Rutland, at.... 6 00 a m
Do do do do.... 4 00 p m
Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland and Lower Provinces at.... 1 30 p
Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, and the Lower Provinces, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St Hilaire, St Hyacinthe, Upton, Acton, Richmond, Brompton Falls, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Compton, Coaticooke and Norton Mills only at 10 10 p m

Sleeping Cars on all night rates Baggage Checked through.

The steamers "Chase" and "Charlotte" leave Portland for Halifax, N S, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, respectively, at 4 00 p m. They have excellent accommodations for passengers and freight.

The International Company's Steamers running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6 10 p m for St John, N B, &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

&c., further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way station apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station, or at No 30, Great St James Street.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

June 3, 1870 1425

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

HULL

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors,
Sashes,
Mouldings,
Framings.
Clapboards,
Sheetings,
Battens,
Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

GEO. HAYES,

Copper Plate Printer,

Bank Street, near Sparks,

CENTRE TOWN.

Visiting Cards on the shortest notice.

Ottawa December , 1870. 1544 1y

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premises 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and a share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO,
226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths
Doeskins,
Tweeds,
Fancy Vestings,
etc., etc.

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction. 1606m

---

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

☞ Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Nov. last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances.... £6,083,333 33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid. 2,433,333 33
Funds on hand, upwards of.... 6,570,000 00
Annual Income.... 1,255,600 00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the *Utmost Advantage* and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in *Largely Reducing Present Outlay*; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

☞ Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

J. & W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 13, 1871 163a

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE CREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, Proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 10, 1871 1612 3m

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Application will be made to Parliament, at its next Session, for the Incorporation of a Company to construct a Railway through British North America, connecting with the present Railway system of Canada, and thence to proceed to the North of Lake Superior and through the North West Territory to the Yellow or Leathe Head Pass of the Rocky Mountains, there to connect with the projected Railway through British Columbia to the Pacific,—with such powers and privileges as may be necessary to carry the same into operation.

ALFRED WADDINGTON.

Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1870 1493 2m

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apply at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619a

M. FOOTE & COMPANY,

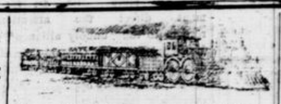
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

☞ TEAS AND WINES, ☜

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.



The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 5th MARCH Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4. Mail.	No 6* Express.	No. Freight.
	A.M.	M.	P.M.	A.M
Ottawa Depart.	9.30	12.00	10.20	
Prescott Junct'n	11.40		12.50	1.00
Prescott Wharf				.05p m
Arrive.....	11.50	3.10	1.00a.m	
G. T. R.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	3 15
Toronto Arrive.	11.30	.....	11,30	
Montreal do..	.....	9.30	10.30	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation.
G. T. R.	A.M	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Toronto Depart.	....	7.30	6.00	.....
Montreal do...	8.00	.....	.....	8.00
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart.....	1.15	5.45	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.25	6.00	4.30	*2 10
Ottawa Arrive..	3.45	8.30	7.00	6.30

NOTE.—* *No. 7 will run every night, Saturdays excepted, during the Session. Passengers will find on Nos. 6 and 7 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains East and West Certain.

Also, at the Prescott Wharf with those of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and the Rome and Watertown Railways for New York Boston and all points East.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1871 1604tf

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN at 6 00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3 00 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.15 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a m arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4 45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point at 12.00 and 9.00 p m

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

☞ Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

H ABBOTT,
Manager

Brockville, March 8. 1871 1609tf

$765,000

In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts Each		$ 40,000
10 " "		20,000
20 " "		5,000
50 " "		1,000
200 " "		500
350 " "		100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each.	300 to	700
75 " " Melodians, "	75 to	100
350 Sewing Machines, "	60 to	175
500 Gold Watches, "	75 to	300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at		$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c,

Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On the receipts of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune, Dec.* 28. "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan.* 1. "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec.* 9.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; over ticket or $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 100 for $10. Address

C B HARRIS & Co.
Managers.
62 Broadway, N.Y

March 14, 1871 1614 3m

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,
LAWRENCE and
GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY and visit the celebrated Osage Country

THE GARDEN SPOT OF KANSAS.

March 11, 1871 11w 12

HOW HIS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like Magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly RISE UP and bless her especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article mortalized her name by this invaluable article and we scarcely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timly use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefit, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given in the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW—"Ladies Visitor," New York City.

Sold by all druggists. at 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY.

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran,

Will open their

MILLINERY AND MANTLE

SHOW ROOMS

—ON—

THURSDAY, March 30th,

By a GRAND DISPLAY of all New and Fashionable Shapes, in

BONNETS and HATS,
Newest Styles in MANTLES,
NEW FEATHERS,
PLUMES,
FLOWERS, &c.

They would also call attention to their large importations of staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, now complete in all Departments.

The Stock will be kept fully assorted during the Season.

New Dress Goods.
New Silks, Black and Colored.
New Tweeds and Cloths.
New Cottons.
New Prints.
New Laces, Ribbons, &c
New Lace and Muslin Sets.
New Hosiery, Gloves.
New Carpets and House Furnishings

The Balance of Stock purchased from Messrs. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co., at still greater reductions.

☞ Inspection invited.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN,

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.,

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

SELLING

OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street,

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625 y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Card—Dr. McDougall.
To Let—C. W. Bangs.
Ottawa Tattersale—Amos Rowe.
Auction Sale of Household Furniture—J. Bermingham.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871.

To-day being Good Friday, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow morning.

In our report of the debate on British Columbia resolutions in the Senate (the only complete report published) will be found, this morning, Senator Miller's very eloquent speech which we recommend our readers to peruse. It not only breathes a true patriotic spirit, but is sensible and to the point.

We must congratulate Dr. Schultz upon his "maiden speech." It was logical, argumentative, and worthy of an experienced member of the House. We are glad to find the Ministerial policy with regard to Manitoba is acceptable to the honourable gentleman and to those whom he represents. We are also glad that the Government conceded the points which he asked for, as it will afford proof to the people of Manitoba that their wishes only have to be made known in a gentlemanly and reasonable manner in order to have them carried out.

In 1865, the Hon. George Brown said that he would consent to build six Intercolonial Railways rather than not have Confederation. Putting the cost of the Intercolonial Railway at twenty-five millions of dollars, Mr. Brown was willing to pay one hundred and fifty millions for the union of four Provinces. Now he objects to pay two-thirds of that sum principally in land grants, for the opening up of communication to Manitoba, the development of the North West, the admission of British Columbia, and the construction of an Interoceanic Railway.

The N. Y. *Herald* says:—

"The obstinate commissioner on the Joint High Commission is Sir John A. Macdonald. He is determined to accept no compromise on the fishery question."

We do not know what ground the *Herald* may have for its statement, but we may rely upon it that if there was any talk about surrendering a single Canadian right, or allowing the interests of this country to be sacrified in any way "the obstinate Commissioner" would be Sir John A. Macdonald. We recently heard of his political opponents expressing their opinion that Sir John's visit to Washington would "kill him politically, because he would be compelled to consent to the sacrifice of the interests of the country." Friends and foes of the Premier, however, may rely upon it, that so long as he is a member of the Commission, Canada has nothing to fear.

THE ATTACK UPON THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

It was only to be expected that the Toronto *Globe* should seize upon the debate in reference to the Macnab appointment and twist and distort it in such a manner as should suit its own purpose. It was only to be expected that the organ of the party whose only hope of success lies in misrepresentation and untruth, should misrepresent the facts, and endeavour to make the public believe that the Hon. Dr. Tupper had been guilty of a barefaced attempt to buy Mr. Macnab's vote.

In the full report of the debate which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, the facts of the case were clearly stated, but as the *Globe* has seen fit very grossly to misrepresent them, we shall once more briefly refer to them.

The Local Government of Nova Scotia, these anti-union gentlemen with whom Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake have of late united themselves in an unnatural political alliance, having determined, as they said, that "no man who *smelt* of Canada" should have a vote in the Province, had introduced a Bill disfranchising all Dominion officials in Nova Scotia. The vote was likely to be a very close one, and the Local Government, knowing that every vote was precious, approached the Hon. Mr. McNab, and endeavoured to persuade him to vote against his convictions, offering him as a bribe the promise of a situation for his son. Some time previous this gentleman had asked the Dominion Government to give his son a position, and hence it was that the telegram was sent to Dr. Tupper, asking whether, if Mr. McNab voted right, that is, voted against the disfranchisement of Dominion employees, a situation would be given to his son. But although the President of the Council felt the importance of defeating this iniquitous measure, although as a genuine Union man who is opposed to sectionalism, he was naturally indignant at the unjustifiable course pursued by the Local Government, he also felt that it would not be consistent with his duty as a Cabinet Minister to do anything which could in anyway be supposed to savour of bribery or corruption. Therefore, he adhered strictly to the course which had been previously agreed upon between the Secretary of State for the Provinces and himself with regard to Nova Scotia appointments, and telegraphed back that he would be guided in the matter by Mr. Hill, the member for the county of Halifax. In fact, his reply was identical with that which was given in all such cases.

Was this an attempt at bribery? Was it not in fact rather a distinct refusal to enter into any engagement or to consent to any deviation from the ordinary course? Was there anything here which looked like the "prostitution of patronage" that the *Globe* talks about? We are quite sure that all candid and fair minded persons will be of opinion that there was not, and will unite with us in considering the course adopted by the Opposition as base and contemptible in the extreme.

From the unscrupulous mode of procedure which characterizes their political course, we may be allowed to doubt whether they would have refrained, as Dr. Tupper did, from the temptation of making use of any patronage which lay at their disposal to the carrying out of a political end.

Because the House of Commons took the same view of this subject which we have expressed, the *Globe* has the impertinence to call ninety-three out of the one hundred and forty-five members who were present, "servile followers" of the Government. But it was the fifty-one honourable gentlemen who followed Mr. Mackenzie's lead who exhibited all the "servility" in the matter. It was they who without reference to the merits of the question voted as their leaders bade them, and followed in Mr. Mackenzie's wake like a flock of sheep. It was they who by their action afforded indisputable evidence of their slavish devotion to Faction, and their blind adherence to Party.

Once more let us for a moment direct the attention of our readers to the "unholy alliance" which Mr. Mackenzie and the Ontario Opposition have formed with those Nova Scotia gentlemen who are so determinedly opposed to everything and everybody that "smells of Canada." The men who for years have been denouncing the Government for dealing too liberally with Nova Scotia, who have declared on the hustings and in Parliament that Nova Scotia was being petted at the expense of Ontario, have joined hands with those who are not only anti-Unionists but avowed annexationists, and have offered as the price of their support $64,000 to Nova Scotia over and above what she has yet received. Where can be found an instance of such bare-faced "bribery" and "corruption," such shameless inconsistency as this? Let the people of Ontario bear in mind that in supporting Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake and their followers, they are supporting and strengthening the hands of those who would break up this Union to-morrow if they could, and who would "take off their hats and cheer," were the old Union Jack torn down and the "Stars and Stripes" hoisted in its place.

The following is the affidavit made by Dr. Wickwire in reference to this matter as published by the Toronto *Globe*:

Dr. Wickwire publishes an affidavit that Peter McNab has long been an applicant for a Dominion office, that he represented to him (Wickwire) that his father was desirous of voting against the Government, but Mr. Annand was attempting to influence him the other way and had offered, as an inducement, to give Peter an office worth $600 a year, but if a Dominion office were given him, his father would not be influenced by the local offer. Under these circumstances, he (Wickwire), to assist Peter McNab, and to relieve his father from the undue influence, and not to bribe anybody, applied to Dr. Tupper for an office and then the correspondence ensued. Walter Macfarlane publishes an affidavit that Peter McNab told him he was offered a local office to influence his father, but intended accepting a Dominion office in preference. M. B. Daly and James Macdonald publish letters to the same effect, asserting that the negotiation was not to bribe James McNab, but to relieve him from the undue influence of Mr. Annand.

The following is a copy of Mr. McNab's letter to the Hon. Dr. Tupper, written in February last, asking for the appointment in question:

Per *Carlotta*.

79 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX, N. S.
17th Feb. 1871.

DEAR DR. TUPPER:—A situation in the Custom House here is to become vacant in the Spring, by the resignation of Mr. Andrew Merkel; it is worth about $800 per annum, and I feel satisfied that if you will be good enough to see Mr. Tilley as soon as possible about it, you could procure it for me.

I think you will admit that my father's long public services entitle him to this small boon from the Dominion Government.

Very respectfully
and sincerely yours.
PETER McNAB.

Hon. C. Tupper, M. D. C. B., &c. &c.

THE OTTAWA CANAL.

We make no excuse for dispensing with our usual quantity of editorial this morning in order to make room for the following important communication from a gentleman who thoroughly understands the subject on which he writes. The canal policy of the Dominion is clearly and intelligently discussed, and we do not hesitate to say that the letter will be regarded as a very complete exposition of the subject. The honorable member for Grenville, who is certainly entitled to take a first place as an authority upon matters of this kind will, we feel sure, endorse Mr. Little's views:—

Samuel Keefer, Esq., Secretary of the Canal Commissioners, Ottawa:

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of printed papers from the office of the Canal Commissioners at Ottawa, under date the 25th of November last, propounding a series of questions, "with the object of obtaining such reliable information as may furnish the data on which to base a plan for the improvement of the canal system of the Dominion," and I would beg to say I regret those papers did not reach me at an earlier date, having only come to hand a few days ago—being forwarded to me here from London, Ontario, to which place they were addressed—at a time my attention was directed to other matters which could not well be postponed, and I must therefore leave those questions to be answered by those who may be conversant with the subjects to which they relate, and ask for myself to be permitted to make a few observations on the subject of the best means for providing canal facilities for the interchange of products between the East and the West, and such as will present the greatest attractions to the immigrant of the Western States, and our own North Western possessions, and secure as well to the Dominion the benefits of the natural advantages it possesses as a route to and from the Ocean by the St. Lawrence, which, in connection with the subject of cost, would appear to comprehend the main queries through which the Commissioners are seeking for information to enable them to decide whether it is better to enlarge the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, or construct an entirely new channel to secure these objects. The question, therefore, for consideration appears to be will any of the proposed routes afford the facilities and secure the benefits indicated to such an extent beyond that of the Welland route, as will warrant the expenditure of the difference between the cost of constructing the one and enlarging the other? and this question, I will endeavor to show, is susceptible of an affirmative answer.

Taking the map alone as a guide to determine the question of route, it will be seen at a glance that the channel of communication by the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals lies a long way out of the track of commerce between the West and the East, either by New York or Montreal, as compared with the projected route by the Ottawa and French Rivers. It is ascertained to be some three hundred and seventy miles farther from Chicago to New York and Montreal than by the Ottawa route, and the saving alone of this immense distance to be traversed, if nothing more could be said in favor of the latter channel, would point to it as the route for a national undertaking in "the improvement of the canal system of the Dominion." But this is far from being the only advantage it would possess over the Welland route,—it would give time for three or four trips more in the season between Chicago and Montreal,—it would very materially lessen the cost of transit. It would, with a few lockages on the way, enable vessels to make as good time, and with as much safety to life and property between Sault Ste. Marie and the head of Lake Huron to the ocean by the inside route taken by the steamers plying between Collingwood and Lake Superior, as by the Hudson between Albany and New York, or the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec. It would possess immense advantages for the timber and lumber trade of Georgian Bay—the Valley of the Saginaw—the Northern Peninsula of Michigan and Green Bay, giving but a short lake run to reach the shelter of Manitoulin and the islands at either end, and then in perfect safety, to their destination at Montreal, Quebec, and the head of Lake Champlain. It would be certain to divert from its present course to the St. Lawrence the stream of immigration which will be yearly pouring in to the Western States and our own Northwestern possessions, and attract to itself the great bulk of those arriving at, and east of the city of New York. It would place the Erie Canal in the position the Rideau has been in since the completion of the St. Lawrence route, leaving it to accommodate its own local traffic, with the exception of what it would gather from the shores of Lake Erie and for which it would have the Welland to compete with. It would be left without a rival for western commerce as no route which is in use or ever can be constructed through the States would, with the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, possess a tithe of its advantages for that business, and to quote the words in the able report of Mr. Walter Shanly on this route. "It would shorten by fully one hundred and fifty miles, the shortest water communication that now does or ever can exist between tide water, whether by the Gulf of St. Lawrence or the estuary of the Hudson, and the broadest grain growing country in the world. It would save the difference of distance already stated, as well as the dangers in navigating Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron to Lake Superior, on the route to and from the Province of Manitoba, and the whole of our Northwestern Territory, and it would do what the Welland Canal has failed, and will ever fail to accomplish, carrying from its proximity to the canals leading to New York, Rochester, &c., no matter to what extent and to what cost it may be improved. It would without doubt make the St. Lawrence the leading highway between the West and Northwest and the Atlantic seaboard, and besides these immense advantages, while the Welland would open no new section of country, the construction of this route would at once bring into market and insure its settlement, the large extent of country drained by the Ottawa, the Matawan and French River for a distance from the city of Ottawa to Georgian Bay of some three hundred and twenty miles—equal in length to the Erie Canal, and sufficient of itself from its agricultural land, its timber and mineral wealth, and the immense amount of water power it would make available, would go far in balancing the accounts between the enlargement and construction process. On the whole it would place this route second to no other artificial inland navigation in the world, while the Welland canal would be left undisturbed to do the business between Lake Ontario and the West, and ultimately to supplement the services of the overtaxed Ottawa route, a condition which but a few years after its completion, would be sure to develop.

With reference now to the feasibility of improving the Ottawa River and connecting it with Lakes Huron and Superior by the Matawan and French Rivers, and Georgian Bay, and the inside channel already referred to. This question is placed beyond dispute by the surveys and explorations made by two separate staffs of Engineers under the Government of the Province of Canada, and in fact those large streams, the Matawan and French Rivers, disemboguing in the Ottawa and Georgian Bay, and almost meeting on the water shed, and running in nearly a direct line between those points, and affording abundance of water for a canal of the largest class, would appear as if designed by nature for such a communication as that under consideration—the whole of the distance, four hundred and thirty miles between Montreal and Georgian Bay, with the exception of some fifty miles of canaling—being susceptible of improvement by locks and dams, the former requiring no heavy cutting to reach the lock beds, and the latter having throughout the solid rock for abutments, a rock bottom to rest on, and comparatively short stretches between the banks, with every material at hand to build the dams:

Having, as I think, satisfactorily disposed of the question of route, I would now offer some remarks on the subject of the dimensions and cost of the Ottawa improvement.

The Welland Canal was first constructed in accordance with the then anticipated wants of commerce for a long period thereafter. I passed through it with its projector, the late Honorable William Hamilton Merritt, on the first vessel that ever made the voyage between Lakes Ontario and Erie, and it was then looked upon by many otherwise intelligent and observing men, as a wild and Utopean project, and not likely to be used to its full capacity for many generations, if ever, but before one generation had passed away it was found inadequate for the business pressing upon it, and the present enlargement was made with, as I proved, a not much better appreciation of the extent of the traffic it would be required to accommodate, than those who condemned it for its too extravagant dimensions in the first instance, but after a few years of the survey of this enlargement we find that it must again be increased in capacity, or a new route found to supply its deficiency. Notwithstanding the increased dimensions of the Erie canal, the numerous railways from the west on the American side, three through the Peninsula on our own side, two in course of construction in the same direction, the Northern road, and several under progress between the cities of Hamilton and Toronto and Lake Huron, and all to be supported chiefly by the business and products of the prolific West, and when it is understood that less than forty years ago Chicago was but a hamlet, and the population of the great states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Wisconsin and the Northern Peninsula of Michigan could count their population by hundreds, and we now see Chicago a magnificent city, numbering as many inhabitants as the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton together, and the West, as President Grant informs us in his recent message having a population of seventeen millions five hundred thousand, (17,500), who are clamoring for a way to the points of consumption for the ever increasing products of "the broadest grain growing country in the world," by the St. Lawrence, it is evident that any improvement made or new route constructed should be of a class, sufficiently large to pass without crowding the larger crafts the principal harbors of the lakes will admit of. We can now only speculate on the amount of Western products requiring freighting accommodation in the next few years, and if in twelve or fifteen years we should estimate it at double what it is now, we would perhaps be within bounds. But witnessing as I have the progress the Western States have made since they were first opened up to settlement, and this progress must for long continue to increase in a greatly augmenting ratio, and with our own Northwestern territory filling up, which it will rapidly do if the necessary facilities are afforded for this purpose, I am confident a double lock canal and a double track railway would not be able to move the traffic and do the business that would be pressing upon them in that time. The locks therefore instead of eight feet of water as suggested should be fully up to the dimensions recommended by Mr. Shanly in the report before referred to, namely, 250 feet in length, 50 feet in breadth and 10 feet water on the water sill, and the canal of corresponding dimensions.

With respect to the question of cost, Mr. Shanly estimates it at twenty-four millions of dollars for the improvement between Montreal and Georgian Bay. Others think it could be done for much less, but taking that estimate as the correct one, it would give us a navigation of the largest capacity, and of the most endurable and best class of work for locks, affording direct communications between Lake Superior, Michigan and Huron and the Ocean, by the St. Lawrence, and by the Caughnawaga Canal when built, and which must be taken, into consideration whichever course is adopted to within fifty or sixty miles of steam navigation on the Hudson, and that by which steamers and propellers of the largest classes the harbours of the lakes will admit of, and by barges of the carrying capacity of a million of feet of lumber, and at the same time leave the Welland and St. Lawrence canals intact, It would attract to the country and give employment to a large number of immigrant labourers, whose settlement amongst us with the impetus the expenditure of such a sum would give to business, would be worth the whole outlay. It does not amount to ten days expenditure of the Northern States, in the late domestic war; it is little over what the city of New York raises annually within its limits for its own municipal purposes, the city of Boston is taxed yearly one third of the whole amount for the same objects, and the city of Montreal alone would not feel the paying of such a sum from the prosperity it would enjoy in a few years after the route was completed, and instead of making the expenditure of twenty four millions of dollars a matter for very serious consideration in an enterprise of such immense utility, I would rejoice to see the Dominion go in debt a hundred millions for public improvements of not half its comparative value.

The Northern States of the American Union have made more public improvements, and increased more in wealth in the six years since the war terminated, than they did in a dozen of years before it commenced, and that by running in debt some three thousand millions of dollars, contracted for the destruction of life and property, and now, besides paying the interest, they are reducing the principal at a rate which will wipe it out in some fifteen years, to do which would have bankrupted the nation in a year before the debt was contracted, and this state of things has been brought about by broadcasting over the land their irredeemable and enormously depreciated paper currency. With these facts staring us in the face, we surely need not be apprehensive of injurious consequences from embarking in such works of improvement as are of admitted utility, and the country requires for the proper development of its resources.

The Sault Ste. Marie and Caughnawaga Canals would complete the chain of communication, and should be provided for simultaneously with the Ottawa Improvement as public works, and not be left to private enterprise, and thus the Dominion would have under its control one of the most extensive and valuable inland navigations Europe or America can boast of, and without the possibility of its being rivalled hereafter by any undertaking on this side the Atlantic.

I am, Sir,
Your very obd't serv't,
JAMES LITTLE.

Dominion Parliament.

FOURTH SESSION, FIRST PARLIAMENT

SENATE.

Debate on British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. MILLER said that although he would differ from the hon. Members who had preceded him in the vote he would give on the question under debate, there were some sentiments in the speeches of his hon. friends in which he unreservedly agreed. He agreed with the hon. member from Grandville in the magnitude and importance of the subject under consideration—the great scope for inquiry and discussion it afforded—the vast national aspects it presented, and the grave responsibilities involved in the motion before the House. But he had no sympathy with the general tone of that hon. gentleman's speech; he could not, in many instances, see the force of his arguments, or admit the correctness of his conclusions; he could not certainly share in the gloomy forebodings which his hon. friends had indulged in, or in their want of faith in the ability of this Dominion to accomplish the great work on which it had entered. Nor did he believe the views of these hon. members would find favor with a majority of that House or the country. On the contrary, that Parliament would prove itself equal to its high duties on the present occasion, as it had done on occasions of a similar character—as it had done in dealing with Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and Manitoba, he had every hope and confidence. Such too he believed to be the wish and expectation of the great majority of the people of this Dominion. There was a doctrine prevalent among their Republican neighbours, the doctrine of "manifest destiny," the meaning of which was familiar to all, and the attainment of which was frequently advocated on the principle that the end justified the means. That doctrine looked to the absorption, by that great power, of all the territory of this Continent, either by force or diplomacy, or in any other way in which it could be achieved. He could not help thinking that they too should have their manifest destiny; a destiny, however, not of wrong or aggression, or of self-aggrandizement at the expense of their neighbours, but a juster and a nobler one. Theirs should be a destiny of enlightened progress—a destiny to take advantage of the elements of future prosperity and greatness, of right belonging to them, and so profusely within their reach, by uniting and consolidating in one harmonious whole, the magnificent possessions of their Sovereign in British North America (cheers.) That he believed to be the destiny of the Dominion, and it was one alike worthy of their highest ambition and within their ability and reach. He was aware there were some among them with whom these views might excite derision; there were some who sneered at what they called the pretensions of this great young nation, and who were always ready to belittle its present status and deride and doubt its ultimate success. Those, he felt sure, were a small minority, daily growing "smaller by degrees and beautifully less." He was unprepared for the views expressed in some quarters on the question before the House; he was especially surprised at the expressions of his hon. friend from St. Johns, (Hon. Mr. Hazen), whose great ability and large Parliamentary experience gave authority and weight to anything he said, when he declared that because he was an opponent of Confederation from the beginning, he, as a member of this Parliament, refused to assume any responsibility on this question (hear, hear). That hon. gentleman desired to throw on the originators of union all the odium of its results, while willing to take all its benefits. But he was content to assume all that responsibility and defend the policy of union. So far, it must be admitted, the Confedracy had proved a great success—had proved at least equal to all its higher obligations of a national character, and the experience of the past might reasonably make them hopeful of the future. He said this in no party sense, and with no reference to many acts of administration of which he disapproved. When he spoke of the higher national obligations of the Dominion, he alluded to those things above the ordinary duties of internal administration, which it was the especial mission of Confederation to achieve. First among these was its duty to effect the union under one government of every square mile of British North American soil. In dealing with Prince Edward Island, Newfoundcand and Manitoba, Parliament had exhibited a degree of wisdom and generosity that elicited admiration at home and abroad, and although the Island Colonies had not thrown in their lot with them, there was little doubt they would not much longer hesitate to do so. In both places, a counter action had already set in; prejudice and passion were rapidly disappearing before the light of truth and reason; faction was fast losing its hold and influence; the disadvantages of isolation were daily becomming more apparent; the terms offered were being more calmly discussed, and their liberality more generally admitted (cheers). Then again, in protecting their invaluable fishery rights against foreign encroachments; in repelling on more than one occasion hostile invasions of their soil, in allaying discontent in Nova Scotia, in quelling insurrection in the North West and establishing order and constitutional government where confusion and anarchy prevailed, in doing those things, which were amongst the first cares of a national existence, the Dominion, almost unaided, had proved equal to its duty (cheers.) The progress so far and the results achieved, were satisfactory. The vast territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, so long shut against colonization and settlement, had been added to the Union, which now extended from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. They had already secured a territory out of which many splendid colonies would yet be formed, and that would offer an inviting home to millions. Who doubted that soon the tide of immigration would set towards those fertile regions, and that ere long they would see the whole country from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains, with cheap and certain and quick communication, occupied by a prosperous population, contributing to the strength and wealth of the Dominion? Yet even a few years ago, how remote did what had already been accomplished appear even to the most sanguine? A few years ago the people of the Maritime Provinces took less interest in the affairs of old Canada than they did to day in the affairs of Manitoba; it was not long since Montreal appeared more distant to them than Winnipeg now did. It was one of the happiest results of Confederation, that through it, the inhabitants of the Old Provinces were brought into familiar intercourse with each other, by which many groundless sectional jealousies and local prejudices had been removed, and a truer understanding of their common interests secured. A diversity of wants and interests had, in many cases, proved a bond of unity, showing them to be dependent upon, and necessary to each other (cheers. It was true, they had not arrived at a political millenium in which sectional narrowness and faction had altogether given way to a sense of public duty—such could not be expected, and such was not the case. But among its substantial advantages, the result of Confederation had also been to elevate the tone of public sentiment; to enlarge the views of the people and their representatives; to educate them all up to the duties of their advanced growth, and to infuse a courage and spirit of self-reliance in regard to whatever remained to be done in the accomplishment of their manifest destiny (cheers.) Such were the political results of Union; its results on the material prosperity of the people of every section of the Dominion were equally gratifying. Accustomed in their several Province before that event to deal only with local subjects comparatively small and unimporting, they perhaps required the education the larger arena of this Parliament afforded to enable them to deal hopefully and fearlessly with a subject of the magnitude of that under consideration. He believed this question would now be approached in no timid or narrow spirit. He thought that no time should be lost—that no exertions should be spared, to secure the admission into the Union of British Columbia on the one side, and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland on the other. Under these circumstances, and at a most auspicious time, the application of British Columbia to become part of the Dominion of Canada was submitted to this Parliament. In considering that application, he would trespass on the patience of the House to take a rapid glance at the country, its value and resources, they were about to secure by the proposed arrangement. British Columbia, including Vancouver's Island, as they were all well aware, was the most western dependency of England on this continent. It comprised a territory of about 290,000 square miles, situated, with the exception of a small portion of Vancouver's Island, above the parallel of 49° N. Lat. It possessed a sea-coast of about 500 miles, as settled by the Treaty of Washington in 1846, and a breadth of between 300 and 400 miles. The country, although in many parts broken and uneven, contained much valuable agricultural land, equal to the support of a great population. The climate is admitted to be one of the most desirable in the world for natives of the temperate zones, and they would all admit the importance of climate in inducing immigration. "A dry, warm summer; a bright, beautiful autumn; an open, wet winter and spring"—is said to be a true description of the weather in Vancouver's Island, and all along the sea coast of British Columbia. Only an imperfect estimate can be formed of its population, as no census has ever yet been taken, but from the best sources of information available the population, consisting of Whites, Indians, and Chinese, may be put down at 60,000. A few years after the treaty of Washington, Vancouver's Island was granted by the Crown to the Hudson's Bay Company under conditions of settlement which were never complied with, the object of that Corporation being there as elsewhere to retard settlement wherever their monopoly extended. These causes, coupled with its recent settlement, will account for its small population. But its great resources, and unrivalled maritime advantages, must before long make it one of the most thriving and important communities on the Pacific. Those resources were very numerous. There was its timber, especially its pine, universally, conceded to be the best in the world, and as exhaustless as it was superior. Markets for this commodity on both sides of the Pacific were abundant, and writers well acquainted with the subject contend that the investment of capital and labour in that branch of industry alone would soon make the country populous and wealthy. The prosecution of this business on a large scale would soon call into existence a large mercantile marine, for timber being a bulky commodity required a large tonnage for transportation. It was this industry alone that had made New Brunswick second only to Nova Scotia in the tonnage it possessed (hear, hear). British Columbia is known to contain coal formations of immense extent. They need not be told of the value of coal as a source of national wealth; it was one of the first requisites of manufacturing success, and one of the chief elements of general commercial prosperity. Its coal alone would make British Columbia a valuable acquisition even to a country not requiring a Pacific seaboard. The demand for coal in the North Pacific was said to be very great, and the full development of that rich resource could not be much longer retarded. Coal also being a bulky article would give employment to a large number of ships, thereby encouraging ship building, and bringing into existence a large amount of tonnage. His hon. friends from Nova Scotia would admit what the coal trade of that Province had done to make them the largest ship owning community in the world in proportion to population (hear, hear). Then copper abounded in the colony, and also magnetic iron ore, marble, limestone, sandstone, &c. Its gold fields had a world-wide reputation. The export of that precious metal had been computed in some years to exceed $4,000,000. Its fisheries were almost equal to their own, and are destined to become an important item of commerce. The people of California, Mexico, and those countries on the west coast of South America, would be larger consumers of that article than Spain, Italy and the Brazils, which now afforded to the Atlantic Provinces so large a market. Besides, no place on this continent was better situated for the prosecution of the whale and seal fisheries than British Columbia. This was another branch of industrial wealth that would tend toward the building up of that favoured colony as a Maritime State, ultimately destined to compete for the carrying the trade of the Pacific, especially between Asia and America (hear hear). It was here worthy of remark that while the prosperity of Nova Scotia depended largely on its coal and fish, that of New Brunswick chiefly upon its lumber, that of Newfoundland wholly on its fish, British Columbia combined all these elements of wealth, and many more, the possession of which had ever been a source of national prosperity (hear, hear). But great as may be the resources, of that colony, and desirable as would be its acquisition for the sake of those resources, it was as a Pacific seaboard that British Columbia was invaluable to the Dominion and the Empire. What would not the United States give for its possession in order to shut out Canada and Britain from the possibility of becoming their rivals in the trade and commerce of the Pacific? A very few years ago an able writer in the California press spoke thus of the coming struggle between these two countries for "the trade of the East, and the empire of the seas":—

"That England has great purposes to effect in this part of the world, is, no doubt true; that she has grand projects on foot, looking to a Union of her North American Colonies, and the opening of a highway from ocean to ocean, she does not seek to disguise. That these new settlements are yet to become competitors for the trade of the east, *if not for the commercial supremacy of the Pacific*, it were useless to deny. * * * But, however, we may regard the advent of England upon our shores, or whatever estimate we may set on the value of her possessions in this quarter, one thing is certain, we have now got to meet her on this side of the globe as we have met her on the other; and encountering her enterprise and capital, her practical, patient, industry and persistence of purpose, dispute with her for the trade of the east and the empire of the seas."

When intelligent foreigners were so early alive to the inevitable rivalry here indicated, was it not time that they should be awake to their duty and interests? England still maintained her supsemacy on the ocean, daily distancing all her rivals. But may not even they, one of England's dependencies, venture to dispute the empire of the seas with their ambitious neighbours? When the Dominion controls 500 miles of sea-coast on the Pacific, and more than double that extent on the Atlantic, with natural resources and commercial necessities to call into existence a mercantile marine; with the greatest facilities in the world for ship building, and a policy removing all restrictions and taxation from that enterprise, who could doubt the result? He recollected reading last year in a leading commercial journal of New York an able review of this subject, in which the writer predicted with regret, that the Dominion of Canada, already third or fourth on the list of maritime states, would in the begining of the next century be the greatest maritime power on the Globe (cheers). Such being the value and advantage of the territory proposed to be annexed to this country, the question arose whether in view of the policy to which the Dominion was committed, and the absolute necessity, politically and commercially, of securing a sea-board on the Pacific, they were asked to pay too high a price for their object. He did not think there could be much dissatisfaction with the general terms of the arrangement; the only real objection was to the great outlay in connexion with the Pacific railway. Passing over for the present the subject of the railway, it did not appear to him that the terms agreed on, although certainly liberal as they ought to be, contained anything unreasonable. He did not think there was anything to complain of in fixing the population at 60,000, even if it were something less. The financial arrangements had, doubtless, been settled on accurate information, and a full investigation of the wants and circumstances of the colony. If the present tariff of the British Columbia was continued, the Dominion would lose nothing, but allowing for a change to the tariff of Canada after Union, which was in the option of the local legislature and no doubt would be made, still if the country became at all populated, they would lose nothing. The public works and services stipulated to be undertaken appeared proper and necessary. Neither did he consider that any alarm need be felt from giving to British Columbia a larger representation in the Senate and House of Commons than its present population would justify. The same compromise had been extended, although not to the same extent, to Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Manitoba. But the population would soon become equal to to the representation, which in 1881 would be arranged on the basis of the British North America Act. There was nothing to fear from the presence, temporarily, of two or three more members in this Parliament either from British Columbia or Manitoba than they were at present strictly entitled to; they could not unfairly influence the decision of Parliament (hear, hear). It could not be denied, the great stumbling-block in the negotiations submitted to Parliament for approval, was the gigantic undertaking to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic by railway, a work estimated to require over $100,000,000. To look at this great project simply as a portion of the terms offered to secure the admission of British Columbia into the Union, was not viewing it in a fair light. True, the undertaking was now assumed in connection with the terms agreed upon with that colony, but it was because it could not sooner be assumed—it could not be contemplated while British Columbia remained out of the Union, and Canada had no seaboard on the Pacific. It was absurd—it was purely factious, to look upon this great national highway simply as a British Columbia affair; it was a subject alike of Dominion and Imperial interest. It was equally absurd to say they were asked to build this railway to secure the annexation of that colony. The reverse of that proposition was nearer the truth. The railway was to be built because it had become practicable by the agreement of British Columbia to join the Union, thereby giving the Dominion control of all the country between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans required for its construction. There could be little doubt that they possessed the country that afforded the best route for an interoceanic railway.

(Mr. MILLER here cited various authorities to show the feasibility of a railway across British territory—its advantages over every other line that could be built on the continent—its prospects of becoming the highway for traffic and travel between Europe and Asia, and also showing how this means of communication had hitherto been neglected, partly in consiquence of the efforts to find a water communication between the two oceans through the North West passage, for ever abandoned for all practical purposes).

It could not be denied, however, that the proposition to build this railway would startle the most reckless, if it meant to tax the people of this country to the extent of $100,000,000 for such a purpose (hear, hear). No public man among them would dream of anything so visionary and impossible as that of doubling the debt of the Dominion for this single undertaking within the next ten years. Canada, in agreeing to secure the construction of this railway, meant nothing of the kind. It was not necessary and could not be expected from them; they would be required, he felt confident to do only their fair share. A railway across the continent on British soil was as much an Imperial as a Dominion necessity. There was no doubt that England so regarded it. The leading minds of the Empire had unmistakeably given their opinion on the high national character of the work. From among a host of others, he would quote Lord Bury, who had given much attention to this subject, and who, some years ago, before the construction of the American Pacific railway, the completion of which had given double force to his language, said:

"Our trade in the Pacific ocean with China and with India, must ultimately be carried on through our North American possessions; *at any rate our political and commercial supremacy will have utterly departed from us if we neglect that very great and important consideration*, and if we fail to carry out, to its fullest extent, the principal advantages which the country offers to us, and which we have only to stretch out our hands to take advantage of."

Perhaps there never was a time when political reasons rendered the completion of this great inter-oceanic highway so important to England. If "the signs of the times" could be relied on, at no distant day, her supremacy, if maintained at all, as he hoped it would be maintained, will be maintained after a desperate struggle. In that event, what would be the whole cost of this road to the advantages it would afford, and the treasure it would save the Empire? Can it be supposed that British Statesmen are not alive to these considerations, and what has money ever been to England when her honour, her interests, or her power had been concerned? That when the time came, that England would do her duty, and do it generously, in this great national enterprise, they might safely believe. The importance of this railway is strongly put in an article published some time ago in the *Money Market Review*, from which he would read an extract:—

"That under these circumstances the railway will be made, sooner or later, there can be no doubt. With interests so numerous, so vast, and with such means at command, the difficulty of constructing this Hudson's Bay Railway ought to assume the most moderate proportions. Great Britain, Europe, Canada, British Columbia, New Zealand, Australia, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the International Financial Society, all want the Railway, and would gain by the Railway, and it would be amazing, if with such interests and such resources, it could not be made and made properly, in India, State guarantees had been given, and are promised upon Railway capital, sufficient to construct this line ten times over; and it is a question whether any one Indian Railway is more useful than this even for state purposes."

The certainty of England assisting, either by guarantee or otherwise, in this great work being clear, what he asked was the true position of the people of Canada regarding it? They had lately acquired the North West as far as the Rocky Mountains. Unless certain, and quick communication with that territory could be afforded, immigrants could not be expected to go there; the country would remain unsettled, and instead of being a source of wealth, would continue a burden on the Dominion. They could not shirk their duty with regard to that great extent of country, unless they were willing to admit that they, four millions of the descendents of the hirsute races that in modern times had led the civilization of the world, were as unequal to its government as the blighting monopoly they had superceded (hear, hear). That country was comparatively valueless, unless connected with the rest of the Dominion by railway. Therefore, they would be obliged, as the Postmaster General had correctly said, to construct the greater portion of the Pacific Railway in order to open up and colonize that newly acquired territory, although British Columbia remained out of the Union. But in this view the work would not be looked upon as a work of Imperial interest, deserving Imperial aid. By uniting British Columbia and starting the railway as a work of national necessity; as a work of the highest Imperial concern, it would secure the countenance and assistance of the Empire. If Canada could secure a fair measure of Imperial support, the rest was certainly within her means. They had at their disposal limitless quantities of rich lands, the value of which would be greatly enhanced by this railway.

(Here Mr. Miller showed the extent and value of the land at the disposal of the Government to construct the railway, the advantages of the country over the line of the American Pacific Railway, the probability that only a very small subsidy from the Government would be required, which would be rendered smaller by the probable guarantee of the Imperial Government, making the proposed liability a very different thing from what it was represented to be by the opponents of the measure).

It may be said, that it was unwise to bind themselves to the completion of this work within ten years. But they saw more changes, more great results achieved, in a decade now, than in a century a hundred years ago; to make the time longer would look like not being in earnest, and he trusted the Government were in earnest in this great work. It had also been said that the Maritime Provinces had no interest in the union of British Columbia and the construction of the railway. He repudiated on behalf of the Province he represented, an idea so narrow and sectional (hear, hear). Whatever benefitted any portion of this Dominion, benefitted every portion of it (cheers.) The people of Nova Scotia were as much interested in the perfection of your canal system as the people of Ontario. They should not be told that because no portion of this road was required to be built in Nova Scotia, they had no interest in it. As the wharf of this Dominion, Nova Scotia had an interest in everything that tended to develope the great territory of British America behind it. Nova Scotia was as much interested as Vancouver island in the completion of the inter-oceanic railway, and would benefit as much from it (hear, hear). Halifax might, after this road was built, look forward to become the great Atlantic depot of the trade of the East—a trade that had enriched, in ancient and modern times, every country that had possessed it. The author of an able work o this subject spoke of this trade and its advantages to those that had ever secured it in this way.

"Control of trade with the east has been coveted as a prime source of wealth by western nations from the remotest antiquity. Mercantile communities engaged from age to age in carrying eastern freight, have invariably prospered from the undertaking, and the grandest cities of ancient and modern times, have owed much of their splendor to the fact of this rich traffic passing through them. The Tyrians, Greeks, Romans, Saracens, Venetians, Portuguese, Dutch, and English afford monumental proof of these statements."

He trusted that before many years the Dominion of Canada would furnish another momental proof of the statement of that writer. He believed, with the completion of railway communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, Nova Scotia would occupy one of the proudest and most prosperous positions in North America, and that the realization of this scheme presented to that Province a future that the imagination could not exaggerate. If Nova Scotia were disposed to be selfish and sectional—if its people were unfit to take a broad national view of a great subject affecting the whole country—he would still, on the most selfish and sectional considerations as a representative of that Province, advocate the construction of this railway. If they could secure for this line the trade of the East; if Halifax, with its harbour capable of accommodating the shipping of all the world, were to become the Atlantic depot of that trade, what dream could exaggerate the future wealth and greatness that were in store for it (cheers)? In concluding his observations, he could not help remarking on a coincidence in his own connexion with the great question of Confederation, which the House would pardon him for referring to. On this day five years, he had by his action and his utterances in the Legislature of his native Province, marked an epoch in its history, well in the recollection of many who listened to him (hear, hear). On this very day five years ago, he had, in the Assembly of Nova Scotia, when making an important motion regarding Confederation, said that "a union of the Maritime Provinces with Canada and the great country beyond would give them a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with all the diversified resources necessary to the most unlimited material progress." He little imagined on that day that exactly five years afterwards he would be called upon in the Parliament of this Dominion to raise his humble voice, and give his humble vote in favour of the great project he then desired to see accomplished. Through good report and through evil report, through obliquy and mis-representation, the loss of friends and the sacrifice of popularity and personal advantages, he had never doubted the wisdom of the course he had on that day adopted, or regretted it. In their political horizon he saw no sign to warrent despondency or regret, but in the present position and prospects of this country, he saw much room for hope, much reason for gratitude, and much cause for honest pride (hear, hear). The friends of union had nothing to regret or to be ashamed of, and he trusted the day was not far distant when, by the admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the people of the Dominion would be called upon to celebrate the completion of the noble edifice of British North American Union (prolonged cheers).

Hon. Mr. SANBORN—One cannot fail to admire the enthusiasm which has characterized the speech of the hon. member who had just sat down. When I recall his remarks I cannot help thinking of an observation once made by the late Lord Elgin, that a Yankee would not be content with the Garden of Eden but would go Westward. I think if the hon. member lives to see his aspirations realized, and this inter-oceanic railway extended to the Pacific, he will feel, as Alexander of old, when he wept because there were no more worlds for him to conquer; for he will, have come to the waters of the Pacific and there is no more land westward for him to annex. The subject now before us presents itself in three aspects: First, the propriety of the union of British Columbia; secondly, the mode of union; and thirdly, the financial arrangement by which that union is to be obtained. I will address myself first to the second proposition, because it is the one most easy to dispose of. I am now referring to the constitutional aspect of the question as it presents itself to my mind. When the Bill with respect to Manitoba was before us last year, I doubted the constitutionality of our proceedings at the time. It seems to me that the Government have been all the time taking an erroneous course. They failed to ask for an address in the case of Rupert's Land, whereas now they adopt that mode. But I see a difficulty connected with this question. There is a stipulation in the British North America Act which does not enable us to proceed simply by address for the purpose of admitting British Columbia into the Union. The 146th clause is as follows: "It should be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, on addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Houses of the respective legislatures of the colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, to admit those colonies or Provinces, or any of them, into the Union; and on address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's land and the North Western territory, or either of them, into the Union, on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed, and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the provisions of this Act; and the provisions of any order in Council in that behalf, shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." Now, to my mind, we will only be able to admit British Columbia on the terms of the Imperial Act. Then, I find in the next clause the following with respect to the appointment of Senators: "In case of the admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a representation in the Senate of Canada of four members and (notwithstanding anything in this Act) in case of the admission of Newfoundland, their normal number of Senators shall be seventy-six and their maximum number shall be eighty-two, &c." I find no provision whatever in the Act for the appointment of Senators from British Columbia, and when this address is carried before the Queen in Council, it will be impossible to name the Senators without an Imperial Statute. Here the maximum number of Senators is fixed at 82 after the admission of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and there is no mention whatever of any power given to appoint Senators for British Columbia. In the next place, with respect to the representation, referring to the sections of the British North America Act, we find a certain number provided for a certain population—a certain number for Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to population. This representation is to be increased on certain conditions. A certain proportional rate in Quebec is to fix the rate in the other Provinces. Under the present arrangements six representatives are given to British Columbia in the House of Commons. This is the direct contravention of the constitution and destroys the equilibrium which was established in the Act. I now come to consider the propriety of the admission of British Columbia. I have not had the good fortune—if it is a good fortune—to have been among those who were instrumental in assisting in the infancy of Confederation. However, if all the brilliant prospects depicted by the hon. member are to be realized—if we are to become that great nation of which we are told; then I rejoice that we are getting along so well, though I have not had the honour of participating in the inauguration of the scheme, and I shall rejoice to be so agreeably disappointed. After this Confederation became an accomplished fact, I declared that I was prepared to accept it and do all in my power to strengthen it. I still entertain these sentiments, and desire to express them unreservedly. I am prepared to admit that we looked forward to the admission of British Columbia as a part of the Confederation scheme, and perhaps communication with the Pacific by means of an inter-oceanic Railway. But whilst I make this statement in good faith and wish most earnestly to see this country built up and strengthened, I am not prepared to wander blindly into schemes which, in my judgment, we are not capable of carrying out. British Columbia was expected to come into Confederation, but it must be remembered that in accomplishing this union there were other objects of a more material interest—kept in view and intended to be first carried out within the range of our ability. For instance, the completion of our canal system, and the improvement of communications between the existing Provinces, the development of our trade and commerce, the settlement of the waste lands of the country which we now possess. Now the main question in this case is a question of policy. Before proceeding to this, I would remark that there is something very significant in our political state. The hon. gentleman who has just sat down declared that it was for the interest of the British Empire that this railway should be built—that we should accomplish this work and develop our resources in order to consolidate British power on this continent. But do we find a single dollar, assistance in any shape whatever contributed or promised by the Empire? No, we do not even find that anything has been asked. In the case of the Intercolonial Railway we had the guarantee of the British Government. Now we are asked to extend that road across the continent to the shores of the Pacific, and in that way hold up British power in America. Was that the object which brought these Provinces together? If that were the case, then we have a right to expect assistance from the British Government in accoplishing this great work. But what do we really see going on? We are told that we shall have the protection of Great Britain in case of difficulty, and yet the troops are removed, and we have evidences before us to which we cannot be blind, that we are left in this Confederation entirely to ourselves. Though still a colony, we are extending our territory westward to the Pacific and undertaking all the responsibilites of these great enterprises, children as we are, we assume the obligations of an independent nationality, without the security and countenance we should have from the Parent State. It is not for me to complain of this, but I point out the facts for your careful consideration. Colonies, it should be remembered, are but *attaches* to the empire, under the agis of the State from which they derive their existence. Can we reconcile the fact of undertaking such national responsibilities, with our existing political condition. It is not of the nature of Colonies to be aggressive. It never has been so. This is the attribute of a nation; this I make no complaint of, but I note the fact, and as we say in law, may act of it. The policy of Confederation now being carried out as indicated by Imperial proceedings and our Colonial movements is that we are to become an independent nation. The speech of the Hon, Postmaster General was certainly an argumentative and masterly exposition of the policy of the Government as could be expected from one of its members. It has been truly said by that hon. gentleman that no one has opposed the admission of British Columbia into the Union. All of us seem to come to one point, and that is, as to the propriety of the Union. I believe it is a necessity if we are to become a nationality that we should hold out the hand of friendship to the other Provinces. But because I feel this, it does not follow that I am to accept the Union on any terms. Here we are giving British Columbia a representation outside of the principle applied to the other sections of the Dominion. The advocates of this Union tell us that there are some 10,000 or 12,000 whites and 50,000 Indians, in the country; but reading Dr. Rattray's work, the Indian population in 1862 is put down at 15,000. A considerable difference between the two estimates. In presenting this matter before us in the light of a treaty, the Governmentt are placing us in a very unfortunate position. A country like this, enjoying responsible Government and representative institutions for many years—with a superior system of colleges and schools—with a territory and resources in a high condition of development—is placed in the situation of a minor Province in this question. It was due to us as the larger, older, and more experienced country that we should have had the matter first submitted to us. British Columbia has no responsible Government—there is a Legislative Council, only a portion of which is elective. The Government is virtually a one man power—virtually a despotism. However, that Government arranges the terms of Union with the Dominion of Canada, and then the whole scheme is brought before us, and we are told that it is a treaty which we cannot alter or amend. Such a course is humiliating to the Dominion of Canada. But the people of British America do not appear to consider it as a treaty, so far as they are concerned, for certain persons have sent in a requisition, according to the return before us, for some alterations in the terms. Under these circumstances no person can believe that we should not alter or modify these terms, and present them in that form which we think is most just and reasonable. The Government have taken a very large and unnecessary responsibility upon themselves, and have endeavoured to tie the hands of both branches of Parliament so that they cannot deal, as they should, with these terms. The hon. gentlemen who has just taken his seat has said that the only stumbling block in his way was the Interoceanic Railway, and I cannot for the life of me see that he succeeded in removing it, and I must still believe that it remains in the same place. He told us in most glowing terms what would be the consequences of building the railway, that we would find gold, coal, and other minerals; but he did not tell us how we are to get the hard cash to build the railway. No the Northern Pacific Railway may be considered, in many respects, analogous to this railway. Now I have before me the report of the Chief Engineer, in 1867, and he estimates the cost of the road from Duluth to Seattle, the Pacific terminus, 1775 miles at $140,377,500 in greenbacks. At that time there would be $100,000,000 at least. In his next report, made in 1870, the Engineer says: "In my report of 1867, to which I have referred, was made, and an estimate of cost given of the entire road based upon a general knowledge of the country derived from the representations of those who had passed over it. There was, at that time, no data for an estimate of cost of any portion of it from actual survey. Since then the report of Gen. Spalding hereto appended, had been received of his surveys, with a view to an estimate of cost have been made. His estimate for this portion, 232 miles, is about $15,000 per mile, than the estimate for the same distance in my published report. If the difference between the actual and the estimated cost is as great relatively on the remaining portion of the road, the whole cost of the road will be reduced to $125,000,000, and I think will not much exceed that amount if built with

care and judgment, and with means adequate to its construction in the most economical manner." That is about two thirds of the length of our road, adding one third, then, for our road, and taking ten per cent. premium in gold in 1869, we have the cost just $150,000,000 according to the report of the Engineer of the Northern Pacific.

Now with respect to our ability to accomplish the work. This Northern Pacific was incorporated in 1864, and after having been for two years in the market we find the following statement made by the shareholders.

"The corporation organized under their charter in the summer of 1864, and being deeply impressed with the importance of the enterprise, immediately inaugurated measures to provide funds for the construction of their road. But notwithstanding the many favourable provisions in their charter, including a liberal land grant, it was found impracticable after the most diligent and persevering efforts to induce capitalists to embark in the enterprise."

There sult was that the Company did not get parties to invest in the work—they found that the land grant was not sufficient. With respect to the terms now proposed, we find the Government promise to commence the work within two and complete it by ten years. The Government admit that they have made a mistake—that is perfectly clear. On no point, in my opinion, was the Postmaster General led into such deep water as on this. In the other House, we find the leader of the Government coming forward and proposing a resolution as to the mode in which the road is to be built. Now, if the terms of the original resolutions are perfectly clear, why try and explain them afterwards. The difficulty is that the resolution in question does not affect our obligation. The Government of their own volition pledge us to construct a railway within a certain term of years. Governor Musgrave lets us into the secret of the opinion, he and others in British Columbia entertain with respect to the arrangement. He says frankly that they asked really more than they had a right to expect. As my hon. friend from St. John (Mr. Hazen) said the other day, I cannot see how they had "the cheek" to make such a demand upon us. However, we voluntarily pledge ourselves, through the Government, to build the railway. We do not say that we will try to get somebody to build it, but we pledge ourselves to construct it—we contract a solemn obligation. My hon. friend, the Postmaster General surely cannot believe that we are not bound literally to this pledge. If he does, then he must consider us—I do not like to use the word—certainly wanting in common sense. If the Postmaster General gives a promissory note to any one, and it is negociated and falls into the hands of a third party. When it falls due, he says, I did not promise to pay it absolutely in three months. But the law does not give any such interpretation as that to contracts. If the Government does not keep faith in matters of treaty, its name and honour must suffer in the estimation of the world. I do not believe that they will add to the reputation of this country by imitating a system which must of necessity stamp us with Punic perfidy, from the very fact that we cannot fulfil our obligation. The Postmaster General has referred to the progress, of the wealth and the great development of the resources of this country; but I have made a simple comparison between the debt of the United States and our one. The debt of the United States was, on the first of November, 1870, $2,346,931,-652, or $60.50 per head. The revenue last year was $393,000,000. The surplus was $162,000,000. Now the debt of Canada is $80,000,000, and if we add $150,000,000 to the amount, we have a debt of $230,000,-000, equal to $2,300,000,000 for the United States, which has only just emerged from a long and most expensive war. In old times—some twenty years ago—we were accustomed to be horrified at the expenditure of a few millions, whereas now we are prepared at once to contract obligations to the extent of hundreds of millions. If the Postmaster General was unfortunate in any part of his argument, it was when he came to refer to the history of railway enterprises in this country. He says that they have redounded to the benefit of Canada. I am quite prepared to admit that. I have great confidence in railways—they are eminently civilizers. We have not, however, expended $100,000,000 on the construction of these works. Capital came in largely from abroad, and those who invested it have never received one dollar for the investment. When the Grand Trunk Railway was proposed, we loaned £3,000 a mile. We had preferential security on the stock—we were told that the road would pay large dividends, but that failed to turn out the case. Then from time to time we were called upon to prop up the undertaking and assist it, and we did so. We relieved our loan by allowing preferential securities to be placed before us. The result is, that we have a railway which is certainly useful to the country, but all the capital has been sunk, and the shareholders have received no benefit from it. We found some of them high in office—some of them still so—prominent in bringing forward the scheme, and putting a glowing prospectus before the English people. The people who built the road, who were persuaded into giving up their savings and capital, were ladies and others, who had been impoverished in consequence of the inability of the Company to pay a single dollar of profit. Does the Postmaster General desire to see the stock taken up in the same way, and the same results accrue from the proposed railroad. There is another feature of the proposition which does not present itself more favourably to my mind. We are told that the road is to be built by private Companies. I very much fear that instead of having it built within ten years, it will be advanced very slowly in order to suit the purposes of private speculators. We are told that if we make any change in this treaty we must send it back to British Columbia for ratification. I do not see that this would be unwise. If we find that this is a project that we should not entertain, that it is far too onerous for this country, then I maintain we should take the only course open to us, consistent with our duty to the country. We should not undertake, as honest men, what we cannot see we are prepared to accomplish. None of us would undertake to incur a debt or perform an obligation which we have no present means of accomplishing; and yet this is precisely what the Government are doing. If they trust to the future to develop our resources and enable us to perform our obligation, they are trifling with Providence and not acting according to the principles that should govern their action. British Columbia has a right to know what we can and ought to do—we should not hold out hopes to her people which we may not be able to realize. We are told that this work can be accomplished by means of private companies, but I cannot believe any such company will be obtained when it is known that this road is to cost what has been stated. If the company can be found to take stock in this road, we may be sure it will not be long before it will come to us and tell the Government that they must build it themselves. The Postmaster General was unfortunate in his remarks respecting public opinion on this question. I did not read all the newspapers, but I have seen a good many since the subject came up, and notice that very grave doubts are not only expressed in the *Globe*, but in one of the organs of the Government, the Toronto *Telegraph*, that we have made such a financial arrangement. The local newspapers throughout the country pretty generally admit that the scheme is unjust to the Dominion. Another point which I must refer to is the purchase of the lands. Whilst the Government undertake to incur so enormous an expenditure in connection with the railway, they agree to pay $100,-000 yearly in consideration of the lands advanced for the construction of that work. How the Government could ever have entertained a proposition of that character, I cannot understand. If British Columbia has any interest in having this road built, and uniting with Canada, surely, she ought to be willing to give up so much of her territory as will be necessary for the purpose of securing communication between them and us. The more I consider the financial features of the scheme, as respects the railway, the more I see their unfairness, and am convinced of my duty to oppose them. When we ask for delay, we are told that if we do not act promptly, we may lose the colony. British Columbia is connected with the same great country to which we belong. If the United States should lay their hands upon it or make any bargain with any body living in the colony to annex it, the act on the part of any one in the colony would be treason, and as respects the United States a cause of war with England. All that we need to do is to show our willingness to receive British Columbia, and endeavour to meet her wishes conscientiously and honestly, but within the measure of our ability. Although I have great hope of the future of this country, and believe that its progress must be promoted by the acquisition of the North West and the development of its resources—although I have every desire to see the colony of British Columbia united to the Confederation, yet I cannot give my assent to propositions which would pledge this country to undertake what it cannot possibly perform, and under these circumstances I must sustain the amendment (hear, hear).

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, April 6.

After routine,

Mr. Keeler asked when the light houses of Lake Ontario will be lighted for the purpose of Navigation for the present session.

Hon. Dr. Tupper said orders had already been issued for that purpose.

Mr. Savary moved for correspondence respecting the duty or liability of the Dominion or Local Governments, to defray cost of criminal prosecutions. Carried after a short debate.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:

1. That it appears from an Order in Council and Memorandum of the 1st of March, 1871, transmitted by His Excellency the Governor General for the information of this House that the system approved by an Order in Council of the 23rd September, 1869, for the survey and subdivision of Townships in the North West Territory, has been materially altered to the disadvantage of intending settlers.

2. That the area of Townships has been reduced from eight miles square, to six miles square, and each quarter section or lot from two hundred acres to one hundred and sixty acres.

3. That the allowance for roads which under the former system was added to, and included in the section, thereby leaving the location and direction of roads to the judgement of future settlers [as under the American system] has been limited to one chain in width, and ordered "to be set out and allowed between all townships and sections" without any reference to their utility or convenience.

4. That the proposed distribution of the 1,400,000 acres appropriated by Act of Parliament "towards the extinguishment of the Indian Title to the lands in the Province" of Manitoba among all the half-breed residents instead of limiting the said grant to and dividing it "among the children of the half breed heads of "families residing in the Province at the time of the tranfer to Canada" is a violation of the express conditions of the appropriation and contrary to law.

5. That the restriction of the right of pre-emption to "surveyed" and unappropriated public lands in Manitoba, while this right is secured by Act of Congress to settlers in the unsurveyed as well as the surveyed lands of the United States will tend to discourage settlement in that Province, especially in view of its small area, its large reserves, its northerly climate, and its distance from the market of the world.

6. That the exclusion of Foreigners from the rights of "pre-emption" and "homestead" in Manitoba, while they are freely admitted to these rights in the States and Territories of the American Republic, is practically to exclude them from the Province, and to contradict and annul the policy approved by the House in voting money to maintain emigration agents in foreign countries.

7. That while the best lands of the Crown in Ontario are offered to settlers at 70 cents per acre, and in Quebec at prices ranging at from 60 to 20 cents per acre, the regulation which fixes the minimum price of public lands in the distant Province of Manitoba at one dollar per acre, will discourage emigration to that Province, discriminating, as it does, in favour of the older Provinces, and is in direct opposition to the policy of "free grants" and "cheap lands for settlement," which the people of this Dominion, through their Local Legislatures, have recently and distinctly affirmed.

8. That the assumption of authority by the Executive Government to prescribe oaths to settlers to authorize its agents to administer such oaths, and to declare guilty of perjury all persons who may falsely swear them, is illegal and unconstitutional, inasmuch as the right to prescribe oaths, inflict penalties or extend the criminal law, belongs exclusively to Parliament.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying to provide for the issue of amended regulations for the survey, distribution, settlement and sale of lands in Manitoba, pursuant to the foregoing Resolutions.

Hon. Mr. McDougall feared the Government regulations would interfere with the settlement of the North West. He thought foreign settlers should have the same right of purchase as Her Majesty's subjects. This, he thought, was denied to them by the regulations.

Hon. Mr. Morris was unable to concur with the views expressed in the second and third resolutions, and thought the change in the size of the lots would be beneficial, that 160 acres of good prairie land were fully equal to 200 acres of ordinary land in Ontario. As to the allotment of land among the half breeds, it was certainly desirable that the term 'children of the half breeds" should include all children, whether of mature age or not. As to excluding foreigners from the right of pre-emption and homestead, the Government were willing to go as far as the States in this matter. If settlers desired at once to obtain a title to his land he could do so by paying $1 an acre.

Mr. Bowell called attention to the regulations respecting grants of lands to Volunteers, and feared only those of the two battalions settling under the homestead rights were entitled to the 160 acres grant

Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier said every volunteer would get a grant except those who were dismissed for improper conduct. The price of $1 00 per acre was put on the land in order to prevent speculators from getting hold of the land. Actual settlers would receive free grants, and it was only actual settlers that the Government wished to encourage in taking up lands. He was glad that the hon. member for Lanark had brought this matter before the House in no party spirit, but with the object of amending regulations which had been formed in haste, and in which he had observed some clerical errors had occurred.

Dr. Schultz feared he might be considered presuming to address the House so late in the session. He was encouraged to do so when he found the matter had been delayed for the arrival of the Manitoba Delegation. He stated his opinion, and he believed the opinion of the people he represented, was that the plan of the survey in Manitoba was superior to that in Ontario. The regulation reserving wood-lands, was permitting settlers on prairie lands, to purchase 40 acres each of this wood-land reserve, this was an excellent provision. He approved of the plan of laying out roads, and thought it better than the plan adopted by the Western States. The American settlers saw that running roads the shortest and most direct routes, was in old settlements often a very great inconvenience. He recommended the Government to increase the road from a chain to a chain and a half. In Manitoba existing roads were two chains wide. The object was this, the surface of the prairie untouched by either plough or shovel made the best road. After cutting through one track with waggon wheels a new track could be chosen. In winter also, when the fences were too close together the road became drifted, so that until late in the spring they were almost impassable. If the Government would consent to make the breadth of the road 1½ instead of one chain, it would please the people of Manitoba. With respect to the grant of 1,000,000 acres to the half breeds, he was instructed by his constituents to thank the Government for them. He was also instructed to say that they did not believe the stories against the volunteers but were anxious to have them remain and settle in the Province. Some dissatisfaction existing about the census lately taken, he would be glad to learn that the census now about to be taken should be extended to Manitoba. He expressed his gratification that means would be taken to prevent speculators from buying up the lands of Manitoba. He also hoped the Government would take steps for extinguishing the claims of the Indians to the lands in Manitoba, and would be pleased if the Government would give an outline of their intended policy on this question.

Hon Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the Government had determined immediately upon the prorogation to send a commissioner to treat with the Indians interested in the lands of Manitoba, and to make such a treaty as will give full security to any one obtaining land under the proposed regulations.

Dr. SCHULTZ expressed his entire satisfaction with the explanation of the Hon. Minister of Militia.

Mr. OLIVER objected to half-breeds being permitted to take up lands at 18 years, while whites were not allowed to do o until they attained their majority.

It being six o'clock the House rose.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER moved the House into Committee on the Bill to make temporary provision for the election of members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada. Difficulty having arisen in reference to the list of electors used, not being a certified copy of the list, it was therefore proposed to amend the Bill by making any copy of the voters' list certified by the proper officer, as a true copy shall, for election purposes, be held to be a duplicate of such voters' list. Any person delivering to any Registrar an incorrect list of electors should be subject to a penalty of $400. In Nova Scotia the laws prevailing on the 1st July, 1867, would be resorted to, and the ballot which had been introduced would be discontinued.

Hon. Mr. DORION approved of the amendments proposed, but objected to two Justices of the Peace being required to recognize the lists to make them legal, as he thought one Justice enough. He did not think there was any necessity for the amendment inflicting a penalty, as the present law made the offence a misdemeanour.

Hon Mr. Campbell proposed to appoint a Commission for each district in Nova Scotia, to make the voters lists exactly what they would have been under the laws in force at the Union

Mr. Jones [Halifax], thought the Bill dealt most unfairly with the electors of Nova Scotia. It took from the people of that Province the control of their own affairs.

Mr. Young gave notice of his intention to move an amendment providing for holding the elections in Ontario on the same day.

Hon. Mr. Howe regretted that the member for Halifax brought up day after day topics that irritated, and did no good. He also showed that disallowing the ballot at the approaching election was not a hardship. The House of Assembly by a majority of three had passed a measure for its repeal.

Mr. Mackenzie disapproved of giving the Government the power of appointing Commissioners to prepare the voters' lists. It was a most dangerous principle, he contended, and might be subversive of the public good.

Hon. Dr. Tupper said that the amendment of the hon. member for Guysboro was misunderstood by the member for Lambton. In 1867 the anti-unionists had swept the Province. He was, however, of opinion that a revolution in public sentiment had since taken place, and was anxious that the same electors should try the issue of the approaching elections. The object of appointing Commissioners was to add to the list the classes of those that had been disfranchised by the Act of the Local Legislature of that Province passed last week.

Mr. Blake advocated the disfranchising of the officials in order to prevent their being pressed to vote against their consciences.

Hon. Mr. Dunkin said that in Nova Scotia they had declared that no employee of the Dominion Government should vote, but they had not disfranchised their own officials. There were very many more Local than Dominion employees, and the matter was not only a wrong but an insult.

Hon. Mr. Holton said the question was whether or not it was right that employees of the Dominion Government should vote for members of that House.

Mr. Mills said he had no objection to the Government employees voting if only they had voted in secret.

Hon. Col. Grey said there was no exclusion in New Brunswick, and no difficulty had ever arisen.

Mr. Macdonald (Antigonish) supported the Government Bill, stating they did not wish to disfranchise anybody in Nova Scotia, but to enfranchise some already disqualified by local legislation. He disapproved of any class legislation of this kind, of any restriction of the franchise proposed.

Hon. Mr. Anglin said they had been kept waiting week after week to undo what the people of Nova Scotia had done. He had differed from his confreres around him in thinking that he should have a general and uniform election law

Mr. Macdonald (Lunenburg) said a law had been passed in Nova Scotia, changing the election law. Hon. gentlemen were anxious to make the Dominion law conform to that change.

The House went into committee on the Bill. Several amendments were made to it and it was reported as amended. Concurrence to be taken on Saturday.

On motion of Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier the House went into Committee on the Bill to extend the Militia Act to Manitoba and British Columbia. Bill read a third time and passed.

The following Bills were read a second and third time and passed:

Act to prevent the sale or lease of the Rockwood Asylum.

Act respecting certain offices of the Trinity House of Quebec.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morris, the House went into Committee to consider the following resolution:

That it is expedient to amend the 19th section of the Act passed in the now last session of Parliament, chapter 9, respecting Customs and Inland Revenue, by reducing to sixty-three cents per gallon, the duty of excise of sixty-five cents per gallon thereby imposed on spirits manufactured from molasses in bond: and that such reduction of duty shall take effect on and after the day of in the present year.

The report was received, and the resolution referred to and ordered to be incorporated in the Bill.

On motion of Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier the House went into Committee to consider a resolution on the subject of the Library of Parliament and the salaries of the Librarian and other officers and servants.

Resolution reported, when the Committee rose,

The House, at 12 o'clock, adjourned till Saturday at 1 p.m.

Easter Beef.

The market house was thronged yesterday afternoon with persons viewing the splendid show of Easter meats being arranged and decorated with artistic taste by the enterprising Satchell Bros., and forsooth such an exhibition of beef at least has seldom been witnessed in Ottawa or any other city of the Dominion. The "Queen of the West," purchased in Guelph, and weighing 2,710 pounds, elicited expressions of admiration from every person who had the pleasure of seeing her beautiful portions dressed out, as only the Satchell Bros. can accomplish it. The "Nonpareil" heifer, fed and bred by J. B. Lewis, Esq., also presented a superb and appetizing appearance. Besides these they have ready for the Easter market 20 head of superior cattle, 50 sheep, and a large supply of other meats of the best procurable quality. We noticed several joints ticketed as follows: "His Excellency Lord Lisgar," "Russell House," "Kavanagh's," "P. O'Meara's Restaurant," and to several other of the leading public and private houses of the city. We would advise every person to go and see the Satchell Bros'. show of meat to-morrow; but Englishmen we admonish either not to go near the market at all, or otherwise go prepared to purchase. We feel that a violation of this precept would entail upon us the unpleasant duty of recording a case of suicide, or some similar lamentable occurrence. Avoid the temptation, or go to Satchells' and epicurize on Easter day.

MR. WM. SLATTERY.

Having satisfied our curiosity as to the inside of the market we paid a visit to Mr. William Slattery's conspicuous stall, always so well and so neatly kept in the corner of the building. This gentleman is now well known as a first class butcher, not to be surpassed in any way or by any competitor in the business. He spares neither pains nor money to procure the best of meats, and to his numerous customers we need only announce that he has now in his stall a quantity of Easter meat, which must be seen to adequately appreciate Mr. Slattery's enterprise and judgment. The "Fair Maid of Guelph" which weighed 2,500 pounds and the twin steers whose collective weight is 5,400 are certainly fair sights to admire, and most palatable matter to discuss —with the knife and fork. Mr. Slattery's pork, veal and mutton are also of excellent quality, and on the whole his stall is supplied with a magnificent variety of meats. Give Mr. Slattery an early call and secure a roast before the prime article as all ticketed off

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

Midnight Despatches.

LATEST FROM PARIS!

Fighting Going on...Retaliatory Measures...French War Ships Ashore on the Goodwin Sands ...Confinement of the Princess of Wales, Another Young Prince ... Thiers Making Terms with the Rebels, &c., &c.

Versailles, April 5.—The Insurgents still hold the Forts D'Issy and Vanores, and keep up a resolute fire upon the position held by the Government troops at Chatilles.

An attack was made by the insurgents, but was repulsed by a detachment of the Versailles army.

Disturbances are reported to have occurred at Limages, an important town in the department of Haute Vienne.

Paris, April 5.—The proclamation issued to-day by the Commune announces that retaliatory measures will be adopted as regards prisoners.

The *Soire Liberte* and *National* newspapers have been suppressed.

Insignificant skirmishes have occurred and an attack is expected to-night.

London, April 5.—The *Times* special despatch from Paris says a levy has been ordered to consist of all men between the ages of 17 and 35.

The churches of Madelina and Assumption have been pillaged by the mob.

London, April 6.—Bismarck has informed M. Thiers that all restrictions concerning the number of troops for Paris are removed, so that he may occupy the city with 150,000 men if necessary. He also tells Thiers that the present indecisive policy must end, and that the insurrection must end or Germany will march into the Capital and retain it until a stable Government be established.

The Commune occupy all roads to Versailles.

It is considered probable that the whole column of Gen. Bergeret are prisoners, 500 women and children accompanying the Federal'st troops.

A large French war ship is ashore at Goodwin Sands. She is supposed to be full of troops. Assistance has been sent her.

Madrid, April 6.—In the Spanish Cortes to-day, the Minister of Colonies gave an explicit contradiction to the report that the United States Government has made a proposition to Spain for the purchase of her possessions in the West Indies. The Minister added that the honor of Spain forbids the sale of any of her colonies.

London, April 6.—The Princess of Wales gave birth to-day to a boy. Physicians report her condition satisfactory.

Versailles, April 6.—It is reported that Thiers instead of following up the advantages gained and allowing the army to enter Paris, has commenced negotiations with the Communes, offering to concede many of its demands, and to exempt its leaders from punishment in consideration of its recognizing the authority of the Assembly. The report causes intense excitement among the Conservative deputies and in the army.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

Money to Lend. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Featherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul-st.

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANG'S Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to
G W RANGS.
Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

OTTAWA TATTERSALE
AT THE
YARD AND STABLES
OF THE
BRITISH LION HOTEL,
SPARKS STREET.

The subscriber will hold a sale once each week, commencing on Saturday, April 15th, 1871, at the above yard and stables, of horses, carriages, and harness, and all other articles in that line. Parties having property of that description to dispose of, will find this a convenient and profitable way to dispose of them. All goods will be advertized a day or two before each sale, and terms will be found reasonable. Entries can be made at the Subscriber's Sale Rooms, Rideau Street, or at the British Lion Hotel.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1636td

AUCTION SALE.

CATALOGUE SALE
BY J. BERMINGHAM,
at the residence of
MR. WORTHINGTON,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
BANK COTTAGE VITTORIA STREET,
—on—
Wednesday the 26th and Thursday the 27th April, 1871, of his
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & EFFECTS,
Consisting of
Black Walnut,
Mahogany and other Furniture,
Brussels, Tapestry,
and Kidderminster Carpets,
Paintings, Engravings, &c.

Sale at 11 o'clock each day.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Room, on and after Monday the 24th instant.
Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635td

MESSRS.
SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their numerous customers, and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to the splendid selection of

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,
LOWER TOWN MARKET,
On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst,
Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.
April 4, 1871 1633b

PRIZE CATTLE.

The subscriber would beg leave to call the attention of his freinds and the public in general to the fact of his having purchased at enormous exp n

THE PRIZE HEIFER!!

"FAIR MAID OF GUELPH,"

Fed by Alex Watt, Esq., of Guelph, and weighing the enormous weight of

2,500 Pounds.

Also four extra 3 year old Steers, weighing 4,800 pounds, and four Steers fed by W. Byers, Esq., Richmond road, Nepean, and weighing the extraordinary weight of 5,400 pounds. Also four western 3 year olds fed by McKellar, of Guelph, together with two very fine Hogs, fed by John Heney, Esq, Richmond road, and weighing over 1,500.

The whole of the above stock has been purchased specially for the

EASTER MARKET,

And will be on exhibition at

MR. SLATTERY'S STALL,

Together with 12 very fine Sheep, one extraordinary Fat Calf, fed by Mr. Pritchard, of Nepean; 2 extra fine Calves, fed by Judge Lafontaine, Aylmer Road; and several other fine Lambs, fed by William Byers, Richmond Road.

N. B.—Don't fail to call and judge for yourselves, at Slattery's Stall, No 1, By Ward Market, Lower Town.

WM. SLATTERY.
Ottawa, April 4, 1871

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property will be held at Private Sale for a short time, and if not disposed of in that way, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given

Lot No. 44, on the south side of Maria-st. 66 x 99, with a new Brick Residence thereon the House is large and well arranged both for comfort and convenience. The location is counted the best in the city,

Title freehold and terms easy.

Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Alice-st., with a Brick Cottage thereon, having been built but two years. A comfortable dwelling, and about two blocks from the projected Depot of the Canada Central Railroad.

The title is undisputed, and the property will be sold cheap for cash.

Excellent Dwelling House and Three Acres of Land, situated on the Banks of the Canal, One and a Half Miles from the City Limits The land is excellent and well adapted for market garden.

An excellent bargain can be had by a cash purchaser.

West half of Lot No. 9, Queen-st., 33 x 99, vacant lot, 10 per cent purchase money down, balance extending over a term of ten years

Also, Lot No. 10, East Gloucester street, Lower Town, large size.

Terms of payment made easy. Any further information can be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer.

A. ROWE.
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626tf

BUILDING STONE FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a large quantity of QUARRIED STONE, for building purposes For Sale in Hull,

Apply to
G. B. MATTHEW,
Hull.
Hull, April 1, 1871 1631a

GOOD FRIDAY.

HOT CROSS BUNS

TO BE HAD

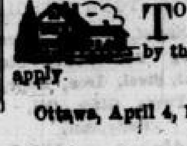
Morning & Evening

AT

PRODERICK'S,
Sussex street.

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.
Ottawa April 6, 1871 1534tf


TO LET.—THE COTTAGE on Kent street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

P. LeSUEUR.
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1633 Sawk tf

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

—AND—

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRAMBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE,

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples.

Remember the Place,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

Opposite Proderick's Confectionary

March 31, 1871 1629

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

—COMPRISING—

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,

Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines
Ale and Porter—Dawes and Rochester's and Cosgrave's Pale XXX Ale,
Pickles, Sauces, &c., Cheese, Hams and Bacon,

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 *RIDEAU STREET.*

Observe—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you.
1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET.

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only for Country Merchants

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa.

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Colors and patterns assorted.

Small Wares: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
Fancy Goods: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,

A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa.

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of Pins Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c, &c

Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.
Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1620tf

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.

Address,
"S"
Times Office,
Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.
Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to
MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa Times Office.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

FOR SALE.

THE STEAM TUG "PERRY"

Apply to
WM. MOSGROVE.
Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1627tf

TO LET.

A furnished Bedroom and Parlour, with Breakfast if required

Address B C, TIMES Office.
Ottawa, March 3, 656

THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1540t1J71

TO LET OR SELL.

TWO FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to
THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau street
Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871

SEEDS,

100 BUSHELS CHOICE

CLEAN GRASS SEED,

FOR SALE

At the

TEA-POT.

Sussex street.

DUFRESNE & McGARITY.
Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1629 10

WANTED.

TWO FIRST-CLASS

FRENCH SALESMEN.

Apply to
T. F. CALDWELL & CO.,
Sussex Street.
Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626a

TO TAILORS.

A FOREMAN of First-Class experience and ability, just out from England, wants a situation as CUTTER, is fully qualified to conduct a first-class Business. Address,

T. P. CUTTER,
Times Office.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 11624tf

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.
Highwines, 59 O. P.
Old Rye Whisky.
Family Proof Whisky.
Malt Whisky.
Old Eureka Whisky.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

Inspection Invited.

K. ARNOLDI,
Telegraph Building,
Metcalfe street.
Ottawa, March 22, 1871 1621y

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. James Hotel.

Strict attention to business.
Good Wines and Liquors warranted.
Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1599t

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1613tf

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.
Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629c

FOR SALE.

A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.

For particulars, apply at the
VARIETY HALL,
34 Sparks street,
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,
Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629tf

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA.
WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT, to take care of a Horse, and do in-door work.

Apply to
E A. MEREDITH,
Corner of & King Wilbrod-sts.
Ottawa, April 5, 1871 1633

The Ottawa Times
Ottawa April 6 - 1871

FERNS!!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES with Glass Domes, 3 sizes.
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS richly ornamented in colours
BIRD CAGES. CANARY, (magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES, all Brass and Copper.
BIRD CAGES, Enamelled.
BIRD CAGES, Wood and Wire.
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS, Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out,

Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871. 1608y

MOISE LAPOI

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH.
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT,
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and salt Fish.

Fresh oysters and Lobsters always on hand,

Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1871 1581 2m

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871. 1625 6

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Aylmer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m ddw

ROUSILLON VIN ROUGE,

$1.25 Per GALLON.

J. P. MACPHERSON,

WINE MERCHANT,

ELGIN STREET

Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1871.

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY

your Cakes,
Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit
Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes
Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary in the city, fancyboxes, Horns, of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures, of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.

Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage given.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

TAXES, TAXES.

The Public are hereby notified to pay their taxes forthwith. Attention to this notice will save costs.

THOS. KIRBY,
Collector.

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel
Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.

Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower, than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

Have now received a full supply of

NEW FALL GOODS

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

Ottawa, Sept ember 187

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed made by AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the Township of South Gower, in the County of Grenville, in the Province of Ontario, Yeoman, of the first part, ROSE ARCAND, of the same place, the wife of the said AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the second part, made a party thereto for the purpose of barring dower merely, and JAMES NESBET, of the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton, Yeoman, of the third part, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Law Office of MESSRS. SCOTT, ROSS & STEWART, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of FEBRUARY, instant, 1871, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the South Half of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Marlborough, in the County of Carleton, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less, unless the principal money and interest secured by the said mortgage shall in the meantime be paid.

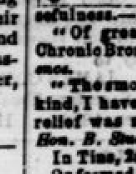
The purchaser will accept the title as it existed at the execution of the said mortgage.

The vender will covenant against his own acts only.

All searches, deeds, abstracts, and other charges will be at the expense of the purchaser.

W. A. ROSS,
Vendor's Solicitor.

1583 12



FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 4s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 10, 1871.

Authorised discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, February 13, 1871

RICHARD HIGMAN,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,

LATE MANAGER,

MEDICAL HALL,

SPARKS STREET,

Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.

He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Roos' Cigar Store, with entirely new stock, of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his situation.

Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

2 BOYS WANTED.

Wanted immediately, 2 BOYS to carry papers, must be able to read and write. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 8 1871

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts'
HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,
With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

Try their TEAS.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deli Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c, &c &c. together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

STATEMENT

—BY THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

IN TERMS OF

CANADIAN ACT

RESPECTING INSURANCE COMPANIES,

31 VICTORIA, CAP. 48, SEC. 15, FORM D.

I.—Total Premiums received or receivable in Canada during the year ending 5th April, 1870, the date of the last balance $129,828 37

Note.—These are the full annual premiums stipulated in the Policies in Force at the end of the year as mentioned under head 3 below. The cash bonus or Profits paid or allowed to the Policy-holders for the year, have not been deducted.

2.—Number and amount of Policies issued or issuable in Canada during the year, 327 for........$432,082 46

3.—Amount of risk in total Policies in Force in Canada at 5th April, 1870, that is, the sums assured by such Policies........$3,927,272 17

4. Number and amount of Policies that have become claims in Canada during the year, 14 for........$33,616 56

5.—Amount of Claims in Canada in suspense at 5th April, 1870—that is, not proved or not payable at that date, but all since paid........$12,682 53

—Losses in Canada the payment of which is resisted........None.

(Signed) P WARDLAW,
Secretary Life Association of Scotland

Sworn before me this 16th January, 1871.

[Signed]
H L ROUTH, J. P.

JAMES PEACOCK,

FURS,

FURS, FURS

FURS

I beg to intimate that my FUR STOCK is now complete in every

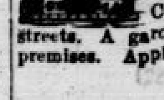
DEPARTMENT

AN EARLY CALL IS SOLICITED

Remember the place,

33 Rideau Street.

OPPOSITE OLD STAND



TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE.—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious flavour.) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First-Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragrant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Mermalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,

Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

Offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars,*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee *ground* and *roasted* daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—COGNAC BRANDIES Jenault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Souterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

High proof and flavor, at extremely low prices.

Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.

Murphy's Old Irish Potteen

Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.

Molson's and other Ales:

Sugars and Syrups, all grades.

Sale at refiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or bar sins. 1165

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove

Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,

Twine, Glass, Oil,

Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Dental.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

TRADE MARK. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY MESSRS GABRIEL. Dentists. LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

The old-established Dentists,

64 Ludgate Hill, London,

And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2aw6m lawk6m

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!

The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hoey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y

Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings this ninth day of February, 1869:

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS

TRADE MARK. VALLE ANCHORA VIRTUS. GARDNER MONTREAL

AND GROCERS Ottawa

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufactur

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET:

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to let on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

Ottawa September 1870, 537tf

Medical.

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Witlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts W M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

saparilla,

THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

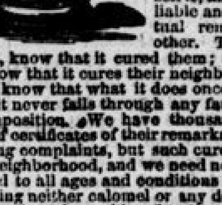
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.

Ottawa, Feb. 21, 187 159

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge. REFERENCES.—H ASims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740i

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

EDGAR DOWARD, Organist, Christ Church, teacher of Organ, Piano and Singing. Residence—Sparks Street, opposite Wellington Market.

H. R. FRIPP,

ORGANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC

Residence—Elgin Street, South of Slater St Classes for beginners at Mr Gowan's Hall Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4½ p

Ottawa, July 15th, 1870. 1416 tf

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall.

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester, 200 acres, 35 acres cleared, 7 miles from Ottawa.

3—Lots Nos 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 460 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of C C R at Stittsville, 18 miles from Ottawa

4—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Nepean, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," next adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 260 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions in a good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timbered (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.

Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 47tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Grenville,
To Wit.

In the matter of

DAVID MACGREGOR,

An Insolvent.

By virtue of the power invested in me as assignee of the effects of the above named Insolvent, I shall offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. JOHN GRAHAM'S HOTEL opposite the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Sixth Day of MAY, A. D., 1871, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, all the Estate, Right, Title, and interest and equity of redemption of the above named Insolvent of, in, to, and out of all those certain Parcels or Tracts of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, namely:

One hundred and thirty acres, composed of Lots, Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Eleventh Concession of the said Township of Osgoode.

Village Lot, in Kenmore—one acre—being a part of South Half, Twenty-eight in the Tenth Concession, and also, eight acres on the East side of the Road, in the Village of Kenmore, being a part of South Half Lot Twenty-Eight, in the said Tenth Concession of the Township of Osgoode.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, and further particulars on application to the undersigned.

E H WHITMARSH,
Official Assignee,

Dated at Merrickville, in the County of Grenville, this 24th day of Feb., 1871.

11tf

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivaled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 52v1236 law

TO TAILORS,

There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.

To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.

Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1629a

PARTIES

Wishing to purchase

MOWERS OR REAPERS,

OR BOTH COMBINED,

Can be accommodated by calling on

WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK
Co. Carleton,

Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.

W McKAY WRIGHT F C CLEMOW

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa.

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st.

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43otf JOHN J. GEMMILL

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 992y

MOSGROVE & TALLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 368tf GEORGE TALLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

Medical.

DR. DICKINSON,

RESIDENCE AND SURGERY Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Office in Mr. Heare's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34otf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street.

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as it were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,

Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands in Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The Proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc. daily

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbleized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c, &c Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

T G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

CHEAP READING,

—AT—

HAUSER'S LENDING LIBRARY

No. 42 RIDEAU STREET.

Terms of Subscription: $2 a year, in advance

From non-Subscribers, Deposits will be required.

BOOKS Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

Ottawa, January 15, 1871 1565y

CANADA AND

U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Drawings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,

November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts. Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared. Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices, Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1195 6m

TO LET,

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.

Also the Shop at present occupied by WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,

Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871 1592tf

HAGERMAN & ROSE,

PORK PACKERS,

PORT HOPE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barreled PORK, for Sale.

February 2, 1871. 1580 2m.

THE TIMES is printed and published by The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa
JAMES BAILIFF, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1636. OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871 PRICE—3 CENTS

Dry Goods.

1871 SPRING FASHIONS 1871

Grand Show Day.

MAGEE & RUSSELL'S

Spring and Summer Importations,

Being now complete, their Spacious SHOW and SALE ROOMS will be opened for the Season,

On THURSDAY, 30th Instant,

With a GORGEOUS DISPLAY of all the latest Fashions in

MILLINERY GOODS,
MANTLES,
MANTLES,
JACKETS,
COSTUMES, &c.

☛ M. & R. will also make a general exhibition of NOVELTIES in all the various Departments of their commodious premises.

☛ Having sent a Special Buyer of Fancy Goods to the British Markets, they were nabled to procure many exclusive Novelties. Their Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods will also be found better value than heretofore.

☛ Ladies, you are most respectful vited to view the Grandest Display o D Goods:

MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DOMESTICS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES
RIBBONS and LACES,
WOOLENS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DAMASKS,
REPPS,
CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,

Ever offered by us.

MAGEE & RUSSELL
SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUR AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the servic s of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are dis posed to pay.

Application sof this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,
FINE ENGLISH HOSE,
LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.
ontreal, arch 11, 1871 1613y

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with powe to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa:
The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq,
The Hon G W ALLAN,
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P,
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W H HOWLAND, Esq,
G P RIDOUT, Esq,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq.

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, roprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 10, 1871 1612 3m

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING:

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

☛ GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.
ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☛ INSPECTION INVITED.
Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

1870 XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,
Toilet Bottles and Sets.
—ALSO—
Lubin's and Violet's Perfumery,
Mirrors
AND FINE
Toilet Articles,

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy. Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☛ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and hey are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits: but men f nterprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 3-4 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a priviliged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—445 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who e'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL'S trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL'L spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a tria of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb
(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give sat sfact

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT, RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL d DEPARTUR MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M	A.M.	P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
11.00	...	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	...	4.00
11.00	...	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	...	4.30
8.30	...	9.00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.00	...	7.15
3)	...	00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	...	7.15
8.30	11.00	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.00	...	4.30
8.30	11.00	...	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.00	...	4.30
...	11.00	...	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	...	...
8.30	...	...	Osgoode, Russell, &c.	...	...	2.00
8.30	...	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	...	11.50
6 5	...	...	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c.	...	...	11.50
10.30	...	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c.	8.00	11.00	...
...	...	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c.	9.00	...	...
11.50	...	...	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	...	...
6.00	...	...	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	...	...	6.00
11.50	...	...	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	...	...

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS.

Per Cunard Line close every Tuesday at 10.45 A.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☛ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser therwise a small payment down, and the balance n from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,
R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,
OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

☛ Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

MRS. HETHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagement as Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, ... Bridge.

Ottawa January 31 1871

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent qualit at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS,
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1781 1588tf

T. BELLEMAR.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

HULL

SASH, DOOR

AND

BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors,
Sashes,
Mouldings,
Framings.
Clapboards,
Sheetings,
Battens,
Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☛ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF

CANADA.

Special attention is directed to this Co 's announcement, in regard to the

RUNNING OF TRA S

FOR THE NSUING SE ON.

In addition to the Fast Time which it is intended to ake between the

EAST AND WEST,

With close connections at all points. The line will be equipped with handsome

NEW FIRST-CLASS CARS,

Unsurpassed on the continent.

TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN

Portland and Montreal in 13 Hours.
Montreal and Toronto in 13 Hours.
Stopping only at the most important Stations.

As fast as completed,

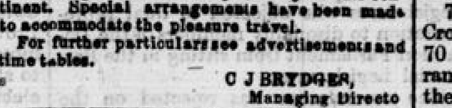
PULMAN'S

PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Will be run on the Through Trains and the service will be performed over the entire line in a manner equal to that of any railway on this continent. Special arrangements have been made to accommodate the pleasure travel.

For further particulars see advertisements and time tables.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Directo



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF

CANADA

IMPROVED SERVICE OF TRAINS

ACCELERATION OF SPEED.

NEW CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

Portland to Montreal in 13 Hours
Montreal to Toronto in 13 Hours.

On and after JUNE 13th the new arrangements will be put in force, and trains will leave ontreal as follows:

GOING WEST.

De Express or Ogdensburgh, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west at... 9 00 a m
NIGHT, do do 9 00 p m
Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate Stations 7 00 a m
Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate stations 5 00 p m
Trains for Lachine a 6 00 a m, 7 00 a m, 9 15 a m, 12 noon, 1 30 p m, 4 00 p m, 5 30 p m, and 6 30 p m. The 1 30 p m Train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate stations at 7 1 a m
Express for Boston, via Vermont Central, at 9 00 a m
Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at 3 45 p m
Express for New York and Boston, via Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Burlington and Rutland, at 6 00 a m
Do do do do 4 00 p m
Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland and Lower Provinces at 1 ?? p
Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, and the Lower Provinces, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St Hilaire, St Hyacinthe, Upton, Acton, Richmond, Brompton Falls, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Compton, Coaticooke and Norton Mills only at 10 10 p m

Sleeping Cars on all night rains Baggage checked through.

The steamers "Chase" and "Charlotte" leave Portland for Halifax, N S, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, respectively, at 4 00 p m. They have excellent accommodations for passengers and Freight.

The International Company's Steamers running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6 10 p m for St John, N B, &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way station apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station, or at No 39, Great St James Street.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

June 3, 1870 1425

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus ob as

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apol at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619a

Dominion Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, April 6th, 1871.

AFTER ROUTINE.

Mr. KEELER asked when will the lighthouses of Lake Ontario be lighted for the purposes of navigation for the present season.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER said, in consequence of the prospect of an early opening of navigation, instructions had already been issued for the purpose.

Mr. POPE moved an address for a return of municipalities entitled to indemnity under the seignorial Act, according to the census of 1861.

Carried.

Mr. SAVARY moved for correspondence respecting the duty or liability of the Dominion or Local Governments to defray the cost of criminal prosecutions.

Carried after a short discussion.

Mr. MACDOUGALL moved the House into Committee of the whole to consider the following resolutions:

1. That it appears from an Order in Council and Memorandum of the 1st of March, 1871, transmitted by His Excellency the Governor General for the information of this House that the system approved by an Order in Council of the 23rd September, 1869, for the survey and subdivision of Townships in the North West Territory, has been materially altered to the disadvantage of intending settlers.

2. That the area of Townships has been reduced from eight miles square, to six miles square, and each quarter section or lot from two hundred acres to one hundred and sixty acres.

3. That the allowance for roads which under the former system was added to, and included in the section, thereby leaving the location and direction of roads to the judgement of future settlers [as under the American system] has been limited to one chain in width, and ordered "to be set out and allowed between all townships and sections" without any reference to their utility or convenience.

4. That the proposed distribution of the 1,400,000 acres appropriated by Act of Parliament "towards the extinguishment of the Indian Title to the lands in the Province" of Manitoba among all the half-breed residents instead of limiting the said grant to and dividing it "among the children of the half breed heads of "families residing in the Province at the time of the tranfer to Canada" is a violation of the express conditions of the appropriation and contrary to law.

5. That the restriction of the right of pre-emption to "surveyed" and unappropriated public lands in Manitoba, while this right is secured by Act of Congress to settlers in the unsurveyed as well as the surveyed lands of the United States will tend to discourage settlement in that Province, especially in view of its small area, its large reserves, its northerly climate, and its distance from the market of the world.

6. That the exclusion of Foreigners from the rights of "pre-emption" and "homestead" in Manitoba, while they are freely admitted to these rights in the States and Territories of the American Republic, is practically to exclude them from the Province, and to contradict and annul the policy approved by the House, in voting money to maintain emigration agents in foreign countries.

7. That while the best lands of the Crown in Ontario are offered to settlers at 70 cents per acre, and in Quebec at prices ranging at from 60 to 20 cents per acre, the regulation which fixes the minimum price of public lands in the distant Province of Manitoba at one dollar per acre, will discourage emigration to that Province, discriminating, as it does, in favour of the older Provinces, and is in direct opposition to the policy of "free grants" and "cheap lands for settlement," which the people of this Dominion, through their Local Legislatures, have recently and distinctly affirmed.

8. That the assumption of authority by the Executive Government to prescribe oaths to settlers to authorize its agents to administer such oaths, and to declare guilty of perjury all persons who may falsely swear them, is illegal and unconstitutional, inasmuch as the right to prescribe oaths, inflict penalties or extend the criminal law, belongs exclusively to Parliament.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying to provide for the issue of amended regulations for the survey, distribution, settlement and sale of lands in Manitoba, pursuant to the foregoing Resolutions.

He said that the existing regulations were such as to interfere with the settlement of the North West. Whether through ignorance or through a set purpose, it would seem as if this were the very object had in view. There was in the United States pre-emption right by which it was provided that a settler had the first right to purchasing the land which he occupied at a minimum price. This privilege is now secured to squatters in the unsurveyed part of the North West, but the language conveyed the impression that none but subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization were entitled to it. He thought if it were a sound policy to invite foreigners to settle amongst us, they should be entitled to do so on the same footing as our own citizens. He did not wish to occupy the time of the House, but he would like to refer to an order in Council, by which a system or scheme of survey had been agreed upon. Under that system, the lots and townships were too small in extent. The farms consisted of 160 acres of land, and the townships were only six miles square. It would present difficulties in municipal government, and would interfere with the settlement of the Province, the farms being too small. Another matter he objected to, was laying out the future roads on the map. In the United States experience had proved that it was better to leave it to the settlers to decide where roads should be run. The experience of Ontario was against the system of rectangular roads. Government had assumed the right to take the 1,400,000 acres and distribute it in their own way, among another class to that intended. It was the desire to resist the assumption of power which induced him to draw attention to the matter. Considering that in Ontario the public lands were offered at 70 cents per acre it was preposterous to ask $1 per acre for land 1,000 miles further west, and whatever hon. gentlemen might say the people would not believe that they desired to see that country thickly settled while they charged so much for the land. Ontario offered very passible inducements to induce settlers by way of easy payment, while in Manitoba lands could not be obtained under $1 per acre cash. With regard to the administration of oaths, the executive Government had no power to administer oaths, which could only be obtained by Legislative enactment, and the course taken by the Government in this respect was not correct. He hoped the Government would at all events amend the resolutions in three respects; first, to secure the preemptive right of all settlers whether upon surveyed or unsurveyed lands; second, that both preemptive and homestead rights would be made free and accessible both to subjects and foreigners; and third, that the price of the public lands should be considerably reduced.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS was unable to concur in the view taken in the second and third resolutions, and thought the change in the size of the lots would be very beneficial. The country lay alongside a territory in which the same system was adopted, and there was no doubt that 160 acres of good prairie land were fully equal to 200 acres of the ordinary land in Ontario. The system being the same as that adopted in Minnesota and Dacotah, was well known to the class of emigrants that was to be attracted, and this was a strong argument in favour of its adoption in Manitoba. The honourable member for Lanark had objected to the allowances for roads, but the plan had worked most admirably in Quebec and Ontario, and though it was not in force in the United States, many of the American surveyors had expressed their approval of it, and the Government thought they could not do better than adopt a system which had proved so acceptable. As to the allotment of the land among the half-breeds, the hon. member had objected to the interpretation put upon the Act in that respect by the Order in Council, but the terms of the Act fully justified the Order in Council, and it was certainly desirable that the term "children of the half-breeds" should include all children whether of mature age or not. As to the exclusion of foreigners from the right of pre-emption and homestead, he believed the member for Lanark was to some extent correct in his views, but not entirely. The Government were willing to go as far as the States in this matter. In Canada an alien required to reside a certain period in the country, and to comply with the naturalization laws; in the States an alien could settle upon a lot of land, but his patent would not issue until after a period of three years. While, therefore, he believed every encouragement and facility should be afforded to settlers, it was necessary to retain some such safeguard as the Americans provided, and only a patent when the settler should have determined to assume all the rights and obligations of a British subject, and on the payment of a small fee necessary to cover the expense of survey. If, however, the settler desired to obtain a title to his land at once he could do so by paying $1 an acre. The American lands cost $1.25 an acre, and the Government had fixed the price in order to offer every encouragement for settlers, and taking care at the same time that the lands should not be undervalued. The House was unanimously agreed that these lands were valuable, and he considered it would be anything but true wisdom to undervalue these lands. It was no hardship to ask a man to wait three years for his title, when at the end of that time he received a practically free grant. The member for Lanark had objected that the regulations at present did not admit of entrance on unsurveyed lands. The original Act of Congress, after which the Canadian Act was framed, expressly provided that there should be no settlement on unsurveyed lands, or on lands with respect to which the Indian title should not be extinct. There was an Indian title in Manitoba, and the matter had to be approached with the utmost delicacy, and with a view to secure a firm and binding union with the warlike tribes of Indians in that country, unless they wished a repetition of the scenes which had taken place in some of the Western States of America. The Government had every desire to complete the survey, but they had to proceed very carefully for this reason, so that settlers might take possession of the lands without any fear of interference or danger. The member for Lanark had charged that the regulations seemed to be framed purposely to prevent settlement, but he could point to every action of the Government, their treatment of the volunteers, their desire to open a line of water communication, and every thing they had done to show that their earnest desire was to encourage emigration to the utmost extent possible. The objection that had been taken in the matter of the administration of oaths could be very easily remedied.

Mr. BOWELL desired to call attention to the regulations respecting volunteers. Only those of the two battalions settling under the homestead rights, were entitled to the 160 acres grant. Those volunteers who had been discharged, and those who did not become actual settlers were not entitled to the grant. He was sure this was not the object of the Government.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER—Hear, hear.

Mr. BOWELL took this as a favorable indication that the Government would so amend the Act as to include all the volunteers who had been connected with the Red River expedition.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER assured his hon friend that it was the intention of the Government to deal in the most liberal manner with all the volunteers, even extending to those at St. Helen's Island who had shown a disposition to go to Red River with the expedition. The only ones who would not be entitled to free grants were those who had been discharged for misconduct, and he was happy to say there were very few such cases. Free grants would be given without conditions of settlement to all others, and this would not deprive them of the right of securing an additional lot in the same manner as other settlers. The price of $1 per acre was put on the land in order to prevent mere speculators from getting hold of the lands. These regulations had been adopted after mature consideration of the American system, and would be well suited for the speedy settlement of the Province. Actual settlers received free grants, and it was only actual settlers that the Government wished to encourage in taking up lands. They desired to exclude land companies from monopolizing large tracts. It was the British North American land company which had impeded the settlement of the Eastern Townships and the Government wished to guard against a repetition of such speculations in the future, so far as the North West was concerned. He was glad the hon. member for Lanark had brought this matter before the House in no party spirit, but with the object of amending regulations which had been framed in haste and in which some clerical errors, he observed had been made.

Dr. SCHULTZ said he feared he might be considered presumptions to address the House so late in the session, yet, he was encouraged to do so by the information that this matter had been delayed somewhat, awaiting the arrival of the Manitoba members. In giving his views upon it, he would simply refer to the principle adopted as shown by the Orders in Council. And first, he would refer to the order relating to the system of surveys. He stated decidedly and confidently that in his belief, and in the belief of the people he represented, the plan of survey of the Province of Manitoba was superior to that of the Province of Ontario (hear, hear). There could be no reasonable doubt that the Americans had struck the true principle in the matter of survey, and that it was the best adopted to a prairie country. There was no doubt, too, that it would be found as advantageous on the north side of the boundary line, as it had been proved to be on the south of it. Had the Province of Manitoba been as large as he had hoped it would have been, he would have been of opinion that townships eight miles square with two hundred acre lots would have been better than six miles square townships, with 160 acre lots. But, remembering that the Province was small, and that one-twentieth of the lands were set apart for the Hudson's Bay Company, it was better that the lots should be small (hear). The regulation reserving woodlands, and permitting settlers on prairie lands to purchase 40 acres each of this woodland reserve, was an excellent provision. With respect to road allowances, he had very little practical experience, but he would give the experience of the settlers in the Western States. Before a country was settled and before lands became valuable it made very little difference where the roads ran, but in a well-settled country, it was a different matter. In conversation with a very intelligent settler in Minnesota, he had been assured that this regulation had become a very objectionable feature indeed in settling that part of the State. It was all very well for the public to run the road in the most direct line, but it was not so pleasant to the man through whose land the road ran. He gave an instance of where a Democrat who lived in a Republican neighbourhood had a road run through his lot, not because it was necessary to locate it there, but because he differed in politics from his neighbors (laughter). If he were allowed to make a suggestion, he would recommend the Government to increase the road allowance from one chain to one and a half in width. Few in this House, perhaps, had any practical experience of prairie countries, and he could assure them that it made a very great difference whether these roads were broad or not in Manitoba. Existing roads were two chains wide, and in Minnesota they varied from 80 to 100 feet in width. In prairie countries, the surface of the prairie, untouched by the plough and shovel, presented the best roads—it was impossible to construct a better. After cutting through one track with wagon wheels, a new track could be chosen. In winter, too, when the fences were too close together, the road became drifted, so that, until late in the spring, after the melting of the last of the snow, they were rendered impassable. If Government would consent to make the breadth of the road one and a half, instead of one chain in breadth, it would please the people he represented, and, he believed, the whole of Manitoba. With respect to the grant of 1,400,000 acres to the half-breeds he was instructed by his constituents to thank Government for them. He might explain that the people in his constituency were almost entirely mixed races. He was also instructed by them to say that they did not believe the stories against the volunteers, and that they were anxious to have them remain and settle in the Province (cheers). He might say, in addition for his constituents, that they had some hesitation in accepting this grant of 1,400,000 acres. They feared that it would bring them into collision with the Indians, the lands being for the extinction of the Indian titles. They said, unless these Indians were satisfied with something more than this concession to the half-breeds, it would not be sufficient and they were anxious to have some satisfactory assurance respecting this point. He hoped it would be given before the discussion closed. With respect to the distribution of lands, he believed the Government regulation would please the people of Manitoba. He might mention, with respect to the census, that the belief in Red River settlement was that the census lately taken there, was somewhat incorrect. They did not say it was wilfully done (hear), but from the hasty manner in which it was done and from the fact that it was taken for a special purpose, there were very grave inaccuracise in it, and he would be very glad to be assured that the census now about to be taken throughout the Dominion would be extended to Manitoba as well, (hear, hear). He referred to the settlement of the Crown Lands, and expressed his gratification at the assurance of the Government that precautions would be taken against permitting speculators to buy up lands in Manitoba. He mentioned as an instance of the evils of permitting such men to get hold of large tracts of country, a place in Minnesota, where on one side of the road there was a prosperous settlement, while the other side of it was yet a wilderness through being in the hands of what a resident in the neighborhood called "the cussed speculators." (A laugh). He hoped the Government would take every necessary precaution to prevent the lands in the North West from falling into the hands of the "cussed speculators." He hoped there would be no grounds for further objections respecting settlers from foreign countries. Manitoba should be placed in a position to compete with the Western States in securing the emigration from Europe, and all settlers should be allowed equal privileges in the North West. If his suggestion on this point and his recommendation respecting road allowances were adopted, he would be perfectly satisfied with the Government resolutions. It seemed to him that the reservation of the woodlands was a most important and much needed provision—a provision which, if the inhabitants of Manitoba had not got, would have given rise to very grave difficulties in future. Immediately after the survey of the lands, the first settlers would have seized on these woodlands, thus greatly embarassing settlers coming afterwards. The departure from the American system in this matter was, he believed, a wise one. He hoped that settlement in the North West, for a time, would be confined to Manitoba, and that no encouragement should be given to settle outside of it. There was no doubt that the Indians were, if not in an excited state, at least in a very unquiet state, not that they feared that the Government would deal unfairly with them, but they were anxious to know what policy would be adopted towards them. He would be very much pleased if the Government should give some outline of what that policy was to be (cheers.)

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said it was the determination of the Government, as soon as the House should be prorogued, to send a commissioner who was acquainted with the Indian character to Manitoba at once, and make such a treaty with the Indians who might be interested in the lands in Manitoba, that full security would be given to anyone who would obtain under these regulations any lot in the Province (hear, hear), and not only that, but the Government policy was to settle as much as they could with the Indians outside of Manitoba in the North West (hear). For instance, in order that the fair region bordering on each side of the Saskatchewan should be settled as soon as possible, they would take care that the settlers should be secured against being disturbed in the enjoyment of their property. With respect to the road allowances, the Government would give full consideration to the suggestion of the hon. member for Lisgar (hear, hear).

Dr. SCHULTZ expressed his gratification at the explanations of the hon. member of Militia and especially those relating to the volunteers [hear hear]. He certainly thought that the liberality with which the Government had treated the volunteers had been perfectly deserved by them [cheers], certainly if any class of men deserved the most favourable treatment at the hands of the Government, and to be recognized by the country, it was the volunteers who went to the Red River settlement. He was pleased that the concession had been made and the explanation offered [hear, hear].

Mr. OLIVER objected to the clause permitting half breeds to take up lands at eighteen years of age, while whites were not permitted to do so before attaining their majority. He believed that no distinction should be made between the different races.

The House rose for recess at six o'clock

AFTER RECESS.

On the

ELECTION BILL,

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said since the previous discussion some amendments had been suggested with regard to the list of electors, a difficulty having arisen in consequence of a duplicate list not being really a certified copy of a list. He was therefore prepared to introduce an amendment as follows: Any copy of the voters list certified as being a true copy thereof by the Clerk, Treasurer or Secretary Treasurer having made or having the custody of the original, shall be held to be a duplicate of such voter's list for all the purposes of this Act, as respects the election of members to serve in the House of Commons. To meet other objections he would also propose the following amendments: Any Registrar who shall deliver to a Deputy Returning Officer any list of voters which shall not be conformable to the duplicate or certified copy of a voters list deposited in the office of such Registrar at least one month before the date of the writ of election, shall incur the penalty of $400 for each copy so delivered. Any Clerk, Treasurer, or Secretary-Treasurer who shall deliver to any Registrar any list of voters which shall not be conformable to that remaining of record in the office of such Clerk, Treasur-

[Continued on Third Page.]

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

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of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids, at 50 cents pair, slightly damaged.

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

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a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularize.

Call and examine

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

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Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

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A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

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The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Philharmonic Society's Grand Concert.
Government House—Wm. H. Lee.
Prize Beef for Easter—Alfred Bufton.
House to Let, or for Sale—Mr. John Heron.
Ottawa High School—J. Thorburn.
Board of Public School Trustees—Hiram Robinson.
Pain Killer—Perry Davis & Son.
Auction Sale of Black Walnut Furniture, Carpets, &c.—A. Rowe.
Notice—R. W. Shepherd.
Second Clearing Sale—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran.
Auction Sale of Household Furniture, &c.—J. Bermingham.
Valuable City Property for Sale at the City Auction Mart—J. Bermingham.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871.

Mr. Cunningham, one of the proprietors of the *Manitoban* is staying at the Russell House.

The Senate had two sittings on Saturday and passed the Customs and Banking Bills and a large number of other Acts.

Hon. F. Smith entertained about twenty of his friends on Saturday evening, at dinner in the Senate dining room.

A telegram from Washington states that the sittings of the High Commission will terminate in about a fortnight, and induces the hope that a satisfactory basis of arrangement will be agreed upon which will enable the two Governments to effect a fair and equitable settlement of all existing points of difference.

It is estimated that the grant of lands to the Northern Pacific Railway has enhanced the value of the adjacent Government lands fourfold. The lands belonging to the company have, of course, advanced in value to a similar extent. These are encouraging facts in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The exports of wheat from England to Germany, consequent upon the war, has reduced the supply to such an extent that fleets are now fitting out in Liverpool for the Black Sea to bring home wheat. The entire wheat crop of the United Kingdom last year was 96,000,000 of bushels, while the consumption was 163,000,000 of bushels.

The policy of Colonial Confederation is being carried out by the British Government throughout the Empire. The people of Australia and New Zealand are thinking of uniting, and a Bill has been introduced into the Imperial Parliament joining all the British West India Islands into a confederation with a representative Government.

The Halifax *Citizen* speaking of the Local Government organs of that city says:—

"To Jones, with a following of one maritime representative, they look with ardent hopes for the certain ousting of Howe and Tupper, Tilley and Mitchell, backed as they are by 90 per cent. of the members from the Lower Provinces"

We understand that the agent of the Bank of Montreal at Perth left his agency on Friday last. It is supposed that he has taken some of the funds of the Bank with him, though the amount cannot be very large as there was never on hand in that agency more than about $20,000. Mr. Drummond, Jun, from the Ottawa branch of the bank has been sent up to Perth, and is now in charge.

In his speech on the opening of the New Brunswick Legislature, last week, the Lieutenant Governor announced that a measure relating to common and free schools would be brought before the House for consideration, and also a measure for regulating the mode of procedure in certain actions in the Supreme Court, together with other provisions affecting the management of Provincial affairs. The land subsidy authorized by the Legislature last session towards the construction of the proposed railway from Fredericton and Woodstock to River du Loup, having been supplemented by the Legislature of Quebec in a liberal spirit, there is a reasonable possibility that this important line of railway will soon be in course of construction.

It appears as though the condition of affairs in certain of the Southern States is worse now than it has ever been since the termination of the late civil war. The people of the cotton States are for the most part as hostile to the Union as they were before the fall of Richmond and the complete overthrow of the armies of the South. Even in North Carolina the governor has been impeached, solely because he tried to suppress the Ku Klux-Klan, and to enforce the law. We are not often disposed to agree with President Grant's policy, but when we read accounts of the outrages perpetrated by the "Ku Klux," and bear in mind the utter impossibility of their accomplishing any political result, we cannot help feeling that he is justified in adopting the most stringent measures for the suppression of violence and the maintenance of law.

In another column will be found a full report of Dr. Schultz's speech in the House of Commons on the Manitoba question. We have already alluded to it as one which in every way reflects credit upon the honourable gentleman. It is in the highest degree gratifying to find Dr. Schultz the leader of the Protestant party in the North West, expressing his satisfaction with the Ministerial policy in regard to that Province. The fact that he has done so, completely "takes the wind out of the sails" of Mr. Macdougall and others of his stamp, who have always been endeavouring to prove that the English speaking people of Manitoba were dissatisfied with the measures adopted by the Government with reference to the settlement of the new territory. The fact is that the policy adopted has been in all respects successful, and this opinion is held by all classes of the community there, Protestants as well as Roman Catholics.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *World* directs attention to the fact that since the introduction by the Americans of an import duty upon Canadian fish, there has been an increase in our fish exports to the American market, at prices considerably in advance of those which our fishermen used to obtain. The total export of the products of the Canadian fisheries from 1866 to 1870, showed an increase of 11 per cent., our exports of cured fish to the United States market; during that period having increased 33¼ per cent. At the termination of reciprocity, the price of mackerel in Boston ranged for $14 to $16 per barrel; last year it varied from $23 to $28, and the Canadian fishermen last year sent an unusually large supply into the American markets. The fact is that there are certain kinds of fish which the Americans must have, such as mackerel, certain grades of codfish, &c., which they cannot obtain in their own waters, and for the supply of which they must depend upon the Canadian fisheries alone. Under these circumstances it is a matter of little consequence what amount of Custom duty the United States Government puts on; it will in all cases have to come out of the pockets of the consumers; it is the Americans themselves who will suffer and not the Canadian fishermen.

But supposing that this duty were abrogated, and we returned to the old condition of affairs under reciprocity, our Canadian fishermen, no longer enjoying a monopoly of the Canadian fisheries, would doubtless not make such large hauls of fish at at present they do, or find such a ready demand. But the consumers of fish in both countries would be greatly benefitted by the reduction in the price of fish, all talk about a "retaliatory policy" would pass away, and the prosperity of both nations would be enhanced by an unrestricted international trade.

The correspondent to whom we have referred concludes his letter as follows:—

"In the meantime, your people will continue to buy from us what fish they need, and in exact proportion to the rigour with which your fishermen are excluded from our rich fishing grounds will the dependence of your trade and consumers on the Canadian catch be confirmed. You can settle amongst yourselves out of whose pocket comes the toll which respected Uncle Samuel takes on every mouthful of fish food that goes to feed the active brains, nerves, and sinews of his energetic and intelligent family."

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

On the 13th of April, 1866, the Hon. William Annand, then leader of the Nova Scotia Opposition, and the gentleman with whom Mr. Mackenzie and the Ontario Grits are now desirous of forming a political alliance, spoke as follows in the Provincial Legislature:—

I hold under my hand the language of Hon. George Brown, to which that paragraph refers, and he says:

"He could not understand why we should hesitate about bringing in a million of people with a great country and great resources; we might as well hesitate about some petty allowance of money. There was no such thing in history, he believed; other nations paid large sums for territory. Louisiana was bought for twenty millions of dollars. What would we not give for Maine, or Michigan, or Minnesota, which it was possible to pay. Others pay large sums to secure emigrants. We spend some $25,000 per annum, yet we heard peddling objections raised now to a union to give us nearly a million of people and vast and rich territories; a few dollars for a few years ought not to stand in the way."

Does any one need to be told that the meaning of this is that the secret service money of Canada, if required, might be had? (Cries of Oh! oh! from Government side of House.) Gentlemen need not be so excited, for I tell them that I had a conversation with Mr. Brown not very long ago, in which I was led to believe that if I would join the Confederates I might have had money and place and preferment in Canada as inducements to my supporting Confederation.

Hon. Provincial Secretary (Dr. Tupper) asked that Mr. Annand's words be taken down, as he intended to test their accuracy by telegraphing to Mr. Brown immediately.

The Speaker said he could take down no words which were not unparliamentary.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said he merely desired that no injustice be done to the hon. gentleman in the representation of his remarks.

Mr. Annand continued: My remarks, I presume, have already been taken down by the proper officer, and it will be unnecessary for me to repeat them.

This report of what was said is copied from the official report of the proceedings of the Nova Scotia Legislature, and is undoubtedly correct. Here, then, according to the report of a gentleman whom Mr. Mackenzie has been visiting, and with whom he is on excellent terms, politically and socially, we find that the Hon. George Brown, then President of the Council, in language which admitted of no misunderstanding, offered "money and place and preferment" to the Hon. Mr. Annand on condition of his becoming a Unionist!

How different and how far more correct and proper was the conduct of the present President of the Council when asked the other day to confer an appointment on young McNab on condition that his father "voted right." He at once refused to deviate from the ordinary course and made the same reply that he was in the habit of making to all applications of a similar kind. What would Mr. Mackenzie and the Opposition have said if, on the word of their anti-Union friend and ally, Mr. Annand, they had been able to bring such a direct charge against Dr. Tupper, as Mr. Annand in the speech which we have quoted above, made against Mr. Brown! If Mr. Annand had been able to state on the floor of the House of Commons that Dr. Tupper had made a distinct offer of "money, place and preferment" to anyone as the price of their support, then with some show of reason the Opposition might have raised a loud cry of "bribery and corruption," and have charged the President of the Council with "prostituting preferment" to improper ends.

We are quite aware that "two wrongs do not make a right," and that if the Hon. Dr. Tupper had done anything wrong now, previous wrongdoing on the part of a former President of the Council, would not justify him in any way. But we do claim that it is anything but wise, and certainly anything but politic, for the Opposition to assail Dr. Tupper simply for having telegraphed with regard to Mr. McNab's appointment that he would do as he was in the habit of doing in all such cases, while a direct charge of bribery and corruption has been preferred against their leader by one whom they are now glad to welcome as a political ally.

Dominion Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, April 8, 1871.

After routine,

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said that it was the desire of the Government if assisted by the hon. members opposite to prorogue Parliament on Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said that Government might safely assume that everyone in this House was anxious to have business brought to a close as soon as possible, but they owed a duty to the public to give due consideration to every measure brought before them, all of the most important orders on the papers were yet in a very incomplete state. The supplementary estimates were very large and he did not see how it was possible that Parliament could be prorogued on Wednesday. The sessional indemnity was based on a session of one hundred days and it was rather unfair that hon. members should endeavor to rush business through before the House was sixty days in session.

The SPEAKER read a petition from Wm. Dease requesting the appointment of a Committee to examine into the elections in Provencher, for which he claimed to be the rightful member, on the ground that the person who proposed his opponent was not a qualified voter at the time and for other reasons.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON after a short discussion, said that the House could act upon the communication as on a regular election petition.

The subject was dropped.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER moved the second reading of the amendments made in Committee of the Whole to the election Bill. He said the Government had no objection to adopt the amendment of the hon. member for Hochelaga, which was to give municipalities power to divide polling districts when necessary.

The House accordingly went into committee to adopt the amendment.

On the motion for concurrence,

Hon. Mr. DORION moved that the report be not now concurred in, but that it be referred back to Committee of the Whole with a view to provide that in the Province of Quebec the Returning officers in a city or town shall be one of the councillors, in counties and ridings the Warden and Secretary Treasurer and that in the other Provinces the several officials who are by-law now qualified to act at the local elections.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the Government could not accept this amendment, in consequence of the necessity of providing a temporary Act to meet the requirements of the Provinces later brought into the Union. It would be necessary to leave some discretion with the Government as to the appointment of officers.

Hon. Mr. BLANCHET said this amendment if adopted would be inconvenient in his county [Levis] on account of the fact that there were numbers of persons qualified for the position of Returning officers and it would be hard to decide which to take.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said some good reason should be given for making a change like this. It was necessary there should be some discretionary power somewhere, and as the system had worked well, why should not the principles of the Union Act be adhered to.

Mr. MACKENZIE denied that the system had worked well, as in his own county, a person had been appointed Returning officer, who was a strong partisan, and offensive to the majority of the people. If the Government would only leave the law as it stood before Confederation in the old Province of Canada, he would be fully satisfied. He thought the Government would be better with the responsibility taken off their shoulders.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said he would infer from the remarks of the Hon. Minister of Inland Revenue that he was opposed to the reform of Mr. Baldwin in the old election law of the Province of Canada. The Hon. Minister of Militia, however, seemed to take a different and to his (Mr. Holton's) mind a better view of it. The reform of Mr. Baldwin was to prevent the Government from abusing the control they had of the public patronage. It had been found to be a necessary reform, and, no doubt, it would be an equally wise provision to incorporate in the Bill before the House.

Mr. BLAKE instanced another case in which the system had not worked well in respect of the appointment of the Returning officer, who had been offered the position by the first Minister of the Crown on condition that he would retire, he being then a candidate. He advocated that the old system before Confederation should be reverted to.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS condemned the introduction of any such statement as the last speaker had made of an offer being made by the first Minister of the Crown to induce a candidate to retire, at a time when the first Minister was not in his seat and could not reply to the assertion. He was quite sure that if that Minister were present, he would give the assertion a proper answer.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the law of Nova Scotia made the sheriff the returning officer. The Sheriff was appointed annually by the Government of the day, and consequently it gave the Local Government great influence in the elections. He mentioned as an instance of this, the last election of the Hon. Secretary of State for the Provinces, the hon. member for Hants. In that election Mr. Wilkins, the Attorney General for the Province, who was a violent anti-Unionist, travelled all the way from Halifax to Windsor, a distance of forty-five miles, to remind the Returning officer for Hants that he held his office from the Local Government, and proceeded to place in his hands written instructions as to what he (Mr. Wilkins) contended was the law defining the duties of Returning officers to the House of Commons. An illustration of that kind was quite sufficient to show to this House the gross impropiety of giving such power to the Local Governments.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Did Mr. Wilkins succeed?

Hon. Dr. TUPPER—No; the instructions given to the Sheriff were so grossly illegal that he refused to obey them, and Mr. Wilkins himself could not enforce them, for he felt that he had jeopardised his position. A weaker man might have been frightened easier into obeying the instructions.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL was sorry that he could not concur with the arguments addressed from the Opposition side of the House. He believed that the Government should have the appointing of these officers, that they might hold them responsible if they should be guilty of undue interference in the elections. He did not think it was quite safe or prudent for the House to resign the control they possessed over these Returning officers.

Hon. Mr. HOWE corroborated the statement of the Hon. President of the Council as to the proceedings taken in Nova Scotia at the elections.

Mr. BARTHE was opposed to a uniform system throughout the Dominion, as what was suitable to one Province might not be suitabe to another. He was also opposed to give the Government discretionary power in the appointment of the returning officers. In his own county, for instance, an officer was appointed personally opposed to him (Mr. Barthe) and great injustice had thus been done. The Government had exercised an undue influence at the election in his county, and he should support the amendment

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said if undue influence had been used he had no knowledge of it. The hon. member had done very wrong not to mention this sooner. He should have informed not only the Dominion Government but the Government of Quebec if undue influence had really been exercised, so that the officer at fault might have been discharged.

Hon. Mr. DORION'S amendment was then put, and the vote taken as follows:—Yeas, 38; nays, 90.

Mr. TREMBLAY proposed an amendment to introduce the system of voting by ballot throughout the Dominion. He quoted from speeches of Mr. Gladstone in support of it, and said that in the United States, Belgium and other countries where it was in force, it had worked most beneficially. As long as hmman nature remained unchanged, it was necessary to provide measures for the prevention of bribery, corruption and intimidation at elections, and this could best be effected by the ballot.

The House divided on the amendment with the following result:—Yeas, 39; nays, 90.

Mr. COSTIGAN moved in amendment an addition to the Bill to prevent dual representation. He had found his colleagues so unanimous in their approval of this amendment that he would not have said anything on the subject, but his motion had been objected to on the ground that it was opposed to a system which had really been adopted by the House, but he denied that that system had been adopted as a principle, as the measure introduced on the subject had reference only to Ontario and Quebec. His motion had only reference to the Lower Provinces, and he left the matter in the hands of the House.

Mr. BLAKE said the true remedy for the evil complained of was for the Local Legislatures who objected to dual representation to disqualify members of the Dominion Parliament from sitting in the Provincial Legislatures.

The amendment was rejected on the following division:—Yeas, 57; nays, 63.

Mr. YOUNG moved an amendment to the Bill, to provide that the elections be held on one and the same day. There was no doubt that public opinion was strongly in favour of his motion, and he hoped Government would accede to it.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said it was obvious that the motion must be resisted by the Government. The system proposed was not adopted in England, which was acknowledged to possess the best political institutions in the world, and Canada, in order to gain force and strength, was adopting as much as possible the practice of the old country—the mover had been obliged to make special provision for Algoma, Manitoba, and British Columbia, and so proved that his principle was wrong. If the system was good for four Provinces, why should it not be good for the whole Dominion. There was no doubt as to the objectionable nature of the proposal, and he need only mention that in the late election in Ontario, the friends of the hon. member for West Durham had thought it safer, in order to secure the presence of that hon. member in the Local Legislature, to have him nominated for two Constituencies. He had full confidence in leaving the matter in the hands of the House.

Mr. BLAKE said that he had never doubted his election for South Bruce, and had not sought the nomination for Durham.

The vote on the amendment resulted as follows:—Yeas 56, nays 66.

Mr. MILLS moved an amendment that at all general elections, the same polling day should be appointed for the election in each Province, though different days might be appointed for the different Provinces. The vote was yeas 58, nays 65.

It being six o'clock the House rose.

AFTER RECESS.

The debate on the Election Bill was resumed.

Mr. FOURNIER moved that the 82nd section, chapter 6, of the consolidated statutes of Canada, be re-enacted. The clause is for the prevention of bribery and intimidation in any shape or form at elections.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the Government had not the slightest objection to adopt the most stringent measures to prevent corruption at elections. In 1858-9 Mr. Ogle R. Gowan enacted in the Act called the Lafontaine Act, a clause even more rigorous than the 82nd clause, which consequently disappeared. This amendment just now proposed went even further, and proposed to throw the whole responsibility of selling liquor on election day, whether vended at a licensed tavern or in "any other house." He thought the words "any other hnuse" should be struck out.

Hon. Mr. DORION said the clause which had been struck out in 1858-9 was the penal clause which he was glad to see his hon. friend was about to restore.

Mr. GEOFFRION said the words "any other house," were very necessary in the amendment as a candidate might instruct some friend to treat the electors at a private house.

The House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. GEOFFRION in the chair.

The Bill was reported as amended.

Hon. Mr. DORION moved an amendment to disqualify employees of the Dominion Government from voting at elections for the House of Commons, and imposing a fine of $200 for each and such offence, and declaring the vote null and void. He said it was an old law which had long prevailed in Lower Canada, which he desired to re-enact since the ballot had been rejected by the House. Some such provisions as this should be introduced into the Bill.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER reminded his hon. friend that this measure was merely a temporary one, and it would hardly be fair to introduce into it such a sweeping clause as this. The Superannuation Act made the Government officers, to a certain extent, independent, and the Government would never proceed to the length of discharging an employee for voting against a Government candidate. He considered the amendment ill-timed and he would therefore vote against it.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Guysboro') said the amendment of the hon. gentleman would prove to be futile if its object was to prevent the Government from influencing elections, for each employee of the Government, although he might not be allowed to vote, could exercise his influence in favour of the Government candidate.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY said that under the laws of New Brunswick every Government official with a certain salary could vote, and the proposition was to deprive them of the right to do so. In England all these officials were allowed to vote, and he could not think that the House would sanction that some thousands of people throughout the Dominion should be deprived of the franchise.

Hon. Mr. DORION said that the telegram which the Minister of Customs had acknowledged he had sent was quite a sufficient justification of the amendment he proposed, and he was sure if the officials themselves were consulted they would desire to have no votes.

Mr. MASSON, (Soulanges) said the hon. member for Hochelaga was certainly not consistent in his proposition. He (Mr. Masson) was in favour of universal suffrage, and certainly so important a class as the officials should not be excluded.

Mr. CURRIER saw no reason why Government officials should not have as much right to vote as anyone else, and he for one had never seen any undue influence exerted by the Government.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the motion of his hon. friend was practically to revert to the system in force before consideration. The hon. member for Hochelaga had been charged with inconsistency in the present motion, but this motion would not have been proposed had the ballot been accepted. He thought, however, the motion was too sweeping, as certainly he thought Postmasters should be allowed to vote.

Mr. SCATCHERD was not inclined to disqualify any one who was not at present disqualified; on the contrary he thought there were many now disqualified who ought to vote.

Mr. BLAKE said as the voting was open in Nova Scotia, the employees ought to be disqualified, but as the ballot existed in New Brunswick, they might be allowed to vote. He, therefore, moved an amendment that in Nova Scotia, the same classes of Government servants should be excluded as were excluded in Ontario and Quebec.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER did not think any sufficient reason had been shown for the proposition just placed before the House. The last general election in Nova Scotia fully proved that Government influence had no control over public opinion. There were on the other hand very serious objections to the proposition, it would produce two evils. It would induce the influential intelligent men who would otherwise accept Government appointments, to refuse them when accompanied by the degrading condition that they should lose the right to use their just influence and to exercise their right to vote, and further, it would induce those called upon to nominate persons for appointments to nominate the most feeble and incompetent men to office—and as it was most important that the service of the most influential and the most intelligent men should be obtained for the public service, the effects of the proposition would be most mischievous.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the proposition was merely to apply to Nova Scotia the rule in force in Ontario and Quebec. If the arguments of the Hon. President of the Council were good for anything, it was the bounden duty of that hon. gentleman to allow these officials in Ontario and Quebec, who were now excluded to exercise the franchise.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER supposed the hon. gentleman intended that they ought to adopt the system existing in England.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Certainly if the other principle now forming part of the policy of the Imperial Government, the ballot was adopted.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said the measure the Government proposed would have every Province in its former position. It was most unwise to allow a Local Government to step in and declare who should vote at elections for members of the House of Commons.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said that as the Bill before the House was merely a temporary measure, this was not the time to discuss a general system with regard to whether or not Government officials should vote. At present, the rule in this respect was different in each Province, whereas the motion of the member for West Durham would imply that the same rule existed in Ontario and Quebec, which was not correct. The motion was not to establish a uniform system, because the hon. member admitted that he did not wish to interfere with New Brunswick, and, therefore, such a motion should not be introduced in a temporary measure. The hon. member excepted New Brunswick, but if a public officer had no right to vote in one place because he was a public officer, he ought not to vote anywhere.

Hon. Mr. DORION said he had not contended that it was immoral for a public officer to vote, but that it was injust and degrading to an employee to be coerced into voting for a Government candidate. As long as voting should be open these men should not be enfranchised.

A vote was then taken on Mr. BLAKE'S amendment which was yeas 47, nays 83.

Mr. BLAKE moved in amendment that whereas in Ontario and Quebec the elections for the Dominion Parliament are held under the same rules as the Local election, and whereas in New Brunswick Dominion employees are qualified to vote, but the mode of voting is secret, therefore the general elections in Nova Scotia shall be conducted under the Local rules.

The amendment was lost on the same division as the preceding one.

Hon. Mr. DORION moved that an amendment be introduced to provide that contested elections be tried and decided by courts of justice as Local contested elections in Ontario and New Brunswick, and municipal elections in Quebec are tried.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL said he would vote against this amendment, not because he disapproved of the mode of trial suggested, but because it would require more machinery to manage it properly than existed at present, and because it was too late to take up such a measure and deal with with it at this late period in the session. There were quite a number of contested elections to be tried in Ontario under the new system, and it might be as well to wait till next session when the House could have the experience of the Local Legislature to guide them.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that if the member for Lanark approved the principle he had no right to oppose it because of the period at which it chanced to be presented. However, hon. members might desire prorogation, it was the duty of the House to take full timee to perfect every measure before it.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN had some experience on Election Committees, and was decidedly of opinion that some change was absolutely required in the mode of deciding controverted elections. He approved of the abstract principle of the proposition and should therefore vote for it.

Hon. Mr. DORION'S amendment was then put with the following result:—Yeas, 50; nays, 80.

Mr. CAMPBELL [Guysborough] moved an amendment to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to revise the lists of voters in Nova Scotia so as to place them all voters who were entitled to vote at the time of Confederation, but who had since been disfranchised by Acts of the Local Legislature. He explained the circumstances under which he considered the motion necessary.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER understood that the present motion was simply to make the lists the same as they were on the 1st of July, 1867.

Mr. MACKENZIE did not think the particulars of the amendment bore out the statement made to the House. It was provided that a new list should be made out, and there was no appeal from or check on the Commissioner. There was also full power to excise certain names.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said that the understanding of the Houre was clear, and if there was anything in the clauses contrary to that understanding, it would not be adapted in Committee.

Mr. BLAKE thought the motion before the House should be clear, and he thought the proper way to meet the case was for the revisers when preparing lists for the local election to prepare like lists of electors for the Dominion Government, adding thereto the names of all those who had been distranchised since the time of Confederation by the Local Government. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that the Revisers in Nova Scotia were obliged to make the lists by the 1st of March, therefore, if any election took place before next year, the old law would govern.

Mr. MACDONALD [Antigonish] said this House should provide its own machinery for making out the voters list.

Mr. BOWELL said the revisers were officers of the Local Government, and might refuse to make out the lists.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that if it was true that public opinion in Nova Scotia was unfavourable to the Local Government, it was not likely that Revisers would be appointed otherwise than friendly to the Dominion.

Mr. BLAKE said the Dominion Government had full power to appoint any one they chose, and also to inflict penalties for non-performance of the duties. The member for Guysborough proposed to appoint Commissioners, and he (Mr. Blake) proposed to do the same, but, in addition, to name those Commissioners.

Mr. KILLAM said the Nova Scotia law allowed full time for the preparation of the lists by the Revisers.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said the House seemed to be very much in the dark as to what they wanted to do. The safest way of choosing proper persons was to choose the Revisers. He thought it very unadvisable that a Commissioner should be appointed sole judge in this matter, but the authority should be confined to the real want.

Mr. MACDONALD (Lunenburg) said the proposal was clear, and the authority assigned to the Commissioner definite and concise, to add to the voters lists every one who would be on those lists according to the law in force at the time of Union.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the House would be maintaining its dignity if it refused to allow a few hon. members to wreak their vengeance of members of their Local Government, and it was tiresome in the extreme to hear those constant and repeated complaints.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER had perfect confidence in the Revisers as Commissioners, as the duty was so simple that no mistake could occur, and if there was time for the Revisers to do the work, he was fully satisfied to let them do so.

Mr. BLAKE said that Revisers were able to submit lists up to 10th May.

Mr. CAMPBELL said a further law had been passed fixing the day as 20th April.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said that would allow ample time.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said he was fully satisfied with anything that would obtain the simple object desired. What he complained of was the disqualifications enacted by the Local Legislature, and if they were agreed that these should be revoked, let them go into Committee to frame a clause that would meet the case. He was in favour of the sheriffs doing the work.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the object desired by the member for Guysborough was assented to by the motion of the member for West Durham, but it was urged that the revision might have been so far proceeded with as to prevent the addition desired. He would suggest an alteration providing that if the time had elapsed, it should be extended.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said the best plan would be for the persons affected to present themselves at the poll and record their votes.

Mr. ROSS [Victoria] was in favour of the appointment of the revisers.

Mr. BLAKE altered his amendment in accordance with the suggestion of Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier.

Mr. SAVARY said it was necessary to make a separate list of voters for the Dominion elections, in accordance with the laws at the 1st July, 1867, and it was immaterial who did the work, but revisers would cost much more than commissioners, as they would be much more numerous.

Mr. BLAKE'S amendment was carried.

Mr. CAMPBELL'S amendment, as amended, was carried, and the House went into Committee to amend the Bill accordingly.

The amendment was read a second time.

Mr. DREW moved an amendment to provide that the polling sub-divisions in Ontaria shall be the same as those used in the election for the Local Legislature.—Carried.

The Bill was then reported from Committee as amended, read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked at what time the St. Lawrence Canals would be opened for trade.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the Welland Canal was already opened. He could not say when the other St. Lawrence Canals would be opened, but preparations were being made to open them at an earlier period than usual, in consequence of the early breaking up of winter. He had seen a telegram from Montreal this evening in which it was stated that although the river was open opposite the city, that the ice still remained in the bays and basins.

The subject was dropped.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed.

Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbour of Quebec.

Act to authorize the sale of Oakville Harbour.

Bill to amend the Act respecting Insurance Companies (as amended by Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.)

The House adjourned at midnight till Monday at 1 p.m.

MONTREAL.

APRIL 8th, 1871.

The river is now clear. Three schooners arrived to-day, and considerable small craft is in sight. Yesterday all the Catholic churches were draped in mourning. Sermons were preached and the services were appropriate. To-day was solemnly observed, special services being held in all the Episcopal churches.

Crowds of western buyers are in the city.

A number of the Lower Province members arrived from Ottawa to-day en route home

BIRTH.

On the 7th inst, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Chamberlin, C. M. G., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city on the 6th of February, by the Rev. Mr. Stone, Episcopal Methodist Minister, Mr. William Johnston, of Oxford, to Miss Eleanor G. Freeman, Esq, youngest daughter of John Freeman, of Gloucester.

DIED.

At New Edinburgh, on Sunday, the 9th April instant, Mr. John Lumsden, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Rideau Street, New Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 11th inst, at 4 o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further invitation.

OTTAWA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Classes in the above Institution, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th.

J. THORBURN, M.A.,
Head Master.
Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 2

OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD SEASON.

SECOND AND LAST CONCERT.

RINK MUSIC HALL,

THURSDAY, 13TH APRIL.

A selection of Choruses, Solos, &c., of Classical and Operatic Music, will be given by the Society, assisted by the best Amateur Talent of the City.

H. R. FRIPP, Conductor.
JOHN MERCER, Accompanist.

Tickets 50cts. each. May be had from Messrs. ORME & SON, HOPE, and H & J GOWAN.

Doors open at 7:30; Concert at 8 p.m.

Gallery 25cts:

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636t1

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture, Tapistry Carpeting, Curled Hair Matrasses, Waggon and Harness.

J. BERMINGHAM begs to announce that he has received instructions to sell at his AUCTION ROOMS, City Auction Mart, York-st., on THURSDAY, the 13th inst, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., a consignment of 1,000 yards new Tapesty Carpeting, direct from England this spring, forty (40) double and single curled Hair Matrasses, from Montreal, as well as some handsome second-hand furniture, in B. W. Bureaus, Birds-eye Maple do., Dining Table, Sofas, Arm Lounges, Pictures, Dressing Glasses, Cook Stoves, Double stove, Carpenters Tools, 1 Double Waggon, nearly new, and some Buggy and Cart Harness, all without reserve.

Sale at 10 o'clock, THURSDAY, 13th instant.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

—AT THE—

CITY AUCTION MART

YORK STREET.

J. BERMINGHAM will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his Auction Rooms, on York street,

On MONDAY, the 17th Inst., at 10 o'clock, a.m.

To the highest and best bidder, that valuable and well located Property situated on the corner of Sussex and North Murray streets, Ottawa, and as shown on the following Diagram.

SUSSEX STREET.		LANE.	
	20 × 99 feet.		24 × 99 ft.
	20 × 99 feet.		
	20 × 99 feet.		
	20 × 99 feet.		
	20 × 99 feet.		

MURRAY STREET.

TERMS—1-10th of Purchase money down at time and place of Sale; the balance in ten years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Also, Lot No. 13, South side of Bolton street, 66 × 99; same terms.

Also, Lot No. 22, Block F, 69 × 99, corner Sherwood and Oregon streets, off Duke street, Chaudiere, with Block of STONE BUILDINGS thereon, being six separate Dwellings, having each five good rooms, Kitchen and Cellar, and always occupied all bringing in a rental of from $50 to $60 per month. This is an excellent investment. Terms easy, and made known at time of sale.

Also, Lot and House on Carleton street, Lower Town, nearly apposite Mr. John Murray's and adjoining Cusack's Grocery. The lot is 66 × 99, with good Frame House in two tenements, having good cellar and stone foundation; is well adapted for a Grocery or Provision Store, or can be rented at $10 per month.

Also Lot No. 5, west side King street, 66 × 99, with a good Frame House thereon and at present insured for $500.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Don't forget the Day, MONDAY, 17th inst, at the City Auction Mart, York street, at 11 o'clock a.m.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

AUCTION SALE.

CATALOGUE SALE

BY J. BERMINGHAN,

at the residence of

MR. WORTHINGTON,

Commissioner of Inland Revenue,

BANK COTTAGE VITIORIA STREET,

—ON—

Wednesday the 26th and Thursday the 27th April, 1871, of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & EFFECTS,

Consisting of

Black Walnut,
Mahogany and other Furniture,
Brussels, Tapestry,
and Kidderminster Carpets,
Paintings, Engravings, &c.

Sale at 11 o'clock each day.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery at Mr. Bermingham's Auction Room, on and after Monday the 24th instant.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635td

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.

Apply to

MR JOHN HERON,
on the Premises.
Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636tf

BOARD

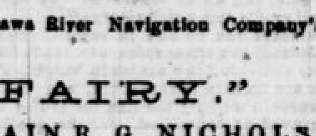
—OF—

PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

NOTICE.

Applications from persons qualified to fill the office of Inspector of Public Schools for the City of Ottawa, will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY, at noon, the 13th inst. The attention of applicants is requested to the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, in which are prescribed the necessary qualifications to fill the office of Inspector.

HIRAM ROBINSON,
Chairman of the Board of Public School Trustees, Ottawa.
Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1636 3



NOTICE.

The Ottawa River Navigation Company's steamer

"FAIRY."

CAPTAIN R. G. NICHOLS,

Will leave Ottawa on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at 6.30 a.m, and every day until further notice with

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

FOR

MONTE BELLO

And intermediate ports, returning same day.

R W SHEPHERD,
President.
Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE,

CARPETS, &c.,

At Eleven o'clock a.m., FRIDAY, April 14th, 1871.

The subscriber has completed arrangements with a Western Furniture Manufacturing Company for the receiving, and will sell by Auction during the season new and fashionable Furniture of every description, the first sale of which will be held on FRIDAY, April 14th, 1871, at the Subscriber's Rooms, Rideau-st., consisting of two very superior Parlor Sets, in Green Repps, B. W. handsomely carved, Parlor Sets in Hair Cloth, in B. W. Centre Tables, Side Tables, Corner What-Nots, Side What-Nots, 1 superior Sideboard, B. W. glass set in rock, 1 B. W. Chiffonier, Extension Dining Table, B. W., 1 do. Oak, Cane Dining Room Chairs, Damask covered Couches, Black Walnut Bedroom Sets, 3 painted Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Washstands, Tables Bureaus, &c, 2 No. 8 Cooking Stoves with furniture, new, a quantity of Tapistry and Wool Carpet, &c.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery. Sale at 11 a.m.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

N. B—Catalogues will be ready previous to the sale.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property will be held at Private Sale for a short time, and if not disposed of in that way, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given

Lot No. 44, on the south side of Maria-st. 66 × 99, with a new Brick Residence thereon the House is large and well arranged both for comfort and convenience. The location is counted the best in the city,

Title freehold and terms easy.

Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Alice-st, with a Brick Cottage thereon, having been built but two years. A comfortable dwelling, and about two blocks from the projected Depot of the Canada Central Railroad.

The title is undisputed, and the property will be sold cheap for cash.

Excellent Dwelling House and Three Acres of Land, situated on the Banks of the Canal, One and a Half Miles from the City Limits. The land is excellent and well adapted for a market garden.

An excellent bargain can be had by a cash purchaser.

West half of Lot No. 9, Queen-st., 33 × 99, vacant lot, 10 per cent purchase money down, balance extending over a term of ten years

Also, Lot No. 10, East Gloucester street, Lower Town, large size.

Terms of payment made easy. Any further information can be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer.

A. ROWE.
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626tf

PRIZE BEEF FOR EASTER.

ALFRED BUFTON

Begs to inform the public that he has just purchased some of the finest Cattle to be found in this section of the country, amongst which are

TWO SPLENDID STEERS,

AND

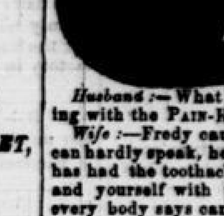
ONE THREE YEAR OLD HEIFER,

From the stables of the celebrated feeder, Mr. John Clark, of Nepean.

ALSO,

Twenty beautiful Southdown Wethers, fed by Mr. James Severight, Gloucester; also, four beautiful fine Calves from the same farm; three Calves, fed by Mr. John Foran, of Ottawa County, and two from Mr. Pritchard's farm, at Nepean. He has also some exceedingly fine Porkers, fed by himself. All of which together with others, will be killed and exhibited for sale at his Stall in Wellington Ward Market, on MONDAY Morning, for Easter.

ALFRED BUFTON.
Ottawa, April 8, 1871 1636 3



Wife to Husband.—Charles, I wish when you are in the village to-day that you would step into the Druggist's and buy a bottle of THE PAIN-KILLER. Be sure and get the genuine made by "Perry Davis & Son."

Husband:—What on earth do you intend doing with the PAIN-KILLER, my dear?

Wife:—Fredy caught a severe cold last night, can hardly speak, he is so hoarse, and George has had the toothache since yesterday morning, and yourself with the Rheumatism. If what every body says can be believed, the PAIN-KILLER will cure these complaints and such a house as this is we are always in trouble, and it would be a perfect God-send if we could find something to ease our lesser afflictions.

Husband:—Well, Mary, anything for a quiet home we will try the PAIN-KILLER.

(*To be continued.*)

The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

OTTAWA TATTERSALE

AT THE

YARD AND STABLES

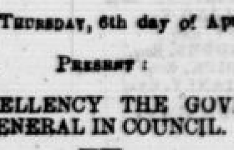
OF THE

BRITISH LION HOTEL,

SPARKS STREET.

The subscriber will hold a sale once each week, commencing on Saturday, April 15th, 1871, at the above yard and stables, of horses, carriages, and harness, and all other articles in that line. Parties having property of that description to dispose of, will find this a convenient and profitable way to dispose of them. All goods will be advertized a day or two before each sale, and terms will be found reasonable. Entries can be made at the Subscriber's Sale Rooms, Rideau Street, or at the British Lion Hotel.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635td



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

THURSDAY, 6th day of April, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency that the public convenience would be promoted if the Custom House Station at Esquimaux Point, which is situate in closer proximity to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec, with which it is now connected, was detached from the last mentioned Port and erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe.

His Excellency the Governor General on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs" has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and after the first day of April inst, the Port of Esquimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached from the Port of Quebec and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of Quebec.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.
Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 3

[Continued from First Page.]

er or Secretary-Treasurer, shall for each list so delivered incur a penalty of $400. The penalty hereby imposed shall be recoverable and appropriated in the manner provided by the 6th chapter of the consolidated statutes of the late Province of Canada with respect of penalties of like amount enforced by that chapter. The foregoing provisions of this section shall apply only to elections for the House of Commons of Canada, and to voters lists to be used at such elections. With regard to Nova Scotia, the laws prevailing of the 1st July, 1867, would be reverted to, and the ballot which had since been introduced would be discontinued.

Hon. Mr. DORION said that he agreed with the amendments proposed to a very great extent. He thought it unnecessary, however, that two Justices of the Peace should recognise the lists to make them legal, and he thought one Justice enough.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said he would introduce an amendment to that effect.

Hon. Mr. DORION was perfectly satisfied with this, but regretted this Bill should be brought up now, instead of bringing up a complete Bill on settled principles when there was plenty of time for discussion. He did not think there was any necessity for the amendment inflicting a penalty for a falsified list as the law already made it a misdemeanor.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said that considering the previous amendment this provision was necessary.

Hon. Mr. DORION did not object to it, but thought it unnecessary.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought the principle being ceded, the House should go at once into Committee and consider the amendments. On the suggestion of Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier, he would explain the amendment he was going to propose. At the time of the Union, a revised list was prepared in Nova Scotia, and after scrutiny a complete register was formed on which the elections were held. He proposed to give the franchise to every one enjoying it at the time of the Union, irrespective of subsequent legislation of the Local Government. Although there might not be a general election before another Session, vacancies might occur, and it was therefore necessary that a proper law should exist. To accomplish his object, he proposed to appoint a Commissioner for each district in Nova Scotia, to make their voters lists exactly what they would have been under the laws in force at the Union. He did not of course propose to interfere with the local elections, but the Local Legislature had interfered with the elections for the Dominion Government, and he proposed to correct this. The parties that had been excluded were all those having the "smell of Canada."

Mr. JONES (Halifax), thought the Bill dealt with the electors of Nova Scotia most unfairly. It took from the people of that Province that control over their own affairs, which the other Provinces enjoyed. The ballot system had become the law of the land, and while the Bill ceded it to New Brunswick, it refused it to Nova Scotia. In Quebec and Ontario, no employees of the Dominion Government enjoyed the franchise, and the same law existed in Nova Scotia, but was now to be taken away. He only asked that Nova Scotia should be placed in exactly the same position as the other Provinces. It was necessary that Nova Scotia should be protected from the influence and coercion of the heads of the departments at Ottawa, by disfranchising the employees of the Dominion Government altogether. He referred to the Inspection Law, as an instance of class legislation as while in every other city in the Dominion having a Board of Trade, the examiners were appointed by that Board, in Halifax they were appointed by the Governor in Council. Nova Scotia proposed to disfranchise every one drawing their annual salary from the Dominion, but not those who were employed temporarily or drawing only a small amount. The Bill was partial and unfair, and he was ashamed that any member from Nova Scotia should acquiesce in it. He objected to the amendment of the member for Guysboro', as placing the whole power in the hands of one Commissioner. For instance, if a Commissioner had to be appointed for Guysboro', no doubt the member for that county would have an extreme partizan appointed, and there would be no check on him. The law ought to be general and the same throughout the Dominion; and he wanted to know whether the people of Nova Scotia were not to have the protection of their own laws.

Mr. YOUNG said he was sorry the Government was not prepared to provide that the elections should take place on one and the same day throughout the country, as their was no doubt that such a provision would do away to a great extent with outside interference, and would prove a great benefit, and he should move an amendment t this effect.

Hon. Mr. HOWE regretted very deeply that the member for Halifax should bring up day after day, topics which were only calculated to create irritation, without doing good. He complained that Nova Scotia was not to have the ballot. Did he not know that only last Session, the Local Legislature adopted the ballot, and this Session they had repealed it.

Mr. JONES (Halifax)—No they have not.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said the ballot was adopted a year ago, this year every member of the Government in the House of Assembly voted for its repeal, but the other House refused to accede.

Hon Mr. HOWE said at all events the Bill had passed the popular branch by a majority. He desired to call the attention of the House to the following contrast: When he stood at the head of the party in Nova Scotia, they fought the whole Dominion, and won the elections, though every man connected with the Dominion was against them, and now the hon. member for Halifax came up whinning for the disfranchisement of Dominion officials. The hon. member had got in for his (Mr. Howe's) old county, into which he would not have set his foot without his (Mr. Howe's) influence by a majority of nearly 400, but recently Mr. Garvie, supported by Mr. Jones, ran the same county, and was left in a minority of fifteen. What had done this? Why it was the wholesale abuse of him (Mr. Howe) behind his back. Of all the poor spectacles he had ever seen presented by any public man, he had never seen the equal of that presented by the hon. member for Halifax. He desired to disfranchise those who might have spent all their lives in their country's service, but who might vote against him and his precious party at the next election. The hon. member must remember that in this House he met a body of gentlemen, who knew how to speak and act on wider views than those by which his conduct was governed.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the same rule should hold in every section of the Dominion. The question was not whether the Nova Scotia Government had acted from good or bad motives, but whether their act was consistent with the general law or not. In Ontario and Quebec certain officers of the Government were disfranchised and no good excuse could be urged for enfranchising men holding similar offices in the Lower Provinces. The amendment proposed by the hon. member for Antigonish embodied a most dangerous principle. It gave the Government power to appoint Commissioners who might prepare voters lists and strike from it whoever they pleased. He (Mr. Mackenzie) approved of the motion of the hon. member for Halifax. It provided that the same machinery by which the local elections were managed should be employed in the Dominion elections. He could not give his assent to the appointment of Commissioners by the Government. Such officers could hardly be expected to be impartial in making out the voters lists.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER was certain that the hon. member for Lambton had not appreciated the amendment of the honourable member for Guysboro'. In 1867, the anti-unionists in Nova Scotia carried the elections. A complete revolution had taken place in public sentiment since. The object of this amendment was to appoint Commissioners to add to the voters' lists names which had within the last week been struck from them by the Local Legislature. The desire of the Government was to restore the election law to the position in which it stood in 1867.

Mr. MACKENZIE wished to know why these Commissioners were to be appointed in Nova Scotia alone. Why was it not done in Ontario?

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said a change had taken place in the basis of the franchise in Ontario. No such change had taken place in Nova Scotia. The same basis remained and all that was desired by this Bill was to add to the list names which had been excluded by recent legislation in the Parliament of Nova Scotia. It was absurd to expect that this House should adopt the election laws of the Locol Legislatures, for in Nova Scotia, the ballot was adopted one session and in the following session the new law was repealed. While the Bill recently passed in Nova Scotia disfranchised the Dominion officials, it did not interfere with the employees of the Local Government. It was for this reason that he desired to see the election law in Nova Scotia restored to the condition in which it was in 1867.

Mr. BLAKE said that Dominion officials in Ontario were disfranchised, while employees of the Local Government had the right of voting. Why not treat the two Provinces in the same way? Was it right with the revelations of the other day to enfranchise Government officials? The franchise meant freedom of choice, but these men had not such freedom. They were under the curse of being obliged to vote at the dictation of their employers; and not in accordance with experience and the dictates of their conscience. They were now asked to decide whether the Government should or should not be allowed to use their horde of officers as tools to prevent the expression of public opinion in Nova Scotia (hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN said the question was a very clear one. The Union Act declared that the elections should take place according to the laws in force in the different Provinces at the time of the Union until the Dominion Parliament chose to alter it. Several attempts had been made to change it, but it had not yet been done. England had outgrown the prejudices which were now urged. Though, two years ago, the Government proposed to disfranchise Government officials, last session, they adopted the opposite principle. There was no analogy between the legislatures of the States and Congress, and the different Provinces and the Dominion. The States were allowed a much wider field than the Provinces. The Local Legislature had no right to interfere with Dominion matters. The Government accepted the Ontario system, because there was nothing unfair or wrong, but in Nova Scotia, in order to prevent any men having the smell of Canada having any voice, they had declared that no employee of the Dominion Government should vote, but they had not disfranchised their own officials. There were very many more local employees than Dominion employees, and the matter was not only a wrong but an insult. The local legislature might do what they liked in their own elections, but why should they interfere in Dominion elections?

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the question was whether or not, it was right that employees of the Dominion Government should vote for members of that House. They could not do so in the greater portion of the Dominion, and why should they be allowed to do so in Nova Scotia. The English law had only allowed employees of the Government in consequence of the enormous extension of the franchise which rendered it unimportant, whether a comparatively small number of employees should vote or not.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN said the Canadian franchise was pretty nearly as extensive as the English.

Mr. MILLS said there was a great difference between these matters in England and Canada, as to the position of heads and subordinate officials, so that the Government in England had nothing like the direct influence over their employees that existed in Canada. He had no objection to the Government employees voting if only they had secret voting, but not otherwise—and so long as open voting existed they ought not to vote. This was already the case in Ontario and Quebec, and it ought to be the rule throughout the Dominion.

Hon. Col. GREY said there was no exclusion in New Brunswick, and no difficulty had ever arisen. The principle had recently been adopted in England and it ought to obtain in the whole Dominion. True, they had ballot in New Brunswick, but Ontario and Quebec would not adopt it.

Mr. JONES (Halifax)—Is the ballot good?

Hon. Col. GREY said it was.

Mr. JONES—Why do you not give it to us in Nova Scotia?

Hon. Col. GREY—We have, but you will not keep it. You repealed it a few days ago.

Mr. JONES—No, we did not.

Hon. Col. GREY said Nova Scotia legislators recently voted to repeal it. At any rate they in New Brunswick were content with the present system which they did not wish to see disturbed.

Mr. MACDONALD (Antigonish) supported the Government Bill, stating they did not wish to disfranchise anybody in Nova Scotia, but to enfranchise some already disqualified by the Local Legislature. They had improperly disfranchised one set of officials, while leaving their own in possession of voter's right, which required as much protection from them as that of Dominion officials did from Canadian Ministers. He disapproved of any class legislation of this kind, of any restriction of the franchise proposed. He criticized some features of the election laws in the different provinces, finding fault with the provisions of the Ontario Law. He contended there was nothing dangerous in the appointment of Commissioners to put in names wrongfully struck off, and remove others improperly put in by Provincial authorities, so as to leave the lists in the same condition as in 1867. Gentlemen who contended for uniformity in respect of disfranchisement of the Dominion officials in all the Provinces were inconsistent, as they had advocated permission to the different Provinces to arrange the franchise as they pleased, in which case there would be no uniformity at all. He believed he would be doing an injustice to a large class by supporting the proposal for their disqualification.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said there was very little change proposed with regard to the Province of Ontario, the principal one being the completion of the polling on one day. They had been kept waiting week after week before legislating on this subject just to undo what the people of Nova Scotia had done. He had differed with his confreres around him to the extent of believing a general election law should be brought in. The Government had not done so, but proposed an entirely different principle for Nova Scotia from that authorised for Ontario. The members from Nova Scotia seemed to tremble in their shoes lest the servants, he might say the slaves, of the Dominion Government should be deprived of the right to vote [cheers]. Nothing more conclusively showed the change that had taken place in the sentiments of these gentlemen who had come here determined to defeat the Dominion Government, or struggle to the last for the repeal of the Union, than the zeal now displayed for the enfranchisement of their officials in that Province. He contended that it would be better and fairer to the officials themselves to deprive them of a right which the Canadian Government could secure the abuse of, at discretion. Recent events demonstrated the readiness with which this could be done. He maintained the propriety of a uniform system, disqualifying all Government officials. At present Dominion employees swarmed in certain localities in the Lower Provinces, and their votes would be practically at the command of the Canadian authorities. It would be monstrous to place the power contemplated in the hands of election Commissioners. It would be grossly perverted for party purposes, and the recent vote in this House declaring wrong was right and black was white, showed the kind of redress they might expect at its hands in case of abuses of the sort most probable. This Bill, he believed, would be tantamount to authorizing the Government of Canada to take such steps as it deemed necessary to secure the result of the forthcoming Provincial elections in its favour (Opposition cheers).

Mr. MACDONALD (Lunenburg) said a most important provision of the Bill had been overlooked. Since this Bill had first been introduced, a law had been passed in Nova Scotia changing the election law. Hon. gentlemen in this House were anxious to make the Dominion law conform to that change. It had been asserted that Dominion officials swarmed in Nova Scotia. He denied that statement. In the County of Halifax there were not more than ten or twelve altogether, and that County might be taken as a fair specimen of every constituency in the Province. If the principle were correct that all Dominion officials ought to be disfranchised in Nova Scotia, let it be applied to all the Provinces. There were three times as many Local as Dominion officials. At the present moment there was a sum of $400,000 at command of the Local Government for the purchase of the forthcoming elections. Each constituency was allowed its quota of money for roads, bridges, &c., and each had a number of officials administering these funds and discharging official duties. Let all these employees be excluded, if the principle were to be promulgated at all. The Local Legislature had made such changes and modifications as suited the requirements of the Local Government, apart altogether from any principle. Were we to be dragged at the tail of every Provincial Legislature, to accept every change they chose to adopt? The present Bill but proposed to carry out the law in force in 1867; not to change the basis of the representation, but merely to decide as to the right as to certain names to appear on the electoral lists. While Dominion officials were liable to be influenced by the wishes of Dominion Ministers, he denied that in all cases this was the result, and cited instances to the contrary. If the principle was to be adopted, let it be extended to the Local Government officials, including road Commissioners swarming in all the constituencies, and who, from the temporary character of their appointments, were more likely to be influenced by Provincial Ministers than the Dominion officers in question by the heads of their departments (hear, hear).

Hon. Mr. DORION found fault with the provisions of the Bill changing the number of electors for each polling place from 600 to 200, and transferring from the municipality to the returning officer the power of subdivision in the case of an excess of this number. He urged the confinement of the polling within the limits of the territorial subdivision, so as not to draw voters away from their domiciles.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER defended the points assailed, stating the municipalities in Lower Canada in the past had neglected their duty in this respect. As the polling was reduced to one day, they were obliged to give for it all the facilities possible. He had no objection to putting a small distance between the polling booths, but there was no use in providing for the discharge by municipalities of duties which they would continue to neglect.

Hon. Mr. DORION repeated his arguments in favour of leaving the law as it stands, continuing to municipalities the power of making the necessary subdivisions; and he also proposed granting this authority to Returning Officers in case they neglected the duty, and also an arrangement preventing the assembling of more than 200 voters at any place.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON supported the arguments of the previous speaker, and pointed out the liability of the proposals of the Bill to abuse.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER promised to consider these suggestions, and announce his conclusions at a later stage.

Mr. BLAKE urged that the leaving of these matters to the municipality would result in securing the proper central location of the polling places, and the satisfactory creation of the subdivisions.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER stated his willingness to accept some changes recommended, including some calculated to secure uniformity in the method of paying returning officers and greater economy.

Mr. COSTIGAN proposed an amendment providing that where dual representation was not in force, namely, in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, any one holding a seat in the Local Legislature should, before being nominated for a seat in the Commons, produce a certificate of his resignation of his seat in the former.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said it could be moved in concurrence.

Hon. Mr. DORION gave notice that he would propose a few amendments; first, returning officers in cities and towns should be selected from municipal councilors, and that in countries and ridings it should be either the Warden or Secretary-Treasurer, and in case those parties were disqualified, the Government should appoint whom they might; second, to disqualify all permanent officers of the Government receiving salaries from the Government; third, that contested elections should be tried before the ordinary tribunals of the country as in Ontario.

Mr. MACDONALD (Antigonish) here replied sharply to a few remarks from Mr. Holton reflecting upon his consistency and abilities, stating he had always proved capable of defending himself either outside or inside of the House, and was not afraid of the member for Chateauguay, but was ready to meet him on any occasion.

On motion of Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER, the Speaker then left the chair and reported the Bill as amended. Concurrence to be taken on Saturday.

EXTENSION OF THE MILITIA ACT TO MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

On motion of Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, the House went into Committee on the Bill to extend the Militia Act to Manitoba and British Columbia, which was read a third time and passed.

SECOND AND THIRD READINGS.

The following Bills were read a second and third time and passed:

An Act to permit of the sale or lease of Rockwood Asylum.

An Act respecting certain officers of the Trinity House of Quebec.

INLAND REVENUE.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MORRIS the House went into Committee to consider the following resolution:

That it is expedient to amend the 19th section of the Act passed in the now last session of Parliament, chapter 9, respecting Customs and Inland Revenue, by reducing to sixty-three cents per gallon, the duty of excise of sixty-five cents per gallon thereby imposed on spirits manufactured from molasses in bond: and that such reduction of duty shall take effect on and after the day of in the present year.

The Report was received and the resolution referred for incorporation in the Bill.

THE LIBRARY.

On motion of Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER the House went into Committee to consider a resolution on the subject of the Library of Parliament, and the salaries of the Librarian and others officers and servants.

Resolution reported, when the Committee rose.

The House at twelve adjourned till Saturday.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIA OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is the best tonic in use, because it is the most physiological, being composed of ingredients absolutely essential to the development of the system. It speedily relieves Indigestion, promoting a vigorous appetite and hearty nutrition. All cases of debility arising from wasting diseases, such as Consumption and Scrofula, all diseases of the skin, diseases of the blood, prostration of the nervous system, caused by protracted mental exertion, anxiety, or over-work, will obtain immediate relief frequently, beginning with the first dose. It is a delightful cordial to take, and its use may be protracted for an indefinite period without becoming disagreeable to the patient. Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Agents, Montreal, and sold by all Druggists. 1611 1y3awk

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

The Band of the O.G.B.A. will play on the Square in front of the Parliament House to-day at 3 o'clock.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran are holding a great sale of Spring and Summer Goods. Early buyers will secure best bargains.

BRISK BUSINESS.—The street cars did a brisk business during the past week. The rails are in pretty good condition now.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Go to Hauser's, Rideau street, and get your papers. All kinds on hand.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

NEW MUSIC.—Go to Messrs. Orme & Son's and get that beautiful piece of new music with words entitled "The Sun shone through the lattice love."

EASTER.—The city churches were well attended yesterday. In St. Joseph's Church the young, but gifted, Father Riordon, preached an eloquent sermon which appealed to the hearts of his hearers.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

IN A FIT.—A Mrs. Hayes, a stranger in the city, in search of her son, fell down in a fit on the sidewalk opposite Mr. Miles' Hairdressing Saloon, on Saturday evening. Under immediate medical treatment she recovered and was taken to the hospital.

LUMBERING.—Lumber driving has commenced, and already some rafts are on the way to Ottawa. Difficulty is being experienced in getting timber out of the tet up creeks, and it is more than probable that a considerable quantity will be left behind.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

WHAT'S IN STORE FOR OTTAWA.—We are glad to be able to state that a gentleman from an European Court is shortlyto give a grand concert in this city. Mons. Boscovity, pianist to the King of Portugal, will treat the good people of the capital to something extraordinary in the way of music in a few weeks from now. He will be accompanied by a celebrated Soprano and Alto from Italy.

The complimentary dinner given by members of the Senate, House of Commons and citizens to the Honorable J. W. Trutch, Commissioner from British Columbia, will take place at the Russell House this evening, at 7:30 p.m. Gentlemen desirous of procuring tickets will please apply at the Russell House before 2 o'clock, p.m.

The juvenile bazaars in aid of the Protestant Hospital, intended to have been held on Saturday, 8th inst., at Gowan's Hall, has been postponed until Tuesday, 11th instant, at same place. The young folks hope to see a crowd there. Open at 9 a.m. Hot desert, 12 till 3.

OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Members should not forget that this (Monday evening) is the last practice night before the grand concert to be given next Thursday evening. Let them muster in full force at Gowan's Hall this evening at 8 p.m., sharp, and let a generous public patronize the society on the night of the concert, and fill the Music Hall to overflowing. To accommodate everybody the committee have resolved to throw open the gallery at an admission fee of twenty-five cents.

QUEEN VICTORIA, THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—A statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and a bust of the Prince and one of the Princess of Wales, arrived from London, England, on Tuesday last. They are all of white marble. The busts were put up on temporary pedestals on Thursday evening, that of the Princess at the right, and that of the Prince on the left hand side of the Throne in the Senate Chamber. On Friday the statue of Her Majesty was set up, also in the Senate, but we regret to say that in doing so an arm was accidentally broken off. The statue cost £2,500 in England.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

THE ASSIZES.—At the Assizes on Saturday the court was engaged during the whole day until 7 p. m., in hearing the evidence in a patent right infringement case. There were numerous witnesses on both sides, and the case will occupy the greater part of another sitting of the court.

The lecture by Mr. Small on Saturday evening, in the Mechanic's Institute, was interesting and listened to by a fair audience.

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE.—We would call the attention of the public to a new grocery store which was lately opened on the corner of Rideau and Cumberland streets. Messrs. Slocombe and Stevens are the very obliging proprietors. Though, as we have stated, these gentlemen have been carrying on business but a short time in Ottawa as yet, their establishment is already very favorably known, and those who have had dealings with them have expressed themselves well pleased in every respect. There wines and liquors are of superior quality, and they boast of having on hand a stock of teas that cannot be surpassed for flavour, purity and comparative cheapness. One very commendable feature about this store is the scrupulous neatness which prevails. If you want good groceries of any kind go to the sign of the "Sugar Loaf" corner of Rideau and Cumberland streets.

RIFLE PRATICE.—On Friday at the range Capt. Egleson made the unusual score of 69 in 21 shots; 7 shots each range, 200, 500, and 600 yards. This beats Wimbledon with the Snider-Enfield, and is encouraging for Cadada at the next Wimbledon meeting.

PRESENTATION TO DR. BOWN, M. P.

Last evening a very pleasant *re-union* took place in one of Mr. Kavanagh's handsome rooms in the Parliament Building, the occasion being the presentation of a testimonial to Dr. Bown, M. P., by a few of that honourable gentleman's many friends. It was one of those events which are long remembered with pleasurable emotions, and which form an agreeable relief to the monotony of political life. Such little ceremonies may by many be regarded as trivial, but their fruits are not discerned in a moment, and it is not until long after their occurrence that their effects are properly realised or thoroughly appreciated.

Those who met last evening to do honour to Dr. Bown did honour to themselves also, for no man is better entitled to the gratitude of his countrymen than the honourable member for North Brant, whose services in helping to restore our excellent Premier to health will not soon be forgotten by the people of Canada, and whose personal worth and patriotism are well known.

We understand the originators of this testimonial were Angus Morrison, M. P., and Mr Pope, M. P., who communicated their intention to a few fellow members, who were thankful for being permitted to have a share of the credit in presenting the testimonial, which consisted of a beautiful silver epergne, having the address which follows inscribed on it:

Presented by the undersigned
To
Dr. J. Y. Bows, M. P.

As a mark of the friendship and esteem, which they personally entertain for him, as well as a small recognition of the many valuable professional services voluntarily and kindly rendered by him to his numerous friends, during twelve Sessions of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker Cockburn, Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., Sir Geo. E. Cartier, Bart., Thos. C. Steel, M. P., A. Wright, M.P., T. M. Gibbs, M.P., Hon. J. C. C. Abbott, M. P., Hon. Geo. Irvine, M. P., J. H. Burton, J. H. Pope, M.P., A. Morrison, M. P., A. Walsh, M. P., John Crawford, M. P., Lieut. Col. Chamberlin, C.M.G., W. M. Simpson, M.P., W. H. Webb, M.P., R. MacFarlane, M. P., Geo. Jackson, M. P., J. Walter, Shanly, M.P., and D. W. McDonald, Sergeant-at-arms.

House of Commons, Ottawa, April 7, 1871.

The good things on the table which was arranged in Kavanagh's best style having been done justice to, the Chairman, Alonzo Wright, M. P., proposed the toast of the Queen, which was duly honored, after which the above address was read by the Chairman, who expressed the great pleasure he felt in performing the office. They had spent a very pleasant session he said, but like Napoleon, they had reserved the best for the last charge He whom they had met to honor, was deserving of their greatest honor and esteem, for he had acted towards them with a brotherly kindness during twelve sessions of Parliament. When they were at Quebec, far from home he had given them the benefit of his professional skill kindly and gratuitously, and it was with ineffable pleasure therefore that he now occupied the position he did.

Having drank their guest's health with three times three, and sung with a gusto "For he's a jolly good fellow,"

Dr. Bown replied in a manner which showed how much he felt the action and sentiments of his friends. He could hardly find words he said to express his feelings and he did not consider himself deserving of so much honor. He could never forget the kindness he had on all occasions received from their hands. He felt he had his enemies as well as his friends, but when he had good friends he felt strong and reliant. He would never forget the occasion, and when their political career would be at an end he hoped they would be able to indulge in pleasant recollections together. With respect to his professional services, he had done only as the Great Master had done. His duty was to heal and he did so cheerfully. He thanked them sincerely for the gift, which he would transmit to her who would hand it down to his children, that in aftertimes on looking on it they might remember who their father's friends were.

The toast "Her Majesty's Ministers," was responded to by Sir Geo. E. Cartier and the Hon. A. Morris.

Mr. Speaker Cockburn's health was then proposed and drank, and happily replied to.

The following toasts were also drank and responded to: "The Chairman, A. Wright, M. P.," "Angus Morrison, M. P.," "Hon. Mr. Carling, M. P.," "Mr. Pope, M. P.," "Lieut-Col. Chamberlain, C. M. G." "R. McFarlane, M. P." "Mr. Savary, M. P.," and the Press, which was responded to by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Barnham.

God Save the Queen, Sir Geo. Cartier leading, was then sung and the company separated.

Though Mr. Kavanaugh had been given only a few hours notice, he had everything in capital style, and Mr. Lovelock's dexterity was no small feature.

AUCTION SALE OF CARPETING, FURNITURE, &c.—By Mr. Bermingham's advertisement it will be seen that he will sell on Thursday, the 13th instant, at the hour of 1 o'clock, at his Auction Mart, York street, a large consignment direct from England, of over 1,000 yards, various patterns, tapistry carpeting, as well as several double and single curled hair mattrasses, a consignment from Montreal, and various articles of household furniture. Bargains may be looked for as all must be sold without reserve.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

Midnight Despatches.

HAVANA, April 8.—Leopold Ovillegas has been executed at Cienfuegos. Valmaseda is still at Stano Espiritus.

KINGSTON, Jam., April 8.—Advices from Columbia state that the national mail had been robbed of half a million of dollars in gold between Baranquilla and Santa Martha, In Boyaca the revolution had ended. Two earthquakes had occurred. The Mosquera party had gained the elections in Cali district and in Bogata.

Advices from the Argentine Republic say the war had almost ended. The insurgents had been completely routed in the interior.

From Brazil it is reported that an insurrection has broken out against the Emperor, and that Republican ideas are extending. Numerous encounters are said to have occurred between the Blanco and Colorado parties in the State of Buenos Ayres. About 30 deaths occur daily from yellow fever in the city of that name.

LONDON, April 9.—A despatch from Paris dated 8th confirms the accounts received from Versailles and admits that the Government troops carried the barricade at Neuilly at 7 o'clock on Friday evening.

The *Verite* announces that Gen. Fleury has arrived in Paris, having escaped from prison at Versailles by stabbing the jailor, while the later was handing food to the General.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—A party of Sonoro Scalp hunters killed a party and captured fifty hostile Apaches near the border of the Sonoro and Arizone a few days since. The Mexican government pays two hundred dollars for each scalp, and the State of Sonoro the same.

LONDON, 9—5 p.m. There was desperate fighting around Paris on Saturday. Fort Valerien and the advance batteries steadily bombarded Porte *Maillot*, their shells falling in the Champs Elysyss.

An engagement took place at Ville Juif, and there were skirmishes at Bagneux and Bellancourt.

All the Southern forts have resumed firing.

The Government forces are gaining ground in front of Montrouge and Bicoetre.

A dicessive struggle is expected at the gates of the city.

It is reported that Thiers is averse to forcing an entrance into Paris by fighting, and that he prefers to reduce the city by investment.

At ten o'clock last night, cannonading at Porte Maillot and other points continued with great violence. To-day, a conflict occurred among the insurgents themselves in the *Rue du faubourg St. Antoine*, in consequence of the refusal of a portion of the National Guard to march beyond the walls.

The *Moniteur* reports that Deles Claez is under arrest, also that the ambulance service in Paris is insufficent, and the wounded are suffering greatly for the want of proper attendance.

The recent decree of the Commune has been modified so as to make military service compulsory on all between the age of 19 and 40.

A flotilla of gunboats have been sent from Havre up the Seine to assist in the operations against Paris.

Siege guns have also been despatched from Havre to Cherbourg for an attack on the forts occupied by the insurgents.

The insurgent National Guards in Marseilles were disarmed without resistance and all who were taken prisoners have been sent to Chateau D'If.

LONDON, April 8.—The child of the Princess of Wales is dead.

The special Paris despatch to the *Times* says the insurgents have already commenced to put into execution the threats of retaliation on prisoners they have taken.

Saturday's Midnight.

Opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal—Fighting in Cuba—Affairs in France—Marshal McMahon in Supreme Command of Government Troops—The Missing Earl of Aberdeen—A Mystery Solved.

BUFFALO, April 8.—The Sault Ste. Marie Canal will be open for navigation on the 6th of May.

HAVANA, April 7.—The active rebel General, Madesto Diaz, lately made his appearance in the vicinity of Manoville, where a column of Spanish troops was surprised, forty of whom were placed *hors de combat*. By the time the column recovered from its sudden surprise the rebels had vanished.

The defeat of Col. Marales De Los Rios, near Santia Esparita, has been indirectly confirmed. Col. Marales De Los Rios divided his forces into four columns, intending to surprise the rebels under the command of Silone, Heonardez, Villamof, Bembatha, Marcas and Garcia in their stronghold in the mountains, six miles off Santa Espiritu. Heavy Spanish losses was the cause of Valmaredo's journey to the latter place.

PARIS, 6 p.m., *via* London, April 7.—The utmost bitterness towards the Versailles Government pervades the public mind, but places remote from the scene of conquest are to all appearances calm.

LONDON, 11:30 p.m., April 8.—Advices from Paris to-day state that Ladislas Dourbrooke has been appointed to succeed Gen. Bergealt in the command of the National Guards.

The Nationals remained all of Friday night in their positions at the bridge of Neuilby.

A despatch from Versailles this evening says the entire army is now under command of Marshal MacMahon, and has been divided into four corps, of which one is held in reserve with General Vinoy at its head, while the others have been ordered into active service under command of Generals L'Admirault Cissy and Dubaroil.

The National Assembly having voted an amendment to the election law, that all Mayors throughout France shall be chosen by the people, the Government insisted upon the appointment of some of them placed in its hands. Thiers even threatened to resign if that power was not confided to the Government.

The chamber thereupon by a decisive majority sustained the Government, and agreed to the appointment of the mayors in all towns having over 10,000 inhabitants.

BOSTON, April 8.—A despatch from a correspondent announces the arrival there of the Schooner *Hero*, Captain Kent from Hong Kong, from which vessel George H. Osborne, first mate supposed to have been Earl Aberdeen, was washed overboard and drowned. The evidence of Captain Kent will be taken at Halifax, and will probably make Osborne and the Earl of Aberdeen the one and same person.

LONDON, April 7th.—Fresh details of the fighting at Neuilly have been received. The Communists who were posted in small forces at Bourbevoi were dislodged by the guns of Fort Valerien. They rallied in the avenue De Neuilly and opened on the heights. The Communists were again forced to retire behind the bridge at Neuilly, which they barricaded. Their pursuers then shelled and demolished the barricades. The Nationals suffered heavily in attempting to hold the bridge, and fell into temporary disorder, but they succeeded in extricating their cannon and abandoned the bridge, and taking refuge in the houses on the eastern bank of the river. The Assemblists also occupied the buildings on the other side, and a sharp fusilade was kept up across the river. They then pushed across the bridge and advanced in pursuit of the retreating insurgents. The guns of the ramparts opened a heavy fire, and sweeping the aveune de Neuilly with shells and checking pursuit The Communists again commenced to throw up barricades across the avenue under the protection of the artillery on the walls, but they were ultimately driven out out of Neuilly and withdrew beneath the ramparts. The fighting which was desperate throughout commenced at ten in the morning and ended at sunset, at which hour seven guns still protected the gates; the forts are silent.

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

—FOR THE—

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No.7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA, December 22, 1870

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL.

Commencing 8th MARCH Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4 Mail.	No 6* Express.	No. Freight.
	A.M.	M.	P.M.	A.M.
Ottawa Depart.	9.30	12.00	10.30	
Prescott Junct'n	11.40		12.50	1.00
Prescott Wharf Arrive	11.50	3.10	1.00a.m	.05p m
G. T. R.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	3 15
Toronto Arrive.	11.30	......	11.30	
Montreal do..	.....	9.30	10.30	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation.
G. T. R.	A.M	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Toronto Depart.	....	7.30	6.00	......
Montreal do...	8.00	.....	......	8.00
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	5.45	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.25	6.00	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive..	3.45	8.30	7.00	6.30

NOTE.—* *No. 7 will run every night, Saturdays excepted, during the Session. Passengers will find on Nos. 6 and 7 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains East and West Certain.

Also, at the Prescott Wharf with those of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and the Rome and Watertown Railways for New York Boston and all points East.

THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL, Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1871 1604tf

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6.00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3.00 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.16 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4.45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point at 12.00 and 9.00 p m

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk, Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

☞ Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

H ABBOTT, Manager

Brockville, March 8, 1871 1669d

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34, SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co,

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

in their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS,
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS,
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS
In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

Will be cleared our at prices which will be sure to commanda sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1626y

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

[illegible] the Fifteenth day of June next, E[illegible] will be sent to Fort Garry at the [illegible] rates:

[illegible] TORONTO TO FORT WILLIAM.

[illegible], $5; Children under 12 years, half [illegible] 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra [illegible] per 100 lbs.

[illegible] TO FORT GARRY.

Emigrants, $25; Children under 12, half [illegible] lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra [illegible] per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen, waggons, [illegible] implements can be taken.)

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

96 miles by Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood.

532 miles by steamer from Collingwood to Fort William.

45 miles by Waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake.

310 miles broken navigation in open boats from Shebandowan Lake to North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.

95 miles by Cart or Waggon from North West Angle, Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however be furnished at cost price at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods.

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632 4

TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY.

The Court of Revision for the Township of Fitzroy will hold its first sitting for the current year in the Hall of the said Township, at 2 o'clock, p.m., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of April next.

W. P. TAYLOR, Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's Office,
Fitzroy, 27th March, 1871.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths
Doeskins.
Tweeds.
Fancy Vestings.
etc. etc.

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction. 16166m.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street,

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co

55 SPARKS-ST.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a large portion their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Goods as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 8, 1871

FERNS!! FERNS!!!

..ERN CASES,

with Glass Domes, & ...

TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS

richly ...

BIRD CAGES. CANARY,

BIRD CAGES,

BIRD CAGES,

BIRD CAGES,

LARKS CAGES,
PARROT CAGES,
... BATHS,

Glass and Earthen

GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,

WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

HAIR WIRE, for Ladies' Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out.

Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1603y

MOISE LAPOI

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH,
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT,
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and sal Fish,

Fresh ..ysters and Lobsters always on hand.

Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1871 1581 2m

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure .. kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m d&w

ROUSILLON VIN ROUGE,

$1.25 Per GALLON.

J. P. MACPHERSON,

WINE MERCHANT,

ELGIN STREET

Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1871.

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY

your Cakes,
Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit
Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes
Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary .. the city, fancyboxes, Horns, of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures, of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.

Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage .. .. ..eives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety .f perfumery imported directly from Europe.

Ann thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

TAXES, TAXES.

The Public are hereby notified to pay their ..forthwith. Attention to this notice will .. ..osts.

THOS. KIR.Y,
Collector.

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchan generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.

Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

... & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80!

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,

14 RIDEAU STREET,

Have now received a full supply of

NEW FALL GOODS

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

..ttawa, Sept ember 187

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed made by AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the Township of South Gower, in the County of Grenville, in the Province of Ontario, Yeoman, o the first part, ROSE ARCAND, of the same place, the wife of the said AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the second part, made a party thereto for the purpose of barring dower merely, and JAMES NESBET, of the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton, Yeoman, of the third part, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Law Office of MESSRS. SCOTT, ROSS & STEWART, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of FEBRUARY, instant, 1871, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the South Half of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Marlborough, in the County of Carleton, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less, unless the principal money and interest secured by the said mortgage shall in the meantime be paid.

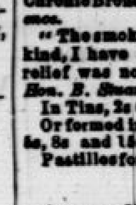
The purchaser will accept the title as it existed at the execution of the said mortgage.

The vender will covenant against his own acts only.

All searches, deeds, abstracts, and other charges will be at the expense of the purchaser.

W. A. ROSS,
Vendor's Solicitor.

1582 12



FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.
Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 5s, 8s and 15s.
Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT:

OTTAWA, February 10, 1871.

Authorised discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,

LATE MANAGER,

MEDICAL HALL,

SPARKS STREET,

Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.

He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Roos' Cigar Store, with entirely new stock, of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his situation.

Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

---

2 BOYS WANTED.

Wanted immediately, 2 BOYS to carry papers, must be able to read and write. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 8 1871

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts'
HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,

With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

Try their TEAS.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Delf Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

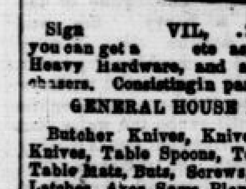
Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Files, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!



Sign .. .. VIL, 24 .deau Street, where you can get a ..ete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Buts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c, &c &c. together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

STATEMENT

—BY THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

IN TERMS OF

CANADIAN ACT

RESPECTING INSURANCE COMPANIES,

31 VICTORIA, CAP. 48, SEC. 15, FORM D.

1.—Total Premiums received or receiveable in Canada during the year ending 5th April, 1870, the date of the last balance..................$129,828 37

Note.—These are the full annual premiums stipulated in the Policies in Force at the end of the year as mentioned under head 3 below. The cash bonus or Profits paid or allowed to the Policy-holders for the year, have not been deducted.

2.—Number and amount of Policies issued or issuable in Canada during the year, 327 for..................$432,982 46

3.—Amount of risk in total Policies in Force in Canada at 5th April, 1870, that is, the sums assured by such Policies..................$3,927,272 17

4. Number and amount of Policies that have become claims in Canada during the year, 14 for........ $33,616 56

5.—Amount of Claims in Canada in suspense at 5th April, 1870—that is, not proved or not payable at that date, but all since paid........ $12,682 53

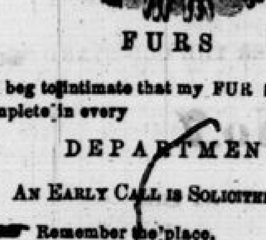
—Losses in Canada the payment of which is resisted.................. None.

(Signed) P WARDLAW,
Secretary Life Association of Scotland

Sworn before me this 16th January, 1871.
[Signed]
H L ROUTH, J. P.

JAMES PEACOCK,

FURS,



FURS, FURS

FURS

I beg to intimate that my FUR STOCK is now complete in every

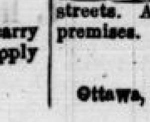
DEPARTMENT

AN EARLY CALL IS SOLICITED

Remember the place,

33 Rideau Street.

OPPOSITE OLD STAND



TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour.) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, FirstClass.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, ca the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,

Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

..fers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

a. the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—

Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE.

Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on he premises.

LIQUORS—

COGNAC BRANDIES Renault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—

De Kuyper's and Houtman's, a wood .. bottle.

WINES—

Sherries o. all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

..igh proof and ..avor, at extremely low rices:

Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.

Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.

Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.

Molson's and other Ales:

Sugars and Syrups, all grades.

Sale atrafiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or bar ains. 1165

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

HENRY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove
..oal, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,

Alwa s on Hand.

Legal.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS

TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

MESSRS GABRIEL.
Dentists.
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

FOR THE TEETH.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS

FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

The old-established Dentists,

64 Ludgate Hill, London,

And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2aw6m 1awk6m

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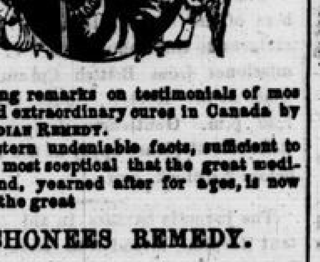
SHOSONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

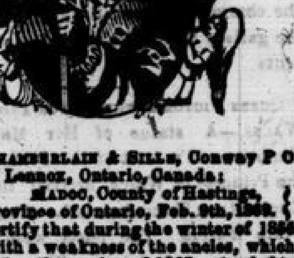
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hoecy, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



o Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sough medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a ..ort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings his ninth day of February, 1869:

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden ..ounty of Hastings, Province of Ontario, D.. .. Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS

TRADE-MARK
GARDNER MONTREAL

AND GROCERS

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impair.. digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons covering from illness. For sale in quart bottle price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the bes.. ..uck for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufactur

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET:

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to le on reasonable terms, fo.. .. term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

Ottawa September 1870

Medical.

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTL

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Willows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties horoughly tested, and it is conceded to be he cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Drggists and Country Merchant throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
..ewcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in O tawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of disatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore hose who are suffering from any of the comlaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle,

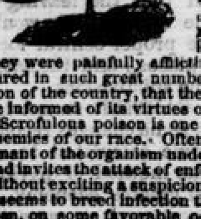
NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

..saparilla,

..THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

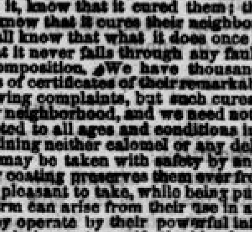
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.

Ottawa, Feb 23, 187

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 746

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.

OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

EDGAR DOWARD, Organist, Christ Church, teacher of Organ, Piano and Singing. Residence—Sparks Street, opposite Wellington Market.

H. R. FRIPP,

ORGANIST AND TEACHER OF MUSIC

Residence—Elgin Street, South of Slater St

Classes for beginners at Mr Gowan's Hall Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4½ p

Ottawa, July 15th, 1870, 1410 tf

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN.

DRMMUOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a c.. on.a .. the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMEN

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester, 200 acres, 35 acres cleared, 7 miles from Ottawa.

3.—Lots Nos 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 400 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of C C R at Stitsville, 18 miles from Ottawa

4.—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Nepean, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," next adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 260 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions in a good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timbered (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.

Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 47tf

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Grenville,
To Wit.

In the matter of

DAVID MACGREGOR,

An Insolvent.

By virtue of the power invested in me a assignee of the effects of the above named Insolvent, I shall offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. JOHN GRAHAM'S HOTEL opposite the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Sixth Day of MAY, A. D. 1871, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, all the Estate, Right, Title, and interest and equity of redemption of the above named Insolvent of, in, to, and out of all those certain Parcels or Tracts of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, namely:

One hundred and thirty acres, composed of Lots, Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Eleventh Concession of the said Township of Osgoode.

Village Lot, in Kenmore—one acre—being a part of South Half, Twenty-eight in the Tenth Concession, and also, eight acres on the East side of the Road, in the Village of Kenmore, being a part of South Half Lot Twenty-Eight, in the said Tenth Concession of the Township of Osgoode.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, and further particulars on application to the undersigned.

E H WHITMARSH,
Official Assignee,

Dated at Merrickville, in the County of Grenville, this 24th day of Feb., 1871.

11tf

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Declared by Conoisseur

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the ..enuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that heir names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally 52y1236 1aw

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TO TAILORS,

There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.

To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.

Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1629a

PARTIES

Wishing to purchase

MOWERS OR REAPERS,

OR BOTH COMBINED,

Can be accomodated by calling on

WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK

Co. Carleton,

Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. fo this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction, All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.

W MCKAY WRIGHT 12w F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 358y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa.

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43tf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43atf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 48y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 962y

MOSGROVE & TALLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 566tf GEORGE TALLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

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Medical

DR. DICKINSON,

RESIDENCE AND SURGERY Ken Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34atf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street.

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as it were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,

Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

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Dominion Parliament.

FOURTH SESSION, FIRST PARLIAMENT

SENATE.

Debate on British Columbia.

[CONTINUED.]

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON—The policy of admitting British Columbia into the Union is acknowledged by every gentleman who has addressed this House since the debate on the resolutions commenced to-day. Not only is the advisability of this policy admitted by the country at large, but the very Act of Parliament under which we sit here contemplates the extension of the limits of the Confederation to the shores of the Pacific. Inasmuch as that policy is admitted, there is no necessity for making any elaborate argument in its favor, what we have to consider is whether it is timely and wise to acquiesce in the terms on which it is proposed to acquire British Columbia. With respect to the time, I think it has been always acknowledged throughout the country that the sooner all the provinces on this continent are united under one Government, the better for the interests of the whole. Therefore, I think it is unnecessary to say anything as to the timeliness of entering into this arrangement, and I may proceed to discuss the terms. But before doing that I may say a few words with respect to the form in which this question is set before us. It has been commonly described as a treaty—a term rather too important, perhaps, but, nevertheless, I use it for the sake of convenience, since it has been accepted in this debate as a proper mode of expression. We must therefore accept or reject it as a whole—we cannot amend it. So it is with reference to every agreement entered into between peoples or individuals. If the agents of two individuals agree upon an arrangement reserving for the principals to affirm or reject, the effect of altering it is to throw it back and leave matters just where they were before. That would be the effect of our amending this agreement with British Columbia. If we altered it in the slightest degree, that is doing what British Columbia never agreed to. Should we offer other terms, it would be necessary that British Columbia should have an opportunity of saying whether she would assent to them or not. It is better as it—that this more important body, which has to control Dominion affairs, and arrange the taxation of the whole Confederation, should have the last word in this matter and say whether we should close the bargain or not. The terms have been arranged under three heads—the political, financial, and railway. Now, with respect to the financial features of the scheme, every one must admit that it is absolutely necessary that British Columbia should have the ability to support her local government, and of meeting her local requirements. Now looking into the terms they seem to me fair and reasonable. The Dominion agrees to pay an annual subsidy of $35,000, as in the case of the other Provinces; also, 80 cents per head, equivalent to $48,000. These sums amount to only $83,000, which is evidently altogether inadequate to meet the local wants of the colony. Therefore it was found necessary to supplement that amount by $100,000—no very extravagant sum certainly. If instead of $35,000, it had been shown that $135,000 was required by British Columbia, in order to maintain her provincial services, and make such local improvements as she would require, this country could not have objected to give it, and that too without receiving any equivalent in the shape of land. Instead of that, however, the Government of the Dominion has stipulated that a strip of land, 40 miles wide, should be given along the route of the proposed railway in British Columbia. If the information we have respecting the country is at all correct, that land must become very valuable in the course of time, and I think the country has every reason to be satisfied with this part of the arrangement. With respect to the constitutional or political terms—the representation in the House of Commons and Senate has been particularly referred to. It is quite true that it is not arranged quite in accordance with the terms of the British North America Act, but it must be remembered that those terms have been departed from in the case of other Provinces which have been added to the Dominion, and the Parliament has assented to the policy. The question is, whether would it be just to the Provinces in question, considering their isolated position and sparsely settled condition, to apply to them a principle which, carried out strictly, would probably leave them without any representation worth mentioning. Sound as the principle of representation may be, in the case of countries well settled, we must take territorial area and the circumstances of a colony into the account at times. It is certainly desirable that when we acquire any very great territory we should have in Parliament a certain number of gentlemen in both Houses to inform us with respect to the resources, condition and requirements of the country. The provisions respecting the railway have then been referred to as very objectionable, but it has been very justly remarked by the Postmaster General that whilst this arrangement was before the House for several months, there was scarcely an adverse opinion expressed in the press against it. The acquisition of British Columbia in fact, is merely carrying out a policy which led to the annexation of Manitoba and the North West Territory. Now, hon gentlemen will acknowledge that there will be no advantage in acquiring these territories unless there are communications opened up to enable immigrants to come in and fill up the waste lands and make them profitable. Two years ago when the subject of communication with the North West Territory was before the House, I had an opportunity of urging the necessity and propriety of opening up communications from the head of Lake Superior to Fort Garry through British Territory. We then had Mr. Dawson's Report before us which stated that for a moderate expenditure a very tolerable route could be opened up which would enable immigrants to be transferred from the head of the Lake for a very small sum. In point of economy it is the true policy to open up this communication in some way from the head of Lake Superior. I think every effort should be made to give us a secure and economical route for immigrants into the heart of the North West country. As respects the railway also, our policy should be as economical as practicable. I said at the time in question that the way to build up our country was to improve our communications and preserve friendly relations with the United States. Now a great deal has been said about the injudiciousness of building a railway through a comparatively *terra incognita*. I quite agree with gentlemen on this point, but I must again refer to what I said two years ago—that our policy should be to build a railway Westward from Pembina to Fort Garry, and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains, and thoroughly to explore the country eastward from Fort Garry to the settled portions of Ontario. What does this resolution say?

"11, The Government of the Dominion undertake to secure the commencement simultaneously, within two years from the date of Union, of the construction of a Railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and *from such point as may be selected, East of the Rocky Mountains, towards the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada*; and further, to secure the completion of such railway within ten years from the date of Union."

If the railways of the United States are built up to the boundaries of the North West Territories, as they will be very soon, why not avail ourselves of the facilities they will afford us and thereby save large expenditures for the present. Beginning our railway then, westward of the frontier, we can work our way easily and economically; we can carry materials and supplies without difficulty; and furthermore we will at once open up a country most suitable for emigrants. I do not believe any other course than this can be easily adopted under existing circumstances. I do not yield to any honorable gentleman in the desire to see an Interoceanic Railway through British territory, but we should advance prudently, using the American lines to our North Western frontier, build our railway westwards through our prairie lands, which are so attractive to settlers, and carefully explore the country between Fort Garry and Lake Nipissing before undertaking to build a railway through it. I am not going to say anything with respect to the probable cost of a railway. There are no data which will enable any one in this House to make any positive assertions on the subject. We know that a great deal of the country through which it will run is prairie, and the expenses of construction there will not be very great. We also know from the experience of our neighbours, that railway companies have found prairie land a very profitable source of revenue. Companies that were considered ruined at one time have eventually made fortunes out of such property. I can imagine a railway which, built with the aid of land grants and a small money subsidy, will combine with the American system and connect us in that way with the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Such a scheme would not involve us in any ruinous expenditures, but, connected with a comprehensive system of immigration, would have much effect upon the development of our resources. I am not afraid of these enormous burthens of which some hon. gentlemen have spoken being undertaken. I believe there is sufficient good judgment in the Parliament and Government to prevent any such ruinous results. It must be remembered too, that gentlemen from British Columbia will have places in Parliament, and will have an equal interest with ourselves regarding the prosperity of the Dominion and preventing any unnecessary burthens being imposed on the country at large. It is absurd to say that the Exchequer of the Dominion is to be burthened with an expenditure of $100,000,000—no one can seriously believe that there is any such design in contemplation. Would any government be insane enough to propose such a thing? Would the country sanction the policy? Or, in the next place, consider the utter impossibility of borrowing such a sum of money. It is not Parliamentary to suggest that gentlemen do not mean what they say, but certainly I do not understand how the hon. gentleman near me can think for a moment that the resources of the country will be burthened with $100,000,000 to expend in this or any other enterprise. Whilst I could imagine a railway built without any serious burthen to the finances of the Dominion, at the same time I feel we have a very strong claim on the British Government for assistance to this project. I cannot doubt that that claim will be admitted in some way sooner or later. Of course many things may combine to delay the accomplishment of the project. A war in Europe would unquestionably prevent us getting money to build it—two or three bad harvests in our own country would have the same effect; but we hope that such calamities will not occur. If it is possible to build this road in the way proposed, the progress that this country will make during the next twenty years will be greater than we can now imagine, and enable us to meet any liabilities we may incur in connection with an undertaking which will be one of the chief causes of the increased prosperity of the Dominion. If gentlemen would only consider the progress of this country since the construction of railways they would look with more confidence into the future. Reference has been made to the Grand Trunk Railway, in the course of the debate, for the purpose of awaking fears in the minds of some gentlemen with respect to the proposed road. It ought by this time to be admitted that the Grand Trunk Railway has contributed more than anything else to the progress of this country. If the rates of traffic which prevailed when the Company was first established had continued for three or four years after the G. T. R. was completed, the results would have been very different from what they were. The profits would then have fully come up to the promises held out in the prospectus. I would also say that I do not know of any country that has had its railways constructed so economically for herself as Canada. The expenditure upon railways in the Province of Canada—now Ontario and Quebec—was, as nearly as possible, $125,000,000 of which the Province only contributed some $20,000,000. Almost every other country situated as Canada is, that had to obtain money from abroad to build railways, had to guarantee a return of 5 per cent. I hope that this house will do as elsewhere and adopt these resolutions. My hon. friend spoke of dictation on the part of the other party to the agreement, namely British Columbia. I repeat that I cannot see any force in that objection. I think that whilst it is quite possible that the clause on the subject of the railway might be more clearly drawn up, it appears to be fully supplemented by the resolution that has been introduced elsewhere. I think that we may safely calculate on the progress that the Dominion has made and is making. Hon gentlemen must admit that an unprecedented prosperity prevails throughout the country. Now it is obvious that had Confederation been the unwise measure that some gentlemen predicted, this prosperity would hardly now exist. The bounteous harvests, have, of course, much to do with the prevalent prosperity—much is due to the energy and industry of the people; but still Confederation, which has made us one people, and gives every section an interest in the prosperity of the whole, has tended to stimulate activity and develope our resources. All that we are now asked to do is to strengthen the Confederation by adding another Province, and developing resources which it must be hoped will enhance the prosperity and wealth of the Dominion, (applause.)

Hon. Mr. DEVER said he did not think it was necessary for him to say much on this subject, seeing it was so ably debated by both sides of the House already. The principle of Union, until all British America was united, was admitted by every speaker on either side of the House. All then that remained to be done was to settle on the details of this contract, and as he had no reason to change his opinion and refuse to entertain that confidence he had steadily held in the honesty, wisdom, and legislative ability of the statesmen who projected Union, and had carried it on so far triumphantly, he saw no reason now to place his confidence in an Opposition, some of whom he knew to be actuated by no higher motives than infuriated disappointment. In answer to the remarks of some of the Opposition as to the value of the possessions in question no better answer could be given than the following statement taken from the New York *Tribune* of a late date. Speaking of the resources of British America the New York *Tribune* said: "The Red River and Saskatchewan territories embrace an area large enough for four or five large States of superior prairie and upland soil, with a good supply of coal and gold, and equal for agricultural purposes to Northern Michigan, Milwaukee, and Minnesota. Beyond the Rocky Mountains is British Columbia, abounding with gold, and containing the best and most abundant coal mines yet found on the Pacific Slope. It has a superior soil, a magnificent climate, and an abundance of fish. That colony is in every respect in 'natural superiority,' fully on a par with California and Oregon, and the Territory of Washington."

Hon. Mr. DICKEY.—It is impossible to approach the discussion of this question without being impressed with a deep sense of its magnitude. Last year whilst two of the foremost nations of Europe were engaged in a deadly struggle involving the lives of hundreds of thousands, for the possession of a mere strip of land on the left bank of the Rhine, this country was peacefully annexing a region nearly one half the size of Europe; and at this hour we are asked to consider the propriety of annexing a further piece of territory which will equal if it does not exceed the whole of France. Impressed with this view I desire to discuss the question with a deep sense of the responsibility which attaches to myself as well as to others who take part in it, and with a gravity and moderation adapted to the vital issues involved to us and to our children (hear hear). I shall refrain, on the one hand, from attempting to influence the House by any dazzling picture of the effects to be produced by this measure, on the other from pandering to prejudices by endeavouring to raise a bug-bear of the results likely to accrue. It must be confessed that we have been rather unfortunate in our negotiations with respect to the acquisition of territory. We proposed what were undoubtedly too liberal terms to Prince Edward Island and to Newfoundland and because of this perhaps they have been rejected. In the case of Manitoba we have been compelled to give £300,000 sterling for almost nothing so far as the persons who received that money were concerned. It was not for sovereignty, for that came from the Queen—it was not for trading rights, for those were left intact—it was not for possessions, for we left the Hudson's Bay Company's possessions intact, and we confirmed the titles of thousands of people who had derived their titles from them, so that many persons think we have given up the finest part of the territory. Since then we have been knocking at the gate of the Pacific with a view of getting Vancouver Island and British Columbia into the Union. The House has now before them the terms which were originally asked by British Columbia as conditions of coming into the Dominion, and those which have been agreed to by their Legislature and the Government of Canada. I am bound to say from an examination of the terms we are called upon to sanction that they are infinitely more onerous than those offered to us a year ago—it is probably the old story of the Sybylline leaves over again; and I for one regret that we should not have accepted them or some slight modification of them. Instead of committing ourselves to a policy of indefinite expenditure of money within a definite period of time, it would have been wise had we secured something like the terms on the question of the railway which were offered to us. Instead of being bound to commence this railway within two years, we were offered a limit of three years, and we were not required to construct this railway within a limited period.

At the outset of this discussion we are met by a constitutional objection which I cannot pass by since it comes from a gentleman whose opinions on constitutional and legal points are entitled to every respect. That hon. gentleman (Mr. Sanborn) has referred us to the 146th section of the Act of Union and doubted the constitutionality of our proceedings. Now there may be a great deal in the objection and if so it is only another proof among many of the incomplete manner in which the Union Act was framed, but if my hon. friend will permit me, I will refer to the section which he has quoted, which gives power on the address of the Houses of Parliament to admit Rupert's Land, and the North Western Territories, British Columbia, or either of them into the union "on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the address expressed, and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, *subject to the Provisions of this Act*, and the Provisions of any order in Council in that behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." I put to my friend whether these words—they may be obscure but not such as to prevent us understanding them—are not sufficiently strong as to the mode of procedure. The Queen's order in Council is to be followed up by a proclamation. British Columbia asks to be admitted and we agree to the request. The Queen is the fountain of honor and she consents by her proclamation that these Senators shall be appointed. In section 28 the number of Senators is limited to 78. But perhaps the question may be settled in the Act about being submitted to the Imperial Parliament. At all events, so far as I am concerned I feel that the Government are responsible for the constitutionality of the Act.

I am not surprised at the objections made to some of the terms of this arrangement, which few I think will deny are of a most exacting character [hear, hear]. I think it might have been the wiser course for the government, could they have secured such terms in the negotiations as would have simply pledged us to secure the construction of the railway from the Pacific to our lines upon such conditions as they could arrange with Companies thoroughly examining the route. I regret some such arrangement was not made, but now that these resolutions are here we must take them as they stand. I cannot agree with my hon. colleague from Nova Scotia [Mr. Miller] who put down the cost of the Central Pacific Railway at $32,000,000 to the United States Government; for on reference to an authority on the subject I find that the American Government for that line of 1774 miles give a large subsiding equal to $52,800,000 besides a guarantee for interest on an equal amount, and all this irrespective of the lands for alternate 20 miles sections. I am not willing to pledge this country to assume any such burthens, but I think when we come to consider the question, we will find that no such burthens are to be imposed upon us in the present instance. With the experience, however, of the United States before us, we have no reason to suppose that 2,500 miles of railway can be built for less than that amount of money. We have every reason to suppose that should the government undertake the construction this work, we would be landed in an expenditure of at least $150,000,000. The Companies in the United States had doubtless some additional capital of their own besides the government assistance which amounted to nearly $60,000 a mile, we are now asked under these resolutions to construct the work in ten years and I do not hesitate to say that so far as I am able to judge that is perfectly impracticable, and delusive. Suppose a war was to break out in Europe or on this continent, all these plans would be disarranged, or take the case of the Intercolonial Railway which is being built in a time of peace. A few days ago the Postmaster General said, in answer to an enquiry, that we are not likely to have the Intercolonial Railway finished in very much less than three years from this time, or seven years from the period of Union, and if seven years have been found necessary to survey and construct 500 miles near a continuous highway and stopped at half a dozen points by water communication, how long will it take, and how much will it cost to construct 2,500 miles at such a vast distance from the base of operations? In connection with this the House will see that one of the greatest difficulties we would have to encounter would be the cost of getting up supplies and materials along the route—the iron, say 100 tons per mile, and other plant, material, and supplies. All this shows that we should not delude ourselves with the idea that this is a work which is going to be surveyed immediately and constructed in the course of a few years. The smallest subsidy of $32,000 per mile before mentioned was over a prairie country; for on one-third of the Pacific Railway, the railway followed the spade and the plough, and a mile was often laid in a day—the greatest difficulty was the moving of supplies. Were we to consider these resolutions alone I could not consistently give them my support, but we have had the matter put before us in a very different light. The Government, for some reason of their own, have been impressed with the idea that it was not desirable for them to undertake such a herculean task, and it is due to the Postmaster-General to say that in his able and persuasive speech he indignantly repudiated the idea that the Government intended to take such a burthen upon their shoulders. In addition to that we have the fact that the leader of the Government elsewhere has, in his place, brought down a resolution by which he asks Parliament to resolve that the Government shall not construct the work but that it shall be built by a Company by means of a liberal grant of land and by a subsidy commensurate with the finances of the country, and that these amounts are to be hereafter determined by Parliament. Under these circumstances the matter is presented to my mind in a very different light. I have not only confidence in the resolutions as a record of Parliament, but I have confidence that the Government will not withdraw from the solemn pledge they have made in both Houses—that it is not the intention of the government to construct the work as a government work; and I say this the more emphatically because it would be contrary to all my principles in public life were I to consent that this work should be constructed in that way. For many years in Nova Scotia I was brought into conflict with persons who were advocating these government railways and the best proof that I was correct is afforded by the fact that at this very day, after the works have been assumed by the Dominion, we find the representatives of the people urging that these roads should be handed over to private companies. The government however repudiated the idea of undertaking the construction of this great work. My hon. friend from Wellington Division says that this does not appear in the resolutions; but he should remember that we are not dealing with foreigners but with persons who are to be a portion of our population and to take a share in the legislation of the Dominion, and they are not likely to agree to impose heavy burthens upon the whole country of which they are to form a part. and with whose prosperity they will be for all time identified. The hon. member should also remember that the question of the railway is not simply of a British Columbia question. So far as we are concerned it is of Canadian importance for more than two-thirds the distance. We have the whole of the North West to open up, and that can never be achieved except by communications which will bring immigrants into the country. If my hon. friend had a dozen capatalists consulting with him as to a railway across the North West Territory, would he not have a better chance of getting good terms from them when he could give them a superior terminus on the Pacific shore, than by stopping at the foot of the Rocky Mountains?

My hon. friend from Toronto strongly urged the propriety of commencing the construction of the railway at Pembina, and taking it to Fort Garry and thence westward. This view is a rational one, and commends itself to us in many ways. If we have a line to Pembina connecting with the American system of railways we have the means of moving our materials and supplies with facility and comparative cheapness. More than that, you will have a tide of emigration following the road—the laborers, on the completion of the line will naturally settle alongside of it. Most of the land in the North West, so far as we know, is superior to that through which the American railways pass. The sandy desert which the American line crosses extends all the way up with an average breadth of some 500 miles to the North, and comes into the North West Territory, which now belongs to the Dominion, its apex resting upon the head waters of the Assiniboine. But the portion of it in British Territory is very small—it is the only part of the great valley which is unproductive—all the rest of it has a soil infinitely superior to anything to the southward. You have there at once an inducement for immigrants to settle because you have the best land unencumbered by the forest which is often a terror to persons unaccustomed to that sort of life, and you offer homes to millions from other lands. My hon friend from Nova Scotia said we had the best line on the continent; I am quite aware that we have the best pass through the Rocky Mountains. What the country may be over the steppes of British Columbia I cannot say, nor can he. Neither can we say what the features of the country from Rainy Lake to Lake Nipissing may be. These are some of the difficulties which beset me at the outset when I come to consider the propriety of building this railway within a definite time at an indefinite cost. But we are told we should pause before incurring any additional liabilities which we may find it difficult to meet. Have my hon. friends considered the steady progress of the population and resources of this country? Look at the opening up of the great North Western country—it must necessarily lead to great immigration not only of the young men of Canada, but from Europe who will become consumers and tax payers. Then we must take into account the effect of this enormous expenditure within our borders upon the increasing resources of this country (hear, hear). The Government propose to aid this work by a subsidy and land grant, but the persons who undertake it will have to take the responsibility of raising the capital, and that will be expended to a large extent in the Dominion. There is another statement of my hon. friend on the left (Hon. Mr. Miller) to which I can scarcely assent, and that is, as I understood him, that the effect of this line will be to divert all or a great portion of the eastern trade across this line and he very forcibly and eloquently dwelt on the advantages of that traffic. He told us very properly that the people who possess the trade of the east generally rule the world in commercial matters. We should not mislead ourselves by anything that may turn out on experience to be mere assumption. We should not forget that the Suez Canal is in operation and that it has cut off two-thirds of the voyage from China and India to Europe, but still he is to a certain extent right, inasmuch as the tendency of this railway must be to attract a portion of this commerce. We have the advantage of crossing the American continent at its broadest part and necessarily shortening the sea voyage. It will be a line which must have very great advantages over any other in the United States or likely to be built. Then again we lie pretty nearly in a direct line between England and China. I have no hopes of an enormous traffic, possibly silks and the finest qualities of teas may be brought over, but the great bulk of the trade must still be carried on without transhipment. The Island of Vancouver is to the Pacific what Nova Scotia is to the Atlantic; and here I confess that the interest of my native Province lies deep in my heart at this moment. We believe this is to a very large extent a Nova Scotia question. Every mile of railway west of Halifax is of the greatest consequence to that city—it can never be a matter of indifference to the people of Nova Scotia that the projected scheme, when carried out, may make Halifax the New York of British America. Therefore, we, who come from Nova Scotia, feel a deep interest in this question, and I am well assured that their votes to-day will show that they appreciate its importance. My hon. friend from the Wellington Division has put it to us very strongly why has not this resolution introduced in the Commons been incorporated into the address. If he refers to the Union Act, he will see that the two addresses from British Columbia and from the Dominion must be identical. Besides the British Columbia delegate is here, and I assume he, as well as his people, are satisfied with this modification of the terms; they ought to be, for what more could they reasonably ask than the pledge that the railway will be constructed in the most expeditious manner consistent with the nature of the country and a due regard to the financial exigencies of the Dominion. If not they can send another address to the Queen, objecting to the change, and no proclamation will be issued. This view ought to satisfy the reason and scruples of every hon. member, (hear, hear.) We are told by the member from the Wellington Division that Great Britain is about to leave us to ourselves; but on the authority of what British statesmen does he base such a statement. He may gather the scattered utterances of some of the Manchester School, but he cannot prove that what he asserts is the policy of the statesmen or the people of England. I would tell him that, so far from its being the policy of England, it is the very reverse. Has she not been protecting us all along? Has she not been assisting in guarding our fisheries from the encroachment of foreigners? Do we not see her even contending in Council for the headlands line which we claim in connection with these fisheries. It is but right when a public man makes such sweeping assertions he should be able to justify them by reference to some authority. The Dominion certainly is not aggressive—all we desire is peace with our neighbors—we have no fear of aggression on their part. With a considerable portion of their own people in a chronic state of dissatisfaction, they cannot afford to make any attack upon us; so that in their existing circumstances we have the best guarantee of peace. Would that I could impress these views upon those who are fighting our diplomatic battles at Washington. We make no defiance, but simply ask to be allowed to carry on our own business, and work out our own destiny, while we cultivate the arts of peace and friendly commercial intercourse with all the world. I confess that I have every confidence in the future of this Dominion. With an enlightened system of immigration, with the improvement of the Inland Navigation of the country, including the St. Lawrence which is the natural outlet of this vast basin and drained by its tributaries, with a wise, prudent and economical administration of public affairs, I have no fear that we shall not continue to prosper as a happy and united people (applause.)

Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS—The mover of the amendment to the present resolutions, having severely criticised them in a speeech delivered in French, I feel bound to answer in the same language. The first complaint of the Hon. Senator for Grenville, is that there is in the present resolutions a violation of the constitution by the fact of giving to British Columbia a larger representation than she is entitled to by her population, and consequently a dereliction of the eastern interest to the advantage of the West. I will undertake to prove that such is not the case. At the conference held in Quebec in 1864, it was agreed that in the Lower House the representation would be based on population, but that in the Upper House, there would be equality between the two large Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and that the three Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island would form a group, and would be entitled as such to an equal number of representatives in the second House, that is to say, twenty-four for the three—it being understood that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would have ten each, and Prince Edward Island four. These preliminaries, to a certain extent, had been established at a previous meeting held at Charlottetown, and at which, Newfoundland was not represented. At Quebec, this last colony had sent two delegates, and provision had been *made* for her representation in the Federal Parliament, if she choose to join Confederation and it had, moreover, been agreed that in that case she should be entitled to four Senators irrespective of those of the other Provinces, and this the British North America Act shows clearly and plainly. This was certainly changing the equlibrium first established, and it was the same principle that has been applied to Manitoba, and is now sought to be applied with regard to British Columbia. The arrangements made respecting the number of Senators for the Maritime Provinces, was to be altered when Newfoundland should enter the Union, and it is certainly just that what was to be done, in favor of the eastern colonies, should also be done for the Western ones when they enter the Union. So, I think that the hon. member has no good ground of complaint, because the Government has agreed to give two Senators to Manitoba, and three to British Columbia. If this policy was good with respect to the Maritime Provinces, it was equally good with respect to the western colonies who wished to enter Confederation. It has been said that by agreeing to give six members of the House of Commons, and three Senators to British Columbia, it was giving her more than she was entitled to. Well, I admit that it is so for the present, but I say that it is not really an injustice towards the other Provinces if we look to the future of that colony, and if we look to its vast territory, where immigrants will certainly resort in large numbers before many years. If we had given her only the exact number of representatives to which her actual population would have entitled her, it would have been an injustice towards her, because the basis of representation will not be changed for ten years hence, and there is no question that before that time her population will be vastly increased. By the present arrangement, and by giving three Senators to British Columbia and two to Manitoba, the western Provinces would have only one Senator over the eastern ones, if Newfoundland was in the Union. When the terms of Confederation were discussed and agreed to in 1863, the Maritime Provinces were represented at the Conference by men fully able to guard their interest, and it was well understood that a real confederation could not be established without at the same time uniting the different Provinces by easy means of communication, and it was then agreed that the Intercolonial Railway should be constructed and commenced within six months. Well, the same principle must apply with regard to union with British Columbia. The circumstances of the case are that we have invited that colony to join us; delegates have been sent to confer upon the terms of union; its geographical position was well known, and no one would think of bringing her into our Confederation without affording her people means of communication with the larger Provinces which invited her to join them. British Columbia has not dictated the terms and conditions of her union with Canada, as that honourable member has been pleased to say yesterday, but we have disputed and amended the terms proposed by them and the changes have been accepted by her delegates. With regard to the construction of the railway I will show that the conditions embodied in the resolutions—which are in keeping with the policy already followed by the Government when they agreed to construct the Intercolonial Railway—are much more favourable to Canada than would have been the acceptance of the proposition made by British Columbia. In the first instance, here is that proposition: "Inasmuch as no real Union can subsist between this colony and Canada without the speedy establishment of communication across the Rocky Mountains by coach road and railway, the Dominion shall, within three years of the date of Union, construct and open for traffic such coach road from such point on the line of the Main Trunk Road of this Colony to Fort Garry, of similar character to the said Main Trunk Road; and shall further engage to use all means in her power to complete such railway communication at the earliest practicable date, and that surveys to determine the proper line for such railway shall be at once commenced; and that a sum of not less than one million dollars shall be expended in every year, from and after three years from the date of union, in actually constructing the initial sections of such railway from the seaboard of British Columbia, to connect with the railway system of Canada." Such was the condition proposed by British Columbia, but the Government would not agree to it, although we substituted therefor another proposition having the same object in view, that is, the construction of a railway to the Pacific, but without the coach road. This railway, as honourable members are aware, is to be constructed in the space of ten years, and begun within two years after union. So, instead of two roads, only one is to be constructed. The time has been limited to ten years, because when the delegates found that they could not have the coach road made, they insisted upon fixing a certain time for the completion of the railway, and the period of ten years was accordingly agreed to. During the first two years after union, the proper surveys and explorations will be made, so that we may ascertain the best route to be followed, and then proceed to the construction of the road as economically as the circumstances will admit. Hon. members have discussed this subject as if the immediate construction of the railroad was under consideration, and as if we were called upon to vote a sum of money to that effect, but I think the resolutions now submitted do not bear that construction. The matter of the fact is that we do not engage to construct the road at all, but that we are only asked to ratify certain conditions agreed to between the Government and the delegates for the admission of British Columbia into Union with Canada, and amongst others, that a railway shall be built at a future time. This is the only question now before the House; and before the railway is commenced, the House will be called upon to give its opinion on its advisability, and to accept or reject the scheme.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—Does not this engagement to construct the railway form part of the "treaty" entered upon with British Columbia?

Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS—The "engagement" entered upon is the carrying out of the scheme of Union with the condition of the construction of the railway.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—Another member of the Government has said that the road would be constructed by the Canadian Government.

Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS—I will not deny that this may have been said, but I will say that if a member of the Government has said so, he made a mistake, for the intention of the Government is and has always been to have the road constructed by a private Company with the help of the Government, and it is the only way it can be made. The road will be constructed by means of grants of land and a subsidy in money and nothing else. The hon. member has said yesterday, that it was too soon to begin the road, because we knew nothing of the country through which it is to pass. Well, I think I have clearly demonstrated that if we really wish British Columbia to be united with us, we must establish means of communication between her and Canada. It is in the interest of both, and it is the interest of the whole Confederation. It is for the Government to judge of what is in the interest of the Dominion, and they think that the sooner the road is constructed, the better it will be for the public interest; but there is no foundation whatever for the assertion made yesterday in this House that the delegates of British Columbia had dictated the terms respecting the construction of this road. The conditions offered were found to be just and reasonable, and in the interest of both parties, and they were agreed to by mutual consent, but there was no dictation of terms by them—and such a dictation would not have been submitted to by us. I repeat that the construction of the road is a matter of importance, and that it has been said also that there is no immediate necessity for the construction of the road to the Pacific, but I am of a contrary opinion, for it may be safely predicted that when the Northern American Pacific Railway is completed with a branch reaching the Canadian boundary at Pembina, and I have recently read in a newspaper that the said branch will be completed during the present year, a certain class of emigrants will pour into British territory, which it is not our interest to have. What has taken place in Texas will be repeated in this instance, and we all know that Texas has been wrung from Mexico by the influx of emigrants, who went there in such numbers as to create a majority adverse to the Mexican rule, and it is to prevent a similar result that it is important that we should have a road of our own to carry thither our own people. I will ask permission to the Senate to read extracts of a pamphlet I have in my hands, by which it will be seen what is the feeling of the Americans on this subject: "The Northern Pacific railway is advantageously situated for the early development of a very extensive area, reaching far into the British possessions on the North, and presenting a clear field to the South of millions of acres of land adjacent to it, to be made a feeder to this line by means of a branch road. The valley of the Red River, which runs almost due North into Canada, embracing one of the finest wheat regions in the world, will of itself for ever ensure to the Eastern end of the road a profitable trade; and the construction of a North and South railroad through the Red River Valley, connecting the main trunk with the region around the Lake Winipeg, will add largely to the business of the Northern Pacific line. The elaboration of isothermal lines has shown that the Northern boundary of the United States, latitude 49°, an imaginary line, instead of being the Northern boundary of cultivable lands and habitable climate, runs South of a vast body of very superior quality of Arable territory, only needing railroad facilities for its successful development. Extensive settlements are already there knocking at the door, asking American enterprise to open it and unite their commercial destinies with ours. The age of railroads has sealed the doom of political lines of demarcation, and the progress of events is gradually but surely disseminating on this continent that spirit of self-government, the sure offspring of increasing popular intelligence which must eventually, and perhaps very soon, remove the frail barriers which now separate the United States and Canada as Governments; but whether the two countries shall or shall not unite speedily in efforts to develop the region lying along the present boundary on both sides between the two countries and thus pratically remove it.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN—Does the hon. Senator coincide with those views?

Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS—Certainly not, and it is precisely for that reason that I advocate the building of this our road. Well, hon. gentlemen, with views such as those expressed in this pamphlet, I must say that if the Government of Canada had neglected the opportunity of acquiring British Columbia and the North West territories, and delayed to establish immediately a railway line of communication between those territories and the other Provinces of the Dominion, they would have been untrue to the people of this country and undeserving their confidence, but I am quite sure the people will ultimately approve what has been done with respect to this question of railway and union with British Columbia. As I have already said, the intention of the Government is to have this road constructed by private Companies, and to grant lands, therefor, and give a moderate subsidy in cash. There is nothing unusual nor impracticable in this scheme, for the Northern Pacific railway now being built in the United States from Dubuc to the Pacific, is so constructed by means of grants of lands. The United States Government granted the Company lands amounting to 25,600 acres in the territories, and to one-half that amount, or 12,800 acres in each state through which the road passes. There has been no money grant, and what can be done in the United States can also be done on our side of the line for the same purpose. If our neighbours can thus construct a railway of 2,000 miles long by means of grants of land only, I ask why should we not be able to do the same, with an addition of a moderate subsidy in cash? And if an American Company finds it of its interest to make a branch railway to come to our own territory, why could we not construct one ourselves. By the construction of the railway now, the value of the lands will be increased, and by this means they will suffice for themselves to provide for its construction. British Columbia has agreed to grant fifteen million acres of land along the route, and there will be sufficient or nearly so for the construction of their part of the road. Immigrants will settle along the road, and thus it will prove a lasting benefit to British Columbia and Canada. Here is what we may expect from the arrangement entered into: The road is to be 2,500 miles long. Twenty miles on each side of the road, will make 64 million of acres. By giving a Company every alternate lot of twenty miles, the quantity given will be 32 millions of acres, which being put down at $1 per acre, as estimated yesterday by the honourable Senator for Grenville, makes $32,000,000; and if the Government grant also a cash subsidy, as has been said, of $10,000 per mile of railway, this will amount to $25,000,000, making an aggregate amount of $57,000,000, leaving in the possession of the Government thirty-two millions of acres in their alternate lots. Much has been said in connection with the building of the Intercolonial road, and much exaggeration has been indulged in. The scheme, it seems to me, is large enough in itself, and its opponents ought not to prejudice public opinion by adding imaginary figures to its real proportions. Here again I am in a position to show things in their true light. The Hon. Senator for Wellington, Hon. Mr. Sanborn, said yesterday that the Northern Pacific Railroad offered on this question a fair mode of comparison. Well it is exactly the official approximate estimate of the cost of that road that I am now going to consider. From Duluth on Lake Superior to Puget Sound on the Pacific, the distance is two thousand miles, divided into six sections, the cost of which respectively is given in detail and recapitulated as follows:

Grading, masonry, bridging, track and ballast	$60,320,000
Sidings	4,200,000
Contingencies, including Superintendance and Engineering	5,000,000
Telegraph Line	600,000
Buildings	3,312,000
Rolling stock	3,615,000
Forming the amount of	$76,047,000
To which is added interest on bonds over receipts during construction	7,230,000
Total	$83,277,000
Now if we apply those figures to our own road, which is 500 miles longer, and add for that purpose the apportionate amount, viz:	20,814,250
The exact figure to which we arrive is	$104,091,250
Less 10 per 100 discount on American money, in round number	10,091,250
We have the real approximate cost of the road	$94,000,000

But I think that the lands granted will sell, on an average, at about $1.50 per acre, making $48,000,000, which, with the $25,000,000 of money grant, will leave only $27,000,000 to be furnished by the company or companies undertaking the construction of the railway, if estimated at $100,000,000, and if at the cost of the Northern Pacific, $21,000,000. Well, this is not an extravagant sum, and I think we can easily find companies to undertake the construction of the road at the condition mentioned. In corroboration of these opinions, I beg to submit the following extract:—The Illinois Central received a land grant of 2,595,000 acres, mainly treeless or water less prairies. Sales from this grant up to January 1, 1869, amounted to $23,793,255, including interest on deferred payments, and there remained unsold 520,590 acres worth $10 per acre. In other words the Illinois Central's grant of 2,595,000 acres when all sold will have yielded the company fully $30,000,000, an average of more than $11 per acre, and more than the total cost of building the road.

The honourable member for Toronto (Hon. Mr. McPherson) said yesterday that there was nothing in the resolutions to commit us to the construction of the whole length mentioned by me, but that we would only be bound to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada, and that it could be done through the American Pacific Railway when built from Pembina to Fort Garry. Well, I do not deny that this would be a proper way to make a temporary connection, but only until it would be possible for us to have a road of our own on our territory. The construction of the road from Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountains is admitted to be an easy task, but the route from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast has been made a bugbear of to deter the members of this House from voting for the resolutions. I know that the part of the route west of the Rocky Mountains is difficult to overcome; but I know also that the easiest pass through those mountains is to be found on our territory. The Yellow Head pass is comparatively easy and is only 3,600 feet above the sea, and it is so easy that when the gold fields of British Columbia were discovered, a party of more than one hundred emigrants, with baggage and live stock, went through it, and only found that they had crossed it when they were on the other side, and they reached Fraser river without any impediment or trouble. The distance from Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountains, 1,125 miles, is of an easy character, and the 600 miles following through the sea of Mountains, (as it has been called) is difficult, but much less so on our side than on the American

he entered the level clay country of the north, at about twenty four miles north of his Pine, of survey and found the surface very gently undulating and covered with a fair growth of tall maple, birch and spruce trees,—the upturned roots showing a soil entirely free from stones. From an eminence before entering it there were no hills visible Northward, as far as he could sweep the horizon with his telescope, the change from the rugged sterile country and poor growth of woods traversed by the exploring lines run by him and Mr. [illegible] nearly on the parallel of lat. [illegible] to the luxuriant woods [illegible] country was very [illegible] This actual verification of the [illegible] character of the level clay [illegible] North, midway between the [illegible] way or West branch of the Ottawa [illegible] Superior, is so far very important, confirming, by connexion with definite survey, the fact that we have there a good country for a railway line and also for settlement.

The Geological Survey of Lake Nipigon confirms and connects the report of its great extent given by Mr. Armstrong. The area of its surface is equal to two-thirds of Lake Ontario. As far as is known by the survey of its shores—about 500 miles of circuit—nearly half of the land on it seems arable; and the presence of trap rock indicates a rich soil,—adding much to the value of land known to be fit for settlement on the proposed direct line of railroad to Red River."

The undertaking of that road is not beyond the means of Canada, far less so now than the undertaking of other large public works some fifteen or twenty years ago. Canada has already carried out works far more costly and important than any other country having the same population, and as she is now much stronger than she was when she undertook those works, I think that she may safely go on in her career of progress and advance. This is the only way by which we may hope to preserve the existence of British rule in Canada, and by which we may hope to live and die under the glorious British Flag.

Hon. Mr. ALLAN.—In view of the length of time which this debate has already occupied, I do not propose to trespass upon the attention of the House for more than a few minutes, especially as I cannot hope to throw any additional light on the subject, or to add anything of importance to what has already been said in reference to these resolutions. However, in a matter involving such important interests—affecting not merely one section but the whole Dominion, and especially the Province with which I am more immediately connected, I am reluctant to give a silent vote, and shall, therefore, ask your indulgence for a few moments whilst I state very briefly the considerations which induce me to support the resolutions and vote against the amendment proposed by my hon. friend from Grandville. In the first place I consider the annexation of British Columbia as absolutely necessary to complete the great work of Confederation—a work in which all those who took part in it have reason to feel no small pride. Of all the acts of the public men of this country, irrespective of party, I know of none to which they may look back with more pride and satisfaction than to those measures which have so far successfully resulted in laying the foundations of a great British North American nationality on this continent. I am aware that there are many able and honest men, both in Canada and the Maritime Provinces, who were opposed to Confederation at the outset, but with scarcely an exception all of them have now accepted the situation, and have shown their readiness to direct their best energies to strengthen and build up the new Dominion. Those who from the first have taken an active part in supporting Confederation have every reason to feel satisfied at the results which have been already attained. Any unprejudiced person looking back to what has taken place since 1867 cannot but acknowledge, that great and increasing prosperity has marked the course of the Dominion since that period. The trade between the Inland and Maritime Provinces has been developed to a wonderfull extent, and we have every reason to hope that it will assume immense proportions, and the result of Confederation, so far, instead of being a source of ruin and bankruptcy, as some of its opponents were so fond of prophesying, has been a gradual but steady increase in the trade and commerce and the national prosperity of the whole Dominion. But I do not look upon the improvement in our national condition as the only important result proceeding from Confederation. There are other conditions which I view as of equal, if not greater, importance. No reflecting man, looking upon our geographical position in reference to the powerful republic on our southern borders, and considering the many changes which have taken place both in the circumstances of the country and in our relations towards the Mother Country, but must repeatedly have asked himself within the past few years, what is to be the future of Canadians and their descendants on this continent? I venture to affirm that it is the earnest hope and wish of the vast majority of the people of this country that the connection which has so long subsisted between us and the glorious Empire of which we form a part, may long continue as it is now (cheers). But if the time ever does arrive when we shall have grown out of that state, it will, I am persuaded, be *equally* the earnest wish of all the people of the Dominion, that we should then preserve our distinct national independence as a British American Confederation [hear, hear]—a Confederation composed of a people whose descendants, we may hope, will exhibit some of the best characteristics of the races from which they have sprung—of the cool-headed, persevering Englishman, the "canny" Scot, the warm, impulsive Irishman, and the gallant sons of brave old France, (cheers),—the whole forming a nationality which shall be able to preserve its identity and independence on this Continent, and continue for generations to come, as a happy and prosperous people. There are some, I know, who look upon such aspirations as visionary, and who do not participate in them, but I believe they are very few, and that the great majority of the people of this country, consider the building up of a great British American Confederation as an object worthy of earnest and patriotic men, whether in or out of Parliament, and that all our policy and legislation should be shaped with that end in view. If these things be so, then no one can doubt that the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion is an actual necessity, that without it the work of Confederation would be altogether incomplete and our position on this Continent would be both politically and commercially much less secure and advantageous. Listening attentively to the debate, it appeared to me that the only really serious stumbling block which has presented itself to the minds of the honourable members, is the construction of what has been variously called the Trans-Continental, the Inter-Oceanic, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, but it also appears to me after the best consideration I am able to give this subject, that the obstacles in the way of the successful accomplishment of this great enterprise are not so formidable as to be beyond our powers of surmounting them and that some of the difficulties suggested have been entirely the creation of hon. gentlemen's own imagination. One would suppose from what has been said by the opponents of these resolutions, that if they are carried, we are to rush blindly into the construction of the Pacific Railway without any regard to expense, or the possible burthens which may be imposed upon this country—that we were going into it rashly and without taking time to devise the most economical as well as the most speedy method of carrying it out. It seems to me that there is nothing in these resolutions to justify the conclusions at which some of my hon. friends have arrived. The time must come when we shall have a railway across the Continent, entirely through British Territory, and complete and direct communication with our Canadian system of railways, but while working to that end why should we not make use of all means within our reach to establish a railway connection with the North West and British Columbia, at the earliest possible day and at the least possible expense. If the American rail-

[illegible] Hon. gentlemen may cry "hear, hear," but I think after experience what I have said will be found to be the fact. Lately we have offered a large quantity of lands both in Ontario and Quebec as free grants—lands much superior to those of the inaccessible regions in question, and yet you cannot get them sold or settled as free grants. The Huron districts and the Owen Sound settlements are flourishing because the lands were fertile and there was a large extent of country to select from. Those who talk about settling this western country are hardly awake to what they are saying. Some years ago there was a great rush to the country to prospect for gold and minerals; but all that excitement has died away, and mining is now pursued only to a small extent. It is true there is a considerable area of good land in Manitoba—and according to Professor Hind, some 40 or 50,000,000 of acres in the Saskatchewan country. Already, however, a large portion of the lands about Fort Garry have been given away. Under all the circumstances I cannot believe that the railway can be, even when built, of any great advantage to the Dominion. As respects the question of representation I cannot see the fairness in giving some 10,000 whites, represented as being of wasteful and extravagant habits, three members in the Senate whilst Ontario, with two millions, representing a sturdy yeomanry, an industrious population, not a people of wasteful and extravagant habits, has only 24 members in the same branch. The whole plan is subversive of that principle of representation by population which was one of the great inducements to Ontario to come into the Confederation. The financial terms are equally unjust and disproportionate to the population, and I cannot certainly record my vote in favor of a measure which my judgment cannot approve of. It may be said that I oppose this measure because I opposed Confederation. I opposed that scheme in every stage, but when it became the constitution of the country, I accepted it and was willing to give it my support. I still believe that the measure has given a disproportionate share to the Maritime Provinces, as compared with Ontario, but still, I would work it out honestly and in good faith. But when I am asked to go still further and embark in rash, mad projects, I must pause. Under these circumstances, I have no other alternative than to state that I shall give my vote in favor of the amendment for delay.

Hon. Mr. SMITH—As the junior member of this Hon. House and without any Parliamentary experience, I ask the indulgence of hon. members for a few moments. Since these resolutions came up, I have thought over them very seriously—I have asked myself what effect they could have upon myself, upon my neighbour and upon every individual in the land. In order to get at this, I put down the number of acres of land and the money with which we propose to build this great road, which will be, say 2,500 miles long; $30,000 a mile would build it and make the total cost $75,000,000. I said then, where are these seventy-five millions to come from; but I see that the Government have promised to give 64,000,000 acres of land to assist the construction of the road, and I suppose that it will be worth from 70 to 80 cents an acre, but saying 75 cents, the value of the total grant may be put down at $48,000,000 or $50,000,000 for a little over 95 cents. Then the Government propose to give $10,000 per mile or $25,000,000 as a subsidy, which added to the value of the land will meet the estimated cost of the whole work. I looked at this question in a manner peculiar to myself, I asked what burthen will this bring upon me? I take the total number of inhabitants in our Dominion and calculated so much per head, and I find that probably two years from this time, when the surveys will be completed, the population will be 5,000,000. I calculate 50 cents per head for ten years would build the road or give the $10,000 per mile, or $25,000,000 altogether. It has been said by those who are opposed to this scheme that $25,000,000 will not be sufficient for the Government to give. Now, I consider that $25,000 per mile would be a pretty good amount to build a railway which will run through a portion of prairie land. Suppose we borrow the money, at the expiration of ten years, it would only cost 20 cents per head, divided among our population. But it is said that that sum will not build the road. Then looking at it in the worst possible light—supposing that the Government have to give $50,000,000 and have fifteen years to do it in; for in my opinion, we are not tied down to the time of ten years, but simply promise to do all we can and to act in good faith—we would not have any very heavy burthen to bear. We would then be called upon to pay the enormous sum of $1 per year for ten years to clear off the debt and build the road. Or suppose, from time to time we borrow the money, then, we will have to pay four per cent on the amount, instead of $1 a year. In a prosperous country, like ours, we can easily raise all the money necessary for the construction of this great work; and, therefore, I do not entertain the feelings of apprehensions that some hon. gentlemen have. Supposing the population increases during the next 10 or 15 years 50 per cent—in my opinion, it will increase during the present decade as it has not increased during the past twenty years—the whole burthen imposed upon our people would not exceed 30 cents per head. With these views and taking the matter seriously into consideration, I consider it is my duty, irrespective of political considerations, to give this measure my support (hear, hear). I believe this is one of the most important votes that I shall be called upon to give for a long time to come, since the question before us is inseparably connected with the union of the Provinces. Let hon. gentlemen for one moment consider the extent of the colony now applying for admission—a country as large as England and two or three times as large and fertile as Ireland—and they will see its value to the Dominion. This measure proposes to open up a great Western nation—to construct a highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific—to give the European emigrant the means of making a comfortable home for himself and family in a rich country—to develop resources which are now inactive and unproductive. With these results accruing from the measure, I cannot believe that we need be alarmed as to the future. On the contrary, I believe that we belong to a prosperous and progressive nation which will never feel this expenditure. If this measure failed to be carried out, years might elapse before we would be in so favourable a position as now to make a commencement. Imagine a chain being run across the continent. Let the Nova Scotians take the links of that chain and join together all the sections. I believe that it is necessary for the consolidation of British America that we should pass the resolutions, for without them the Government will have no power to order a survey or explore the country. I trust to-night when the vote is taken that we will shew that we fully appreciate the importance of the question. We pledge ourselves to the particular mode of construction, as stated by the Government, but if we find we cannot do it within the next ten years, in the way proposed, then they must come back to the House, and ask for additional legislation on the subject; and the answer would be: "You have acted faithfully and we will renew the bargain." Therefore, I ask the hon. members of this House, especially our friends from Nova Scotia, to take the matter into their most serious consideration and assist in the work of strengthening the Union and developing the resources of the whole Dominion. At the present moment, when we are endeavouring to induce a flow of immigration into this country, this measure of progress will have great effect—it will attract capital, enterprize and population into the undeveloped and rich territories of the West. The moment the surveys are ended people will commence to come into the country and take a share in the prosperity of the Dominion. It is for the good of mankind that these rich fertile lands should be opened up to the poor people of the over-crowded communities of the old world—who live in cellars, garrets and hovels, hardly able to find mere subsistence. Let us unite heartily to make this Union a success, and build up a great and prosperous nation in our land (cheers).

Hon. Mr. HOLMES said that the sentiments he had just heard commended themselves to his good judgment. He too believed that unless British Columbia was admitted into the Confederation, that great scheme could never be considered in a fair way towards completion. He was among those who believed Union inseparably connected with our prosperity, and wished to see it extended to the shores of the Pacific. He was an advocate of all measures of progress—of public works which would stimulate the development of our resources. He had now been many years in the country and had watched its gradual progress towards its present condition of prosperity. He had often heard before these predictions of ruin and bankruptcy, and was not now to be terrified by the bugbear which the Opposition was raising in order to influence members against the resolutions. He believed the large grant of land together with the subsidy given by the Government would be quite sufficient to build the whole road. He was surprised to hear the objections urged by some gentlemen, but it was quite sufficient for the Government to bring forward a measure to evoke the opposition of some hon. members. The House should not merely consider the money question, but how far the unity and progress of the Dominion were identified with the adoption of the scheme.

Hon. Mr. WARK—Before I give my vote on this subject, I wish to explain my reasons. I am not one who opposed the Confederation of the Provinces, I was always an advocate of the Union, because I believed it was going to benefit us. I believe that it is desirable that we should introduce into the Union, not only the North West Territory but British Columbia, but now that the question is before us, I cannot agree to all the terms under which that colony is to come in. I am not going, however, to oppose the arrangement that has been made respecting the representation. I believe that it is no more liberal than the people are entitled to in view of their peculiar situation. So far as the financial arrangements are concerned, I am of opinion that when we take a new Province into Confederation, we must deal liberally with them. I expected that as New Brunswick was the least populous of the Provinces of the Dominion, she would have been more liberally dealt with; but, I regret to say, that my anticipations to some extent have been disappointed; but still, I am willing not to act towards the other colonies in the same way, but to give them every consideration to which they are fairly entitled. I do not think that the people of British Columbia had a right to expect, that this country would launch into such an undertaking as a Pacific Railway on their own account. Although we have been contrasted with the United States, we are not situated as they are. They have gone on adding State after State. Ohio was settled after New York, then Indiana, Illinois, and so on, until the tide of population crossed the Missouri. We have between the habitable parts of Canada and Red River, a region of 1000 miles of wilderness. We talk of giving land along this route, but if you take up the Canadian Almanac, and look at the map you will see that the Ontario Government have marked off blocks of land for free grants, and these are likely first to attract settlers, for they will be nearer the railways, cities and towns of Canada, being situated between the 45th and 46th degrees of north latitude. But what is the value of the land we now propose to offer for the construction of the railway, which lies two or three degrees further north. No one can expect that cereals or even vegetables will ripen on much of it. I admit that when we cross the Red River there is much valuable land, which anybody would be ready to take, together with the moderate subsidy spoken of by the Postmaster General; but supposing you had a railway built from Arnprior to Red River, what would you do with it. It could not pay its running expenses. Take the Grand Trunk Railway—it runs past Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec, and other large towns, and enjoys not only an immense way traffic through the rich Province of Ontario but a large through traffic from the Western States; but what after all does it pay to its stockholders? What then could be expected from a road 1,000 miles long passing through a region that will furnish little or no way traffic, and with a through traffic of the most limited nature. I do not think we should delude the people of British Columbia with promises which cannot be realised. I do not agree with these gentlemen, however, who say that these resolutions do not bind us—they undertake to pledge the Dominion to the commencement of the railway within two years. I believe that in British Columbia nineteen-twentieths of the people think that we intend to build the road within the time promised, but does anyone here entertain the opinion that it can be done—that any company will be found to undertake the work. It is folly for us to promise to construct such an enormous work for the sake of benefitting some 1,600 people. The people of the United States did not commence their Pacific Railway until they had wealthy and populous communities on the Pacific coast and noble States, teeming with activity, from the Ohio to the country beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri. More than that, there were upwards of 40,000,000 of people to assist the great work, instead of the 4,000,000 who live within the Confederation. The Americans would never have projected such a work for the benefit of only 16,000 souls. They had on the Pacific coast the populous State of California, abounding in mineral and agricultural resources, whose inhabitants were able and willing to extend their existing railway, and to meet the people of the East half way, as well as to give ample employment to the road when constructed, while we are asked to build a road nearly double the length of theirs, with no prospect of assistance to build it or of traffic to support it when built. I do not believe that our American neighbours have any idea of going to war with us. I believe it is their interest as much as ours to sustain friendly relations, and to reciprocate in many ways with each other. We reciprocate now so far as our railways are concerned—a great quantity of Western produce comes by the lines which converge on Sarnia—and we should follow their example in this respect. As soon as there are enough people in Manitoba we should continue a road from Pembina to Fort Garry, and as soon as circumstances would justify the undertaking, extend gradually towards the Pacific, utilizing the American roads for immigration. Instead of giving the people of British Columbia the $100,000, I would capitalize it, and, that would probably give them $2,000,000 to spend in improving their communications. I would give the necessary amount for the support of the Postal arrangements and the Legislature. I would afford them facilities for intercourse with San Francisco. I would give the people of Red River a railway from Red River to Pembina, where connection with the American system of railways will be made. I wish to deal fairly with these people, but not to promise more than we can or undertake to do. Under all the circumstances I cannot believe that the construction of the road is possible, and must vote against the terms embodied in the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER—When my hon. friend behind me, (Mr. Seymour) addressed the House on this subject he looked at the dark side, and I began to believe that I had been living for the last three or four years under an entire delusion as to our condition. I did believe that this Dominion was in a prosperous state and that all of us had every reason to be satisfied with the mode in which public affairs were being administered. Now I am told that I have been fostering a veritable delusion—that all this boasted prosperity of ours is purely fictitious. But despite the remarks of the hon. gentleman, I am quite content with the condition of public affairs and their management since the Confederation of British America; I have no doubt whatever that this country will go on prospering and that we will lay successfully the foundations of the new nationality. When I compare the state of things in 1821, when I first arrived here with what I now see around me—cities and towns increasing with great rapidity, wealth accumulating everywhere, public works stimulating the development of our resources, the whole country teeming with activity and enterprise—I am quite satisfied and congratulate myself that I live in Canada. When I consider the present scheme it does not strike me as it appears to have struck others, that we are going to bring ruin and bankruptcy on this country. I remember perfectly well, some 30 years ago, when we were paying some 2½ per cent on our importations; and when the public exigencies required that the duty should be raised to 5 per cent, we were told that the country was to be ruined. Subsequently the duty was raised to 7½ and the same excitement arose, and so it has gone on until we have reached our present tariff, and are more prosperous than when we only paid 2½ per cent. We are living in an age of progress and are carried onward by the spirit of the day—that restless spirit of enterprise which ever looks ahead. Last year the Government of Quebec offered large appropriations to railway companies, and these have been accepted by three. These companies propose to build their lines by means of these grants of land and some assistance from the municipalities; and I have every belief that they will succeed. In the case of the present road, I am quite sanguine that there will be no difficulty in inducing capitalists to undertake it. With the large grants offered, 20 miles on each side, I am much mistaken if before the next session of Parliament we shall not see a number of tenders submitted for the construction of that entire road (hear, hear), especially as there is to be a subsidy of $10,000 a mile from the Government besides. The Northern Pacific road is now being constructed without any subsidy at all, and will be entirely built by means of grants of public land. Immigration must follow the building of such roads—the workmen employed must naturally settle along the route and the whole country become peopled in this way. I have very little faith in the predictions of my hon. friend (Mr. Seymour), for I remember that when Confederation was under discussion he drew a very gloomy picture of the Maritime Provinces—they looked to him as dismal as British Columbia does to-day. He referred then to Nova Scotia and especially to its revenue, but he was interrupted by the Postmaster-General, who showed that the revenue had actually doubled in one year. My hon. friend declared the lands in question to be worthless, but he is not corroborated by those who have visited the country, and are competent to express an opinion on the subject. In any case, it abounds with minerals, and fish are caught in great abundance in the waters around it. As respects the question of representation, the terms seem most equitable. When the two Canadas were united we had in the Lower Province some 50,000 more people than in the Western section, and the number of representatives was equalized. In the course of time, however, the Ontario members forgot the circumstances under which the representation was arranged, and became clamorous for an additional number for a system based on population. Now, if the colony of British Columbia should increase very rapidly they would also be calling out for representation according to population. It is better to arrange the representation on some fixed principle as in the present case and prevent dissatisfaction in the minds of the people. I predicted additional prosperity as likely to accrue from the Confederation, and the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and my predictions have been more than realised though that great work is not yet completed. I have no doubt that our expectations in the present case will also be fully realised, and that we are about entering on an era of unparalled activity and enterprize throughout the Dominion (hear, hear).

(To be continued.)

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Featherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul-st.

TO LET.
A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANG'S Block.)
Apply for terms, &c., to
C W RANGS.
Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.
Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.
Ottawa April 6, 1871 1634tf

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE on Kent street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply
P. LeSUEUR.
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632 2awk tf

MESSRS.
SATCHELL BROS
BUTCHERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
Take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their numerous customers, and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to the splendid selection of
MEAT,
Consisting of
One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.
One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.
Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.
Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,
And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their
STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,
LOWER TOWN MARKET,
On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst,
Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.
TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.
The subscribers will supply designs for
FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,
at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.
DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.
April 4, 1871 1633b

BUILDING STONE FOR SALE.
The undersigned has a large quantity of QUARRIED STONE, for building purposes. For Sale in Hull,
Apply to
G. B. MATTHEW,
Hull.
Hull, April 1, 1871 1631a

G. LORENZ,
No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN FOREIGN
—AND—
DOMESTIC FRUITS.
Has just received, and offers at prices to
Defy Competition.
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
APPLES,
CRANBERRIES,
COCOANUTS
And all Fruits in Season.
TO ARRIVE.
A Large Stock of the Celebrated
SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY
Pine Apples.
☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,
G. LORENZ,
No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.
OPPOSITE FRONSDEK'S CONFECTIONARY
March 31, 1871

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."
NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
Slocombe and Stevens
Invite inspection of their select stock of
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
—COMPRISING—
Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,
Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines
Ale and Porter—Dawes and Rochester's and Cosgrave's Pale XXX Ale,
Pickles, Sauces, &c., Cheese, Hams and Bacon,
Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.
SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 RIDEAU STREET.
☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straightforward dealing and thank you. 1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.
PINARD & CHENET.
LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,
Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.
The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only for Country Merchants.
The First Story Comprises
CLOTHS AND TWEEDS
Best Assortment in Ottawa
DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.
COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa,
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted.
SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.
THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:
CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Fait, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.
THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boys Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa.
Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of Fine Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c., &c
☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at
PINARD & CHENET'S,
No. 17 SUSSEX Street,
☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜
LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.
Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.
Address,
"S"
Times Office,
Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.
FOR SALE.
Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.
Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.
The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.
For terms, apply to
MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa Times Office.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1644tf

FOR SALE.
THE STEAM TUG "PERRY."
Apply to
WM. MOSGROVE.
Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1627tf

TO LET.
A furnished Bedroom and Parlour, with Breakfast if required.
Address B C, TIMES Office
Ottawa, March 3, 056

THE METROPOLITAN
Building and Savings Society
MONEY TO LOAN.
The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.
Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1540tJ71

TO LET OR SELL.
ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY
For particulars, apply to
THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau street
Ottawa, Feb. 6, 1871

SEEDS,
100 BUSHELS CHOICE
CLEAN GRASS SEED,
FOR SALE
At the
TEA-POT.
Sussex street,
DUFRESNE & McGARITY.
Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1629 10

WA
TWO FIRST-CLASS
FRENCH SALESMEN.
Apply to
T. P. CALDWELL & CO.,
Sussex Street.
Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626a

TO TAILORS.
A FOREMAN of First-Class experience and ability, just out from England, wants a situation as CUTTER, is fully qualified to conduct a first-class Business. Address,
T. P. CUTTER,
Times Office.
Ottawa, March 25, 871 1162a6f

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.
The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:
Alcohol, for Druggists.
Highwines, 50 O. P.
Old Rye Whisky.
Family Proof Whisky.
Malt Whisky.
Old Eureka Whisky.
These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.
☞ Inspection Invited.
E. ARNOLDI,
Telegraph Building,
Metcalfe street.
Ottawa, March 22, 1871 1621y

THE "RURAL" SALOON,
ELGIN STREET,
Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called
THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE
and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. JAMES HOTEL.
Strict attention to business.
Good Wines and Liquors warranted.
Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1598t

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING
—AND—
SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.
The Civil Service Building and Saving Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.
Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to ROBT. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1603tf

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.
For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dolland. Apply at this office.
Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1629c

FOR SALE.
A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.
For particulars, apply at the
VARIETY HALL,
34 Sparks street
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624

TAILORS WANTED.
Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.
JOS. METCALFE,
Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1630f

FARMERS
Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,
MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA
WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

WANTED.
A MAN SERVANT, to take care of a Horse and do in-door work.
Apply to
E A MEREDITH,
Corner of & King Wilbrod-st
Ottawa, April 5, 1871 1633a

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1637. OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

Dry Goods.

1871 SPRING FASHIONS 1871

Grand Show Day.

MAGEE & RUSSELL'S

Spring and Summer Importations,

Being now complete, their Spacious SHOW and SALE ROOMS will be opened for th Season,

On THURSDAY, 30th Instant,

With a GORGEOUS DISPLAY of all the latest Fashions in

MILLINERY GOODS,
MANTLES,
MANTLES,
JACKETS,
COSTUMES, &c.

☞ M. & R. will also make a general exhibition of NOVELTIES in all the various Departments of their commodious premises.

☞ Having sent a Special Buyer of Fancy Goods to the British Markets, they were nabled to procure many exclusive Novelties. Their Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods will also be found better value than heretofore.

☞ Ladies, you are most respect vited to view the Grandest Display D Goods

MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DOMESTICS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES
RIBBONS and LACES,
WOOLENS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DAMASKS,
REPPS,
CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,

Ever offered by us.

MAGEE & RUSSELL
SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUR AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application sof this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,
FINE ENGLISH HOSE,
LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 125.
ontreal, arch 11, 1871 1613y

TESTIMONIAL
—TO THE—
HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,
C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with powe to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa
The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His W orship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressde

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz.: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq,
The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J G WORTS, Esq,
E H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H HOWLAND, Esq,
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JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
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SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, roprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montr eal, March 10, 1871 1612 3m

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING:

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

☞GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

1870 XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,
Toilet Bottles
and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's
Perfumery,
Mirrors
AND FINE
Toilet Articles,

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 3, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM
—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy. Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted le ss business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and hey are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits: but man f terprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from in silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 56 Yonge Street.
Montreal—446 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who e'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war:
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL's trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL'L spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a tria of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb
(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satis fact

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT, RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL nd DEPARTUR MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
11.00	......	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	......	4.00
11.00	......	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.	8.00	......	4.30
8.30	......	9.00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.00	......	7.15
30		60	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage.	9.00	......	7.15
8.30	11.00	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.00	......	4.30
8.30	11.00	...	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.00	......	4.30
......	11.00		North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	......	
8.30			Osgoode, Russell, &c	......	......	8.00
8.30		4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	......	11.50
6 5			The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	......	......	11.50
10.30		4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11.00	......
......	......	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal Grenville, &c	9.00	......	......
11.50	......	......	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	......	......
6.00	......	......	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	......	......	6.00
11.50	......	......	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	......	......

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS.

Per Cunard Line close every Tuesday at 10.45 A.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser therwise a small payment down, and the balance n from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,
R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

☞ Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

MRS. HETHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagements as midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, Saloon Bridge.

Ottawa January 31 1871

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent qualit at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS.
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1781 1583tf

T. BELLEMAR.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in his Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call, and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders. filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

HULL

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors,
Sashes,
Mouldings,
Framings.
Clapboards,
Sheetings,
Battens,
Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Special attention is directed to this Company's announcement, in regard to the

RUNNING OF TRAINS

FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

In addition to the Fast Time which it is intended to make between the

EAST AND WEST,

With close connections at all points. The line will be equipped with handsome

NEW FIRST-CLASS CARS,

Unsurpassed on the continent.

TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
Portland and Montreal in 13 Hours.
Montreal and Toronto in 13 Hours.

Stopping only at the mostimportant Stations.

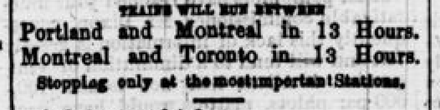
As fast as completed,

PULMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Will be run on the Through Trains and the service will be performed over the entire line in a manner equal to that of any railway on this continent. Special arrangements have been made to accommodate the pleasure travel.

For further particulars see advertisements and time tables.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Directo



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA

IMPROVED SERVICE OF TRAINS

ACCELERATION OF SPEED.

NEW CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

Portland to Montreal in 13 Hours
Montreal to Toronto in 13 Hours.

On and after JUNE 13th the new arrangements will be put in force, and trains will leave ontreal as follows:

GOING WEST.

Day Express or Ogdensburgh, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points west at ...... 9 00 a m

NIGHT, do do. ...... 9 00 p m

Mail Train for Toronto and Intermediate Stations ...... 7 00 a m

Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate stations ...... 4 00 p m

Trains for Lachine at 6 00 a m, 7 00 a m, 9 15 a m, 12 noon, 1 30 p m, 4 00 p m, 5 30 p m, and 6 30 p m. The 1 30 p m Train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate stations at ...... 7 1 a m

Express for Boston, via Vermont Central, at ...... 9 00 a m

Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at ...... 3 45 p m

Express for New York and Boston, via Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Burlington and Rutland, at ...... 6 00 a m

Do do do do ...... 4 00 p m

Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, Portland and Lower Provinces at ...... 1 10 p

Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, and the Lower Provinces, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St Hilaire, St Hyacinthe, Upton, Acton, Richmond, Brompton Falls, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Compton, Coaticooke and Norton Mills only at 10 10 p m

Sleeping Cars on all night rains Baggage hecked through.

The steamers "Chase" and "Charlotta" leave Portland for Halifax, N S, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, respectively, at 4 00 p m. They have excellent accommodations for passengers and Freight.

The International Company's Steamers running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6 00 p m for St John, N B, &c.

Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations.

For further information and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way station apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station, or at No 39, Great St James Street.

C J BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

June 3, 1870 1426

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apol at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619a

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their numerous customers, and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to the splendid selection of

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst,

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.

April 4, 1871 1633b

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.
Highwines, 59 O. P.
Old Rye Whisky.
Family Proof Whisky.
Malt Whisky.
Old Eureka Whisky.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Inspection Invited.

K. ARNOLDI,
Telegraph Building,
Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 1871 1621y

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING
—AND—
SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

NOTICE.

We JOHN NEIL and FRANCIS O'NEIL, two two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for County of Carleton, resident within the Township of Fitzroy, having received a equisition signed by Joseph Halpenny, David McLaren, Archibald Riddell, William Dean, George Wilson, John Forbes, John Elliott, Samuel Stevinson, W. A. Sherriff, Richard Foster, Thomas Marshall, Thomas Somerville, James Fetherston, Francis Moran, Robert Walker, Charles Mohr, who are freeholders of the said Township of Fitzroy, of the said County of Carleton, having a right to vote for members to serve in the Provincial Parliament. In request of the property held by them, within the said Township; requested us to call a PUBLIC MEETING, for to select a suitable place to build a DRILL SHED, for the use of the Volunteers And whereas we have determined to comply with said requisition, now therefore, we do hereby appoint the said Meeting to be held at the TOWN HALL, on the 8th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are hereby required to take notice. And whereas the said Meeting hath been so called by us in conformity with the provisions the Act respecting Public Meetings and all person attending the same, will also be within the protection of the said Act.

All manner of persons are hereby in Her Majesty's name, most strictly charged and commanded at their peril, to take especial notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

Witness our hands at Fitzroy, this 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1871.

JOHN NEIL, J. P.
FRANCIS O'NEIL, J. P.

April 1, 1871 210

NEW FIRM
—IN THE—
BOOT and SHOE TRADE
BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO.,
226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

TAILORS W TE.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be aid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629M

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

—AT THE—

CITY AUCTION MART

YORK STREET.

J. BERMINGHAM will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his Auction Rooms, on York street,

On MONDAY, the 17th Inst., at 10 o'clock, a.m.

To the highest and best bidder, that valuable and well located Property situated on the corner of Sussex and North Murray streets, Ottawa, and as shown on the following Diagram.

TERMS—1-10th of Purchase money down at time and place of Sale; the balance in ten years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Also, Lot No. 13, South side of Bolton street, 66 × 99; same terms.

Also, Lot No. 22, Block F, 69 × 99, corner Sherwood and Oregon streets, off Duke street, Chaudiere, with Block of STONE BUILDINGS thereon, being six separate Dwellings, having each five good rooms, Kitchen and Cellar, and always occupied, all bringing in a rental of from $50 to $60 per month. This is an excellent investment, Terms easy, and made known at time of sale.

Also, Lot and House on Carleton street, Lower Town, nearly apposite Mr. John Murray's and adjoining Cusack's Grocery. The lot is 66 × 99, with good Frame House in two tenements, having good cellar and stone foundation; is well adapted for a Grocery or Provision Store, or can be rented at $10 per month.

Also Lot No. 5, west side King street, 66 × 99, with a good Frame House thereon and at present insured for $500.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

☞ Don't forget the Day, MONDAY, 17th inst., at the City Auction Mart, York street, at 11 o'clock a.m.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. JAMES HOTEL. Strict attention to business. Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1599

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths
Doeskins,
Tweeds,
Fancy Vestings
etc, etc

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction.

16166m

SELLING

OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

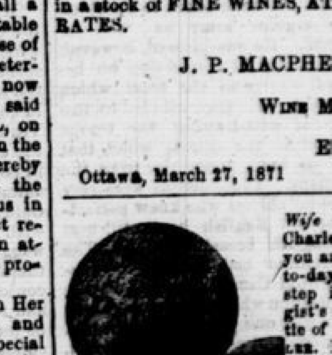
ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street,

Ottawa, March 27, 1871



Wife to Husband.—Charles, I wish when you are in the village to-day that you would step into the Druggist's and buy a bottle of THE PAIN-KILLER. Be sure and get the genuine made by "Perry Davis & Son."

Husband:—What on earth do you intend doing with the PAIN-KILLER, my dear?

Wife:—Fredy caught a severe cold last night, can hardly speak, he is so hoarse, and George has had the toothache since yesterday morning, and yourself with the Rheumatism. If what every body says can be believed, the PAIN-KILLER will cure these complaints and such a house as this is we are always in trouble, and it would be a perfect God-send if we could find something to ease our lesser afflictions.

Husband:—Well, Mary, anything for a quiet home we will try the PAIN-KILLER.

(To be continued.)

☞ The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629c

FOR SALE.

A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.

For particulars, apply at the
VARIETY HALL,
34 Sparks street,

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
—IN—
SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids, at 50 a cents pair, slightly damaged.

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS. a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularise.

☞ Call and examine ☜

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

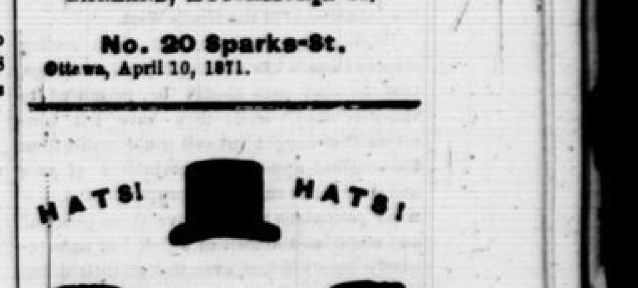
ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN,

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.



SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAN & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 9 a.m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632td

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA.

WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT, to take care of a Horse, and do in-door work.

Apply to

E A MEREDITH,
Corner of & King Wilbrod-sts

Ottawa, April 5, 1871 1639a

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625 y

☞ The Debates on the British Columbia Resolutions in the Senate, will be printed in pamphlet form. Orders for same are required to be left at this Office, not later than noon to-day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Intercolonial Railway—A. Walsh.
New Spring Goods—O'Meara & Co.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1871.

The Senate sat for a couple of hours yesterday, and transacted all the business before it. We expect to close the lengthy report of the able debate on the British Columbia Resolutions to-morrow morning.

A letter with reference to a certain notice touching free sittings in a certain Chapel is unfortunately crowded out. It will appear to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH WEST.

The signs of the times with regard to Manitoban affairs are highly encouraging, and induce the hope that all the troubles and unfriendly feelings engendered of the events of last year are rapidly passing away. The information received from gentlemen who have lately arrived in Ottawa from Manitoba, the sensible tone which has thus far characterised the debates in the infant Legislature of the Province, and the great satisfaction with which the Government policy has been received by people of all classes and nationalities in the North West, all tend to fill us with hope, as to the future of that splendid Province, lately added to the territory of the Dominion.

If, as we presume is the case, the *Manitoban* may be accepted as a fair exponent of public feeling, we need have no further fear for the future of Manitoba or its people. If it indeed is true that the people have resolved upon "calming down the exasperations arising from the painful events of last winter." If, as the *Manitoban* says, all bitterness of feeling is to cease, and all classes of persons will seek to re establish the friendly relations of former times, then we may rely upon it that a prosperous and progressive future is in store for the inhabitants of the North West.

While every patriotic and right feeling man in Canada has desired, beyond all things, that the dead past should be permitted to "bury its dead," while they have felt conscious that naught but evil could result from the constant appeals to prejudices of race and sect, it has suited the purposes of a few noisy politicians to keep alive those personal and sectarian animosities which had unfortunately been kindled, even though their doing so was attended with the utmost danger to our future welfare. Fortunately, however, and it is a fact for which we can scarcely be sufficiently grateful, the people of Manitoba, both English and French, were possessed of more common sense and patriotism than some of our political firebrands and tricksters imagined. Fortunately they saw through the tricks of those wily and designing men, and refused to be made their tools. They understood and perceived that the Dominion Government had their interests sincerely at heart, and that it was essential to the welfare of the Province that all intolerance and bitterness of feeling, from whatever source it sprang, must be eradicated and forgotten. Thus it is that moderate counsels have prevailed and that Common Sense and Patriotism have triumphed over Faction and party hate in Manitoba. Thus it is that Dr. Schultz is able in the name of his constituents and himself to thank the Dominion Government for the energetic measures they have adopted for the settlement of the country, and for their general policy with regard to the North West.

We do not wonder that the Opposition are disgusted and almost beside themselves with impotent rage. They have long relied upon Manitoba as a never failing text from whence to preach long political homilies against the Government. It has been to them the spring from whence the bitter waters of strife and rancour have flowed in such a constant stream that we are not surprised at their vexation upon finding that the policy of the Government has proved acceptable to the whole community, and that good feeling and entire unanimity of sentiment are taking the place of those violent animosities which threatened to retard the progress of the North West, and which the Opposition strove by every means in their power to keep alive and to intensify.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE OF OPINION.

Eight years ago, viz: in September 1862 the Hon. George Brown, who is now opposed to the construction of a Pacific Railway within the next ten years, when opposing the building of an Intercolonial Railway, said one of his objections to the last named enterprise was that it was "an absolute injury to the Pacific railroad." "We can open," said he, "a practicable communication across the continent and annex to Canada ... continent of the richest land yet unoccupied by civilized men." Now, after having agreed to the construction of the Intercolonial railroad, and having admitted that in order to bring about Confederation he was ready and willing to build "six" such roads, he is violently opposed to the Pacific line, and the annexation of "half a continent of the richest land yet unoccupied by civilized men." If not avowedly hostile to the scheme, he is at all events desirous of deferring its being carried out as long as possible. Eight years ago he objected to anything which rendered the immediate commencement of the work improbable. Now, he opposes its being begun within two or finished within ten years. We merely call attention to these facts in order to show those who are in the habit of regarding Mr. Brown as their political leader, how utterly unreliable and unstable a man he is.

Public Dinner to the Hon. Mr. Trutch.

The dinner given last evening at the Russell House in honor of the Hon. Mr. Trutch, delegate from British Columbia, was an event attended with more than ordinary interest, commemorative as it was of the uniting together of the Atlantic and Pacific Colonies under one Confederated Government, and the consolidation of a political union which we all hope will prove a source of strength and prosperity, not only to the Dominion of Canada, but also to that Empire of which we form a part.

It was participated in by Ministers and by members of both Houses, who, having aided in the work of Union, met together to congratulate each other upon what they had accomplished, and to do honour to our new sister Colony in the person of her representative. Among those who were present were many who, in various capacities, battled and toiled on behalf of the scheme of Union since its first inception, and who, still not weary of well doing, have been warm supporters of that policy which has resulted in the practical admission of British Columbia and the extension of the boundaries of the Dominion to the far away shores of the Pacific Ocean.

The dinner as we before said, was given at the Russell House and in all respects reflected the utmost credit upon that first class hotel. The large dining room in which it took place was decorated in a very tasteful manner with flags, evergreens, and appropriate mottoes; among the latter we noticed

"Westward the march of Empire takes its way."
"The Star of Empire glitters in the West."
"One Queen, one Flag, one destiny, one Empire."
"British Connection."
"Vis unita Fortior."
"Quis separabit?"
A Pacific Railway.
Ontario; Quebec; New Brunswick; Nova Scotia; Manitoba; British Columbia; together with several others.

The following is the

BILL OF FARE.

Soup—Mock Turtle.
Fish—Boiled Nova Scotian Salmon, Lobster Sauce, Baked Dore, Port Wine Sauce.
Entrees—Petits Pates aux Huitres a la Bechamel, Compote de Pigeon a la Jardiniere, Filet de Bœuf aux Champignon, Ris de Veaux, Sauce Tomate, Cotelette d'Agneau aux Olives, Filet de Poulet aux Petit Pois Vert.
Boiled—Round of Beef with Spinach, leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce, Turkey, Celery Sauce, Buffalo Tongue with Vegetables.
Roast—Filet of Beef with Horse Radish, Saddle Venison with Currant Jelly, Lamb, Mint Sauce, ribs of Moose, Cranberry Sauce, Jambons Braise, Champagne Sauce.
Game—Partridge, Bread Sauce, Prairie Hens, Claret Sauce, Quail on Toast, Wild Duck, Lemon Sauce.
Pastry—Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce, Wine Jelly, Italienne Tarts, Blanc Mange, Franchenette Parisienne, Rhubarb Tarts, Strawberry Tarts, Charlotte Russe, French Pastry, Orange Pyramids, Cocoa Pyramids, Kiss Pyramids, Ornamental Cake, Bon Bons.
Desert—Oranges, Pine Apples, Prunes, Figs, Apples, Grapes, Raisins, Walnuts, Almonds, &c.
Wines—Roederer & Co., Carte Blanche, Miss & Co., Amontillado, Richard et Freres Dunkerque, Ste. Estephe et Ste. Julien.

Gowan's Band was in attendance in the gallery, and did much to promote the enjoyment of the evening by the performance of some excellent music.

The chair was occupied by the Hon Sir George E. Cartier. Upon his right was the guest of the evening, the Hon Mr Trutch: next to him were seated the Hon Dr Tupper, Mr. Campbell, M P; Mr. Shanly, M P; and the Hon Mr Tilley; and on his left was Speaker Cockburn. Among those present we noticed Hon Mr Dunkin, Hon Mr Mitchell, Hon Mr Akins, Hon Mr Morris, and Hon Col Grey, Mr John O'Connor, M P; Mr Stephenson M P; Mr Senator McLelan, Mr A Morrison, M P; Dr Schultz, M P; Mr Munroe, M P; Colonel Chamberlain; Mr Simpson, M P; Mr Currier, M P; Mr Sproat, M P; Mr Cameron, M P; Mr Dobbie, M P; Mr Smith, M P: Mr Heath, M P; Mr White, M P; Dr Grant M P; Mr Hurdon, M P; Mr Chipman, M P; Mr Wright M P; Mr A P Macdonald, M P; Mr McDougall, M P; Mr Torangeau, M P; Dr Robitaille, M P; Mr Masson, M P; Mr Ault, M P; Mr Ross, M P; Mr Smith (Fisheries department), Mr Moffatt, Mr Ferguson, M P; Mr McDonald, M P; Mr Wilson, M P; Senator D W Macdonald, Senators Burnham, Smith and Benson; Mr Gibb, M P; Lieut Col Aumond and about 100 others.

When ample justice had been done to the very excellent dinner provided, the chairman rose and proposed the first toast, which was drank with the usual loyal honours.

The Queen.

Band—"God save the Queen."

The next toast was the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family.

Band—"The Red White and Blue."

Sir George E. Cartier then proposed the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers." He might be considered as too intimately connected with the latter to propose a toast of the kind with propriety, but he might, at all events say that the Volunteers of Canada had on more than one occasion during the past few years been called upon to defend their country and they had done so bravely and nobly, and like patriotic men (cheers).

Band—'British Grenadiers.'

Lt. Colonel Chamberlin in response to an unanimous call responded, saying that he thanked the company most heartily for the honour done to the volunteers. In presence of the chief of the Canadian Navy and also of an officer of the British regular army (Captain Cameron) he could not say anything on behalf of those branches of the service, but speaking for the volunteers of Canada he could, without any hesitation testify to the gratification they experienced at having the services which they had rendered in defence of the Empire so heartily recognized, and also at finding their brother volunteers and fellow subjects, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, united with them in the glorious privilege of defending the flag of the Empire.

Captain Cameron said he regretted that a distinguished volunteer officer like Colonel Chamberlin had not undertaken to speak on behalf of the regular army as well as for the volunteers. He was pleased, however, to have an opportunity of responding on behalf of the Royal service to the toast which had just been drank. He then alluded to the Imperial policy of withdrawing the troops from Canada, and to the doubts which that policy seemed to have given rise to in the minds of Canadians. These doubts were very painful to Imperial officers who knew perfectly well that the old English heart still beat beneath the English breast (cheers.) The Imperial Government had a right to withdraw the troops from Canada, and to pursue a policy of concentration which any military man would say was a wise one. Old Britain would never forget her colonial children; of this fact, the people of all the colonies, and especially the people of Canada might be well assured.

Commodore Fortin replied on behalf of the Navy. He said he was not a member of the Royal navy, but only of the Provincial navy, and therefore could not speak on behalf of the former. However, it had spoken pretty loudly for itself before now (cheers.) The Provincial navy was a comparatively small affair. Still it must be remembered that a navy did not consist in ships alone, but in the bone and muscle of its sailors, and in the 80,000 fishermen whom Canada possessed lay the strength of the Canadian navy (cheers.) He was persuaded that if ever the country was invaded, the fishermen would do their duty (cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Mitchell also replied on behalf the navy. He said he felt somewhat at a disadvantage in following a gentleman who might be called the pioneer of the Canadian navy, and whose name was known as a household word all along the coast from Quebec to Anticosta, and from Gaspe to Pictou, and was spoken of everywhere with admiration and esteem Still he would say that the events of the past year had shown that the navy of Canada was of some account, and as for the Royal Navy that great and glorious service which had done so much to uphold the honour of the Empire for years past, its fame was world wide (cheers).

Sir George E. Cartier then rose and said he had now to propose the toast of the evening 'Our Guest' the Honorable Mr. Trutch. Before doing so, however, he hoped to be allowed to make a few observations. Last year we achieved a great deal in extending the boundaries of the Dominion as far as the Rocky Mountains. That was a great and difficult work to accomplish, but it was merely an extension of the territorial limits of the Dominion. Now they had achieved a greater work, they had carried the limits of Canada as far as they could go in a westerly direction This had not been done easily. They had had to struggle for it but the end attained was worth the struggle (cheers) Every member who supported the Union resolutions had not only achieved a personal triumph, but had performed a patriotic deed for which in after years coming generations would thank and bless him (cheers.) They had assembled to do honor to Mr Trutch, a gentleman in all respects worthy of the highest honor and esteem (cheers). Since he (Mr. Trutch) had been in Canada he had won many friends, but he (Sir George Cartier) and his colleagues had better opportunities than any one else to form a more intimate acquaintance with him, and British Columbia, he was quite sure, could not have a better representative. He regretted that the two gentlemen who accompanied him as delegates last summer were not with him. Still, he could not help feeling that they enjoyed a great pleasure in having Mr. Trutch, one of the leading members of the British Columbia Executive Council present with them (cheers.) We have had our struggle and are now rejoicing over our success, but we must not forget that Mr. Trutch and his colleagues have been battling for Union for years. Our triumph was his triumph also, and it was our duty to congratulate and do honour to him (cheers). He (Sir George Cartier) could not forget that 300 years ago a bold navigator set sail westward to discover a way to the eastern coast of Asia. His name was Jacques Cartier (cheers). He was followed by Champlain and Lachine, and when the latter left the place where now stands the village of Lachine, seven miles from Montreal, he said as he sailed westward that he was "off for China." The Canada of which these early settlers dreamed was not a Lower Canada, but a Canada, that should really extend to China (cheers). The Canada which we are establishing to-day is the Canada which they desired to see, one that should extend from ocean to ocean (cheers).

Band—"For he's a jolly good fellow."

Hon Mr Trutch said he felt he was unworthy of all the enconiums which had been passed upon him. As an Englishman and a loyal British subject his heart had been thoroughly in the Union work, and he could claim no other merit (if merit there could be in the discharge of a duty) than having worked under the direction of Governor Musgrove, for the attainment of that object now so happily realised. Still it was none the less gratifying to him to be the recipient of the kindly welcome paid to British Columbia. He was sure it would be appreciated by the people of that colony, and would serve to unite them in yet closer bonds of Union to Canada than yet existed. Knowing as he did the real sentiment of the people, he desired on their behalf to tender his most sincere and heartfelt thanks to all those gentlemen who helped to carry out the work of Union (cheers). He congratulated the Dominion Ministers upon the far sighted statesmanship which had enabled them, undeterred by all opposition to bring the work to a successful issue. He was confident that when the real merits of the question were better understood throughout the country, and the baselessness and fallacy of the opposition were revealed, the Ministerial policy would be more generally and warmly sustained by the people of Canada (cheers.) It would ill-become him to criticise the action of those gentlemen who had opposed the measure. But having listened with the deepest interest to the whole of the debate, having been connected with all the arrangements, and having a local knowledge of many of the facts connected with the matter, he felt it to his duty to allude to some of the objections raised during that debate by the opposition.

First, as to the plan of Union, the people of British Columbia had been led to believe that the Province of Ontario was unanimously in favour of Union, and that no opposition was to be dreaded from that quarter Ontario they had always supposed was their natural ally. He had been surprised and disappointed to find that such was not altogether the case. During the late debate the country and people of British Columbia had been spoken of in an unnecessarily slighting and depricating manner. He was willing to believe that those who had thus spoken had done so through ignorance, and as he was willing to hope through false statements and information. However he could none the less regret this, the remarks made will cause unnecessary pain to the people of British Columbia who will not make sufficient allowance for the circumstances under which they were expressed (hear, hear). He was not there to recount the excellencies of British Columbia or to impress them upon the minds of the people of Canada, but after what had been said he would endeavour to sketch in as few touches as possible a few of the advantages connected with the country. In the first place the position of British Columbia all were acquainted with. It commanded the trade of the Western coast of America and also the Interoceanic trade. The sea coast ran 500 miles from north to south, rich in fish of all kinds, the salmon, cod, halibut, &c., and last, but not least, the whale. This source of wealth is at present totally undeveloped. The forests, which also extend along the sea coast, and also along the banks of the rivers, produce excellent timber, which is easily available from its proximity to the rivers. Mr. Trutch then gave more further particulars relative to the resources and growing wealth of the new Province, as well as to the salubrity of the climate. He showed how it was that the population was so small, and proved that it arose partly from the difficulty of access and partly the fact of British Columbia being a Crown Colony. A community which had done what British Columbia had done did not deserve to be called a reckless population. He believed the people of British Columbia would compare with any people in the world in intelligence and persevering industry (cheers.) Look at what they had done in the past under very adverse circumstances. They had built large cities, and constructed extensive roads, such as could not be found in Canada, costing a million and a half of dollars, without one single dollar outside assistance. The real population of the colony were not nomadic, but an intelligent and industrious people. The honorable gentleman then traced the history of Confederation in Canada, and showed it had extended to British Columbia, how after many disappointments and failures the Union scheme had been decided upon, with the understanding that after it had been agreed to by Canada it had finally to be submitted to the people for endorsation, and that on the 18th of January last, it was unanimously adopted by the Legislature as expressing the sentiments of the people (cheers).

With regard to the terms of Union, only three points of objection had been raised. First, as to the financial arrangements; secondly, as to the population; thirdly, as to the railroad. After having explained the facts in connection with the first two points, Mr. Trutch referred to the railway question and the engagement entered into by the Dominion in connection therewith. In 1869 it was unanimously agreed by the people of British Columbia, that there could be no actual union with Canada without connection, either by waggon road or railway. Those who opposed the scheme did so on the ground that Canada could not undertake a work of such magnitude and felt that without a railway, Canada would be practically as far separated from the Pacific colonies as from the West Indies. They were led to believe at length, how ever, that Canada was prepared to carry out the work and that Ontario especially desired to do so. Under these circumstances they would be especially surprised to hear of the opposition made to the Union, by the Toronto *Globe*, in proof of which he read an extract from that paper and from the British *Colonist*, the former urging the Dominion Government to proceed with the work to once.

He desired, in conclusion, to express what was his interpretation and that of the people of British Columbia of the engagement entered into for the building of the road. When he came to Ottawa with his co-delegates last year, they entered into a computation with the Privy Council as to the cost and time it would take to build the line, and they came to the conclusion that it could be built on the terms proposed in ten years. If they had said twelve or eighteen years that time would have been accepted with equal readiness, as all that was understood was that the line should be built as soon as possible. British Columbia had entered into a partnership with Canada, and they were united to construct certain public works, but he for one would protest against anything by which it should be understood that Government were to borrow one hundred millions of dollars or to tax the people of Canada and British Columbia to carry out those works within a certain time [loud cheers.] He had been accused of having made a very Jewish bargain, but not even Shylock would have demanded his pound of flesh if it had to be cut from his own body (laughter and cheers.) After a few more appropriate remarks Mr. Trutch concluded by proposing the health of 'Her Majesty's Ministers' to whom he said we were mainly indebted for the accomplishment of the Union scheme.

Band—'La Canadienne.'

Hon Sir George E. Cartier, Hon. Mr. Campbell, and Hon. Dr. Tupper replied.

Dr. Schultz, M.P. and Mr. Donald A. Smith being called upon gave some interesting facts in connection with the Red River country and the proposed Pacific Railway.

Sir George E. Cartier proposed the health of the Speaker of the House of Commons who replied in eloquent terms.

'The Press' was ably responded to by Thomas White, Esq, of the Montreal *Gazette*

Mr. Savary, M.P. replied to the toast of 'The Ladies,' and this most successful dinner was brought to a conclusion about half past twelve o'clock.

SEMINARY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

A most successful entertainment was given yesterday afternoon by the pupils of the Seminary of the Congregation of Notre Dame in honour of their venerated pastor the Bishop of Ottawa. In spite of the attraction of the band playing on the Parliament square there was a good attendance, and we are sure we may say that all present were delighted with all that they saw and heard. The platform upon which the exercises took place was tastefully decorated with red and white drapery, &c. The concert commenced with an overture on two pianos, very carefully rendered, after which came a dialogue entitled "Our feelings expressed by the flowers." Then came an exceedingly pretty French quartette, "Love and Gratitude." This was followed by a drama showing the influence of the Christian religion upon the minds of those least susceptible to its influences, the plot of which was founded upon a story of the old wars between the Spaniards and the Moors. The characters in this pretty little drama were really admirably sustained by the young ladies, and in a manner which showed that they were not only perfect in the dialogue, but thoroughly understood and appreciated the nature of the characters which they had to depict. Some instrumental selections followed, which spoke volumes for the ability of the lady who presides over the musical education of the pupils of this Seminary. An appropriate tableaux, which also followed, was a really beautiful specimen of artistic taste. We are confident that all who were present, will congratulate the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame upon the success of their pupils, and will unite with us in thanking them for a most delightful entertainment.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

SIR,—The season is fast approaching for the renewal of this, to Canada at least, important matter. As far as I can judge the applicants though not so numerous, are considerable and of a good type. Work in the old country is fair but many of the friends of late settlers are striving manfully to join their emigration clubs, and societies have greatly increased. From some cause no Government nor Provincial pamphlets have reached your indefatigable commissioner, Mr. Dixon, consequently this lack of information is greatly felt and will tend to a diminution of emigrants. If Allans' had not issued 100,000 pamphlets, matters would have been much worse. The million sterling our sympathising countrymen have voluntarily subscribed towards the sick, wounded and famished French has seriously interferred with the funds of Emigration Societies, I expect this will retard it though not interfere with emigration being helped out, After our Emigration Conference at Ottawa, and that too during the earthquake, I had hoped a system of "Passage Warrants" would have followed. By these a settler might have got out his relatives and friends at a cheaper rate, but I trust this is only deferred till some more convenient time. Canada greatly wants population. The late settlers speak very highly of their present position and future prospects. The school system, the closing of grog shops on Sundays and the free grants are greatly approved. Most sincerely do I hope every encouragement and sympathy will be shown to the newly arrived. They require it. I have given an illustrated lecture in different parts of England this season, and hope to have awakened fresh interest towards Canada, which, indeed, has been a blessed place for many. I shall always look back with feelings of unmixed happiness for the very kind reception, hospitality and encouragement I received during my late visit among you.

Praying God will abundantly bless and prosper Canada,

I remain,
Yours very truly,
A STYLEMAN HERRING.

ST. PAULS, CLERKENWELL,
London, England.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran are holding a great sale of Spring and Summer Goods. Early buyers will secure best bargains.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

There were only a few waggons on the market yesterday. Oats which sold at 60 cts per bushel was the principle article brought on.

A public meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, on Friday afternoon, the 14th inst., at half-past four o'clock, to consider the propriety of establishing a Sabbath School Association, and for holding an annual convention of Sabbath School workers, in the counties of Ottawa, Pontiac, Renfrew, Lanark, Carleton and Russell, and the city of Ottawa.

SEE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock to the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.

R. L. JAMES & Co

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like Magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly DO RISE UP and bless her especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article mortalised her name by this invaluable article and we scarcely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefit, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given in the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW—" Ladies Visitor," New York City.

Sold by all druggists. at 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base [illegible]

Dominion Parliament.

FOURTH SESSION, FIRST PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, April 10th, 1871.

AFTER ROUTINE.

An Act to authorize the Northern Railway Company of Canada to make agreements for the leasing, using and working of the lines of railway of other Companies (as amended by Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines), was read a second and third time, and passed.

THE MEMBER FOR PROVENCHER.

Mr. ROSS (Prince Edward) said before proceeding any further with the public business, he wished to draw attention to the fact that it was reported publicly that the member for Provencher had been a member of Riel's Government, and, if so, the hon. member was guilty of high treason. It was also said that the hon. member had been a member of the Court-martial which had condemned Scott, if so, the hon. member was guilty of murder. He (Mr. Ross) thought it was due to that hon. gentleman himself and to the House, that he should set himself right. It was much better to take this step now than to leave the matter unsettled, for there was a good deal said through the country about it. There was a feeling among the people, that any one connected with such an atrocious murder, should be brought to justice. He (Mr. Ross) had heard that Riel was frequently in Manitoba, and he did not understand, if it were so, why the Local Government had not arrested him.

Mr. DELORME (Provencher) said the rumors were false. He knew nothing about the murder till two days after it was committed (cheers). He had nothing to do with Riel's Council. When Mr. Smith was sent as a Commissioner by the Canadian Government to Manitoba, he (Mr. Delorme) was a delegate at the convention (cheers).

Mr. SMITH (Selkirk) said it would be in the recollection of most of the members of this House, that a certain party in Red River got up a Council last winter, which was called the Provisional Government. That was composed of Mr. Riel and several French members. With that Council, he was well aware, the hon. member had nothing to do (cheers).

He also referred to the events connected with his mission to the people of the North West. He agreed to the public meeting which was held on the 18th and 19th January. Members were freely elected to that convention by both sides. The Convention met in February and were occupied in discussing the so-called Bill of Rights. That discussion was as free and unrestrained as any discussion in the House up to a certain point. The hon. member for Provencher was a member of the Convention. Then, and not until then, had the hon. gentleman anything to do with the disturbances or insurrection at Red River [hear, hear]. He never heard anything mooted against Mr. Delorme until the other day, and certainly had he believed there was any foundation for the charge, he [Mr. Smith] would not only have hesitated, but actually refused to have been in anywise instrumental in introducing the hon. member before this House, as he had done. He would have regarded it as unbecoming his position as a member of this House, and still more as an insult to his honor if he thought the hon. member had been in any way connected with the so-called court martial [hear, hear]. As to who constituted that court martial he did not know, but this he could gainsay, that Mr. Delorme was one of those people who arrogated to themselves the power to sit in judgment on a British subject and condemn him to death. There was a further convention and delegation which was sometimes called the House of Assembly of Red River. To that, he believed, the hon. gentleman had also been elected, but elected by his parish. He [Mr. Smith] took some little part in bringing that Assembly together. A great deal had been said about that—a great deal erroneously. What was done at that time was this: There was at that time a gentleman from Canada condemned to death. Intercession had been made for him by several parties, but without avail. At a late hour in the evening he [Mr. Smith] visited those who were then in power and it was given him to understand that they were absolutely in favour of the union with Canada, and merely desired to have the people of Red River come to an understanding exactly on what terms and conditions they were to enter the Confederation. He assented, so far as his assent was necessary, on behalf of Canada to this Council being called, and further said he would go amongst the people and induce them to take part in this Council or Convention, but, absolutely and only with the view of making arrangements for a union with Canada. Of that Convention the hon. member for Provencher was also a member. He believed that having said so, he had said all that was necessary on the subject. There was in the first instance a Council called the Provisional Government—the member for Provencher had nothing to do with that. In the Convention of which the hon. gentleman was subsequently a member, there were several gentlemen who took part in it, not simply because they happened to be present, but they actually took a more active part in bringing matters forward than the French speaking members, and there could be no imputation against their loyalty (hear, hear). Further, he might say that he fully believed that there were none who deplored the sad events of last winter more than the people of Red River, not only the English, but the French-speaking population of Red River (cheers).

Mr. ROSS said the hon. member had distinctly stated that he did not know who composed the Court Martial. If so, how did he know that the hon. member for Provencher was not a member of it. (cries of Oh, Oh! and confusion).

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS.—It is entirely out of order. The hon. member has asked a question and got a reply. What more does he want?

Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon. member for Prince Edward's was quite in order. He had but called attention to the fact that the hon. member for Selkirk had not in this particular corroborated the statement.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL moved the following resolution:—

"Mr. Walter Ross, Member for Prince Edward's County, having stated that he had reason to fear that Pierre Delorme, Esq., who on the 5th inst., was introduced as a member of this House, had been concerned in rebellion against the authority by law established in Hudson's Bay Territory, which was lately quelled by Her Majesty's troops, and more directly implicated in the murder of one Thos. Scott, a British subject, by persons in arms against the Crown in that territory. Resolved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the truth of these allegations, to report proceedings which ought to be taken in order to relieve this House of the disgrace and dishonor of receiving amongst its members anyone guilty of these offences, and that said Committee be composed af Hon. Messrs. Morris, Dorion and Cameron and Messrs. Street, D. A. Macdonald, E. Blake and Gibbs." He said if it were true that the hon. member for Provencher had not been connected with Riel's Council it should be proved and made plain in the most public manner. He did not think that the mere statement made by the hon. member himself in such an imperfect way was sufficient. He thought there was none who should be more anxious than the hon. member himself that a Committee should be appointed to investigate the matter and report to this House. The hon. member for Selkirk would see when his speech was published that his statements were not quite in conformity with some of the facts which had been made public respecting this North West difficulty.

Hon. Sir Geo. E. CARTIER said the discussion was out of order. The hon. member should give due notice before moving a resolution.

Hon. W. MACDOUGALL said it was perfectly obvious that if a notice of two days were required this matter could not be investigated this session.

The Speaker ruled that it rested with the House to decide whether the resolution could be moved without notice.

Hon. Sir Geo. E. CARTIER moved in amendment to Mr. Macdougall's motion, that the matter be referred to the standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, to be considered forthwith.

Mr. BLAKE said the distinct statements made by the hon. members for Provencher and Selkirk were quite satisfactory to his own mind. [hear, hear]. He thought that the country owed a debt of gratitude to the hon. member for bringing up this matter in the House. It appeared to him that the distinct statements of the hon. gentlemen opposite were quite enough, and that there was no necessity for the appointment of a committee. However, he did not at all object to having it investigated by a Committee. He deprecated any attempt at turning the wicked, unprovoked, damnable murder which had occurred in the North West into a matter of nationality or creed. It was one that had not been looked after by the constituted authorities of this country, and he believed they would receive the condemnation of all classes in this Dominion for having neglected to punish the murderers. He had not taken any steps thus far in the matter because when he had brought it up in the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, it had there been declared that the House had no right to take any action in the matter. When he had failed there, where the public were unanimous in condemning the murderers, he had little hope of being successful in this House. He thought he would leave it to those who had thought proper to impute to him improper motives in bringing it up in the Local Legislature.

Mr. JONES (Leeds) charged the member for Durham with heartlessness in trying to make political capital out of the murder of Scott. The hon. member had the hardihood to bring it up in the Local Legislature, but here, where there was a large proportion of French representatives, he did not dare to bring it up here.

Mr. FERGUSON said the Local Legislature of Ontario was not the right place to bring up a matter of this kind. Here, in this Parliament, was the place to discuss the matter, and here the hon. member should force the matter on the attention of the Executive instead of bringing his buncombe resolutions up in a House that had nothing to do with the case.

Mr. SMITH said the hon. member for North Lanark, who seemed to take upon himself the championship of the North West people, had declared that the statements he (Smith) had made would not be borne out by facts. He merely wished to say in reply that he could substantiate every statement he had made.

Hon. Mr. DORION said if proof was necessary to corroborate the denial of the hon. member for Provencher, none better could be asked for than that furnished by the hon. member for Selkirk. Yet, in the face of all this an hon. member rose in his place and moved a resolution to try an hon. member on a mere rumour. It was most unfair at this late hour of the session to treat any member of this House in such an unfair manner—to send him home with the imputation hanging over him that he was guilty of so great a crime that it was found necessary to bring him to trial. There was no positive declaration that the hon. member had done anything wrong and the House should be very careful, therefore, before proceeding to such an unjudicial act. He hoped the hon. member for Lanark would withdraw his motion. If not, he (Hon. Mr. Dorion) would move an amendment to it, that there was no case to bring before a Committee of this House.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said this discussion only proved how right he (Sir George) was in raising a point of order at the outset. He knew very well that there was no actual charge to proceed upon. He merely moved his amendment to show that the Government had no hesitation in giving the best opportunity of investigating the matter. The view taken by the hon. member for Hochelaga was the view taken by the Government, but they did not wish to give any pretext whatever for a charge against the members for Quebec, that they wished to screen a man who had been guilty of a crime, from justice.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL said that he would not withdraw his motion, believing as he did, that it was in the interests of this House and of the country that this case should be investigated by a Committee. He dissented entirely from the doctrine propounded by the hon. member for Hochelaga, that the statement of an hon. member, affecting himself, should be accepted without discussion. He had no desire to see the hon. member found guilty, but he would show the House a photograph of Riel's Privy Council, in which the picture of the hon. member for Provencher appeared in proof of the statement of the hon. member for Prince Edwards. There was a Pierre Delorme, a member of that Council, was it the hon. member for Provencher? The hon. gentleman might not have been one of those implicated in the murder, but there had been no proof, except the hon. gentleman's own statement, that he never had been a member of Riel's Council. The hon. member for Selkirk did not corroborate that denial, and there was every ground, therefore, for investigating the case.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said some hon. member must take upon himself the responsibility of reading some direct charge against the hon. member for Provencher before putting him on his trial. On no other ground could a Committee be granted.

Mr. DELORME, (Provencher), said he had no objections to have the matter tried. He was present with a number of Indians when the photograph in the hands of the hon. member (for Lanark, was taken and his picture was among the number, but there were several there who were not connected with the Council and his picture was among these latter.

Hon. J. H. CAMERON argued that the House could not grant a Committee to whom to refer a mere rumour, which was contradicted by he hon. member whom it affected. It would be establishing a pernicious precedent to carry this motion.

Mr. BLAKE said he understood that the hon. member for Provencher to deny that he ever was a member of Riel's Council. On that ground he (Mr. Blake) had asserted that there was no ground for sending this matter to a Committee.

Mr. DELORME.—I never was a member of Riel's Council.

Mr. WHYTE, (Hastings), said if the hon. member for West Durham had pursued the same course in this Legislature that he had followed in the Local House, he (Mr. Whyte) would have aided him to the best of his ability in pressing upon the Government the necessity of punishing the murderer of Scott. He (Mr. Whyte) believed the hon. members who were so anxious to prevent the appointment of a Committee to investigate this matter, desired to make political capital out of it. He would vote for the original motion.

Mr. FERGUSON would support the motion of the hon. member for Lanark on the same ground.

Hon. Mr. DORION moved an amendment, reciting the points brought out in the discussion and resolving that no case had been made out for sending this case to a Committee. He stated that he held in his hand a copy of the photograph which had been referred to by the hon. member for Lanark, and there appeared in it the portraits of Mr. Spence and other gentlemen who were known to have never been connected with Riel's Council (hear, hear).

Mr. SMITH corroborated the statement of the hon. member for Hochelaga respecting the photograph.

Mr. D. A. MACDONALD thought that the discussion should be brought to a close, and hoped the hon. member for Lisgar would inform the House what he knew of the matter.

Dr. SCHULTZ said he had not purposed to speak of the matter at all. He would vote for the amendment of the Hon. Minister of Militia, and when the case came before the Committee, he would tell all that he knew about the matter. He might say now, however, that when Riel's Council was in session, he (Dr. Schultz) was in prison, and that when Scott's murder took place, he (Dr. Schultz) was making his way towards Lake Superior.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he would have preferred to allow this matter to stand over till next session, but, under the circumstances, he saw nothing for it but to vote for the motion of the Hon. Minister of Militia, especially as the hon. member for Provencher had asked for the appointment of a Committee.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said there was but one view to take of it. Was there any case to bring before the Committee? He had not heard any made out, and whether the hon. member for Provencher desired to have his case sent before a Committee or not, the House should consider the matter as it stood, quite irrespective of the wishes of any member in this House.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER quite agreed with the remarks which had just fallen from the hon. member for Chateauguay. He challenged the hon. member for Lanark to find a precedent in British Parliamentary practice for the course which he had taken. He (Dr. Tupper) approved of the motion of the hon. member for Hochelaga, although he could quite understand the motives which had induced the Hon. Minister of Militia to propose the amendment which he had moved.

Mr. O'CONNOR would vote for the amendment of the hon. member for Hochelaga.

Mr. FORTIN denied that the hon. member for Provencher had asked for a Committee, he had merely said he had no objection to have the case investigated by the Committee.

Mr. MACDONALD (Antigonish) approved of the motion of the hon. member for Hochelaga.

Some misunderstanding having arisen as to the statement made by Mr. Ross, out of which the discussion arose, he was requested to repeat it, which he did.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER said it was obvious that the hon. member was mistaken as to the basis of his motion, and he hoped the hon. member would withdraw or modify it.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL refused to do so. He said he was not mistaken, and that he desired to have a record of the events placed on the journals of the House.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER hoped the hon. member for Lanark would not press his motion after the distinct denial of the hon. member for Provencher and the discussion to which the House had just listened.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL said he would consent to let this matter remain over till next session (cries of "no, no," and "withdraw," from the Ministerial side of the House).

Mr. MACKENZIE said it would be better to adopt the suggestion of the hon. member for Lanark.

Mr. MASSON (Terrebonne) said the suggestion was unfair to the hon. member for Provencher. In fact, the whole discussion was unjust to that hon. member. After his public denial it should have been dropped. It would never do to let this unfounded charge hang over the hon. member's head till next session.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL said the hon. member entirely misunderstood him. He was willing to withdraw the motion (cheers).

Mr. MACDONALD (Middlesex) said this matter had been used in the local elections of Ontario and had caught many a good Conservative vote. It was, no doubt, brought into this House at this late hour of the session for the purpose of making political capital out of it in like manner.

The House having refused to allow Hon. Mr. Macdougall to withdraw his motion a division was called for. The amendment moved by Hon. Mr. Dorion was first put, and the vote resulted as follows: Yeas, 94; nays, 46; and the House passed on to the next item.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. BAKER, in the absence of Mr. Workman, moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate this Company—motion carried, and the Bill passed through Committee and was read a third time and passed.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH CO.

Mr. CAMERON, (Peel), moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate this Company—motion carried, and the Bill passed through Committee and was read a third time and passed.

RIEL.

Mr. WHITE, (East Hastings), asked whether the Extradition of Riel for the murder of Thomas Scott, has been demanded; If not, why not? and whether any steps have been taken to bring to trial the murderers of Thomas Scott in the Province of Manitoba; and what instructions, if any, were given to Governor Archibald in reference to the bringing to trial of said murderers.

Hon. Sir G. CARTIER said that at the time of the murder the Dominion had no authority in the matter and could not, therefore, demand the extradition of Riel. The Extradition Act under the Ashburton Treaty did not extend to the North West, and if it had extended there, it did not include the crime of high treason, or murder in furtherance of high treason. As to the second question, the administration of criminal justice did not rest with the Dominion Government, but with the Local Government, and as to any instructions to Governor Archibald, all such instructions had been laid before the House, but no instructions could be given him on such a subject, as the matter rested with him and his responsible advisers selected under the Constitution.

INSPECTION OF FISH.

Mr. FOURNIER moved an address to His Excellency for copies of all correspondence respecting the inspection of fish.—Carried.

ADMISSION OF PROVINCES INTO THE DOMINION.

Mr. MILLS moved that the House should go into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain Resolutions on the subject of the admission of Provinces into the Union. He said he did not desire any discussion, but simply that the Resolutions should be recorded on the journals of the House.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said as the hon. member only desired to record his Resolutions he would move that the debate be adjourned.—Carried.

MILITARY EXPEDITION TO MANITOBA.

Mr. MASSON (Soulanges) moved an address for all correspondence respecting the soldiers forming part of the military Expedition.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said there was no such correspondence in the possession of the Dominion Government though there might be some between the Imperial Government and its officers.

Mr. MASSON said many reports had reached Canada of disorders created by the soldiers, and he desired to know whether there was any official information on the subject in the possesion of the Government. When Riel and the unfortunate half-breeds created some disturbances, troops were at once sent to quell the disorder, but instead of keeping the peace they had broken the peace, and no steps were taken to punish them. He maintained that the people had the right to resist the entrance of one who was not their proper Governor, and to ask the protection of the British flag. A man named Goulet, on suspicion of being one of Riel's Cabinet, had been pursued by the soldiers to the bank of the river and killed there, and another man named Lepine, was threatened with assault and death if he were seen in the neighbourhood. One of the volunteers had been put in jail for some offence and had been rescued by his comrades, and one of the officers had been insulted and even wounded. He did not desire to defend Goulet or Lepine, but such acts as these on the part of the volunteers ought not to be passed by unnoticed.

Mr. BOWELL said he understood the remarks of the hon. member referred to the Volunteers from Ontario.

Mr. MASSON said he had not mentioned the Volunteers of any particular Province.

Mr. BOWELL said he thought he was justified in considering that the Ontario Volunteers were referred to, and he desired to say that the member for Lisgar had had pointedly and distinctly stated in his seat that the reports in circulation in reference to the Volunteers in Manitoba were totally untrue. He held in his hand a copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting in Manitoba, stating that the Volunteers had been insulted, abused and misrepresented without just cause, and that the meeting could testify to their excellent conduct. He thought it was only justice that the facts should be known.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said there was no objection to the motion.

Carried.

STERLING'S CLAIM.

Mr. CURRIER moved for a select Committee on return of correspondence respecting this claim against the Government.

The SPEAKER ruled on the point of order previously raised, that the motion was in order.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought it was the duty of the Government to resist such a reference, as they ought to be fully prepared to accept the responsibility of a proper settlement of the claim, and if the Government admitted the reference, they admitted a want of confidence in themselves.

Mr. MACDONALD [Glengarry] knew of three other claims that would be presented if this were passed.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the previous Minister of Public Works had refused the claim. It was afterwards referred to the Minister of Justice who reported there was no legal claim, and this had been communicated to the Petitioner.

Mr. MACDONALD repeated that if this claim were entertained, it would open the door to numbers.

Mr. CURRIER said that if any one had a just claim against the Government, the House ought to consider it.

Mr. MACKENZIE said that though the Committee might be appointed, nothing further could be done by it, and he had quite enough confidence in the Minister of Public Works to sustain his decision.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS said there were many difficulties in the matter, but he thought there was no harm in getting the report of a Committee. He thought the claim was rather one against the old Province of Canada.

Mr. BRAKE opposed the reference as the Government ought to be the judges in the matter.

Hon. Mr. WOOD said that if there might be no legal claim and it were paid, the Ontario Government might object to have it charged against them. He opposed the reference to a Committee as equivalent to a vote of want of confidence.

Dr. GRANT testified to the justness of the claim, and thought a Committee should be appointed and the matter considered.

The motion was put to the House with the following result; yeas, 44; nays, 72.

INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. MILLS moved an address for correspondence in reference to public lands in Ontario, about which no treaty of reservation to Indians prior to 1st July, 1867. He believed the Government had assumed the control of some unsurrendered lands, which should properly rest with the Local Government, and he desired to ascertain whether any correspondence had taken place.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said any correspondence there might be would be brought down. The Indian Department did not pretend to the control of any land that had not been properly surrendered.

EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. BURPEE moved for an Order of the House for list of persons appointed as employees of the House since April 1868. He said that at Confederation almost all the employees had been taken from the old Province of Canada, and a resolution had been at a previous session passed that each Province should be considered in the appointments. Complaints, however, had been made, and he believed that there were only seventeen or eighteen from the Lower Provinces in the employ of the House, and only three in the Senate. He thought the matter ought to be looked into and the evil remedied.—Carried.

APPOINTMENTS TO DEPARTMENTS AT OTTAWA.

Mr. BURPEE moved an address for copies of all Orders in Council since 1st July, 1867 under which any persons have been appointed to office in the Public Departments at Ottawa. He believed the Civil Service Act had been set aside by Orders in Council.—Carried.

CLERGY RESERVES.

Mr. BOWELL moved an address for a statement of lands set apart as Clergy Reserves out of 27,857 acres surrendered to the Crown by the Mohawk Indians in the Township of Tyendinaga, &c. He said that some of the lands had been sold and the money appropriated to other objects than the benefit of the Indians.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said there was no objection to the address but feared there would not be time to obtain the information this session.—Carried

M'GREEVY'S CLAIM.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved an order of the House for claims presented by Mr. McGreevy, contractor for Parliament Buildings.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON suggested that there should be an evening session, so that Prorogation might take place on Wednesday.

Hon. Sir G. E. CARTIER said he had already stated when moving that the House should sit from 1 to 6 that he and his colleagues were engaged in the evening.

Mr. MACDONALD said the House should not be adjourned for any private engagement of any class of people in the House.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said it was rare that the House had ever sat at all, and the engagement had been constructed under that circumstance.

DR. DAWS' CLAIM.

Mr. OLIVER moved an address for claim made by Dr. Daws for medical services rendered to the late Private B. Sifton. He desired to ask whether this claim would be paid by the Government, and if so, when? as great delay had occured already.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said he had at present no recollection of the claim, but if there had been delay, it must have been unavoidable, but full information would be laid before the House after enquiry.

Mr. OLIVER explained the circumstances of the case, and said such delay as had occurred should not have taken place.—Carried.

RAILWAY ACT.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER moved the House into Committee on Bill 31, an Act to amend the Railway Act, 1868, in which are inserted certain provisons of the Bill to amend the Railway Act of 1868, and of the Bill (No. 8) to amend "the Railway Act of 1861," and to extend the same, (as amended by Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines), Mr. MILLS in the Chair.

The Bill passed through Committee, to be read a third time to-morrow.

STAMP DUTIES.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. MORRIS, the House went into Committee on Bill No. 29, an Act to remove doubts as to the liability of Stamp Duties of Premium Notes taken or held by Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

The Bill passed through Committee, and was finally passed.

LANDS IN MANITOBA.

Hon. Mr. McDOUGALL, on moving the further consideration of the proposed motion that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions on which to found an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying for the issue of amended regulations for the survey, distribution, settlement, and sale of lands in the Province of Manitoba, said he understood on the previous discussion that the Government assented to the principles of his resolutions, and, if this were so, he would not press the matter. He thought a title ought to be given to lands on a residence of three years, and that some reduction should be made in the price of the lands. As to the administration of oaths he thought his objection had been acceded to as correct.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS admitted the latter point, but said there was no reason for a reduction of price.

Order discharged.

Mr. FERGUSON referred to the distribution of the lands to the half breeds in the North West, and thought some condition of settlement should be imposed.

Hon. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said the intention of the law would be carried out, but it was impossible to have stated rules, as some might be mere children and others men. As to the settlement duties, the matter was premature, but would be considered subsequently. The Government was dealing most liberally in the matter of the lands, as shown by the appropriation to the half breeds, and the offer to the Volunteers. The Lieut. Governor was authorized to select the most suitable lands for the half breeds, and when the time for possession it would be time enough to consider conditions of settlement, and he was sure that the hon. member would believe that the Government would act in good faith in the matter.

Mr. BLAKE pointed out that the effect of the regulations was that the half breeds were entitled to the lands without any conditions of settlement at all.

Mr. FERGUSON said he could not accept the statement of the Minister of Militia. He was in favour of settlement conditions, and was sorry that the matter was left so entirely in the hands of the Local Government. He should move a proposition that the conditions of settlement on these Indian lands should be the same as those imposed in the case of pre-emption and homestead rights.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the hon. member for Lanark had done good service to the public interests in bringing in those resolutions. The Government entirely agreed with the view taken by that hon. member respecting criminal law in Manitoba. The suggestion with regard to the public roads was a local matter which had escaped the attention of the Government, but they would give it full consideration. He hoped the hon. member for Cardwell would trust the Government that they had a desire to deal fairly, and impartially with the people of the North West.

Dr. SCHULTZ regretted that the hon. member for Cardwell had taken exception to the appropriation of lands for the half-breeds. If it were given to them on any but the present terms, it would be practically useless to them. He hoped the hon. member would withdraw his motion. If land were to be sold at all (and he was opposed to making lands a source of revenue) he thought $1 per acre was little enough for it (hear, hear).

The House adjourned at six o'clock till one o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Times* Versailles special says the Government troops now occupy in strong force the towns of Bantegue, Asnres and Sabbonville, and have unmasked a number of new batteries between Neuilly and the ramparts of Paris. Many of the Paris newspapers exhort the people to abstain from voting at the elections to take place on Monday and thereby give death blow to the Commune. The barricades have been erected by the Communists in Rueda Rivodi. The Commune has made an indirect demand that foreign Ambassadors take upon themselves the task of arranging the quarrel with the Versailles Government, but the representatives of powers are reluctant to accept the responsibility.

The London *Telegraph's* special dispatch from Versailles says, the breach at Porte Maillot will admit of easy entrance by an assailing party, that the insurgents batteries on the ramparts have been silenced and that an assault is expected to be made to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Col. Sulvely and three companions have been murdered by Apache Indians.

Joseph and Cyrile Dion beat Rudolphe and Deery at the American four ball carom game, 2,000 points, last night, $1,000 a side; scoring, 2,000 points, against 1,580.

Before Paris, Sunday night, *via* London, 4:30 a.m., April 10.—It is reported that the Versailles troops have crossed the Seine at Ameins, and are concentrating at Lanchamps. Arbitrary arrests are increasing in number in the city. Many more cures have been thrown into prison. Church services are generally suspended, and the doors of the cathedral of Notre Dame have been closed.

Gen. Bergenet is under arrest.

The party of conciliation are redoubling their efforts. They have held public meetings in favor of peace, at which members of the Commune were present.

The Communists are building additional barricades at the quarters threatened by the besiegers.

The Champs Elysees are completely deserted, and the National Guards are lining in cross streets seeking protection from shells which fall in every direction, many close to the American Legation.

The result of 48 hours cannonading is, that he Versailles troops have crossed the Seine and occupy Sablonville and Long Champs.

The drawbridge and floor of Port Maillot are broken.

LONDON, April 10.—It is again reported that A'ssy has escaped from Paris.

A Paris special to the *News* says, the church of Notre Dame has been sacked.

VERSAILLES, April 9.—Gen. Favre has gone gone to the Prussian headquarters.

A partial breach has been made in the fortifications of Paris.

A sortie was made against Chatillon on Saturday night, but it was repulsed.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A Versailles special to a morning paper says: Gen. Pichot is dead, from the wounds he received.

NEW YORK, April 10.—In addition to what has already been telegraphed from Washington, regarding Joint High Commission, a special correspondent says there is high authority for the statement that the fishery question and also the question of the Alabama claims have already been so far disposed to be no longer matters of discussion at the sessions of the Commission. Indeed, the basis of an agreement on the Alabama claims has already been secured, which will probably be satisfactory to representatives of both countries. It is also ascertained that the questions named above have occupied less of the time of the Commission than the not less important one of San Juan boundary case, which has been the most difficult and complicated, and which has caused the best discussion, research and examination. This, it is stated, is now the only point of difference between United States and England Commissioners, and duties of the Commission would have closed by this time; but for this question, the treaty will certainly be ready in less than two weeks, and the President has said, within two days, he intended to call an extra session of Senate for the purpose of considering the treaty, if Congress should adjourn before the presentation of the Commissioner's agreement.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is the best tonic in use, because it is the most physiological, being composed of ingredients absolutely essential to the development of the system. It speedily relieves Indigestion, promoting a vigorous appetite and hearty nutrition. All cases of debility arising from wasting diseases, such as Consumption and Scrofula, all diseases of the skin, diseases of the blood, prostration of the nervous system, caused by protracted mental exertion, anxiety, or over-work, will obtain immediate relief frequently, beginning with the first dose. It is a delightful cordial to take, and its use may be protracted for an indefinite period without becoming disagreeable to the patient. Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Agents, Montreal, and sold by all Druggists. 1611 1yawk

Thousands of people are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms of consumption, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a "slight cold." How necessary is it, then, that a cold should be cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to get rid of it. "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" still stop the hacking cough in a few minutes, and by their influence on the bronchial and pulmonary organs all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated—but they must be taken in time. Sold by all Druggists and edicinedealers. Price 25 cents per box.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—A horse dealer residing in the vicinity of Keyport, N. J., and who buys up horses for the New York market, purchases "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" by the dozen and feeds it to his horses; he says it is superior to anything that he has ever used as a condition medicine, that the horses are so much more improved by its use as to sell more readily and command higher prices. Two other horse dealers, one residing at Huntingdon, the other at Glen Cove, L. I., also purchase it by the dozen and for the same purpose; those men, as well as many others similarly engaged, know too well the value and importance of this medicine ever to be without it. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietor for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for tract laying and ballasting on about 23 miles of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Post road, near Trois Pistoles.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Riviere du Loup.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 6 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the 8th May, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 100 tons spikes, according to samples, to be seen at the offices of the Commissioners and of the chief engineer, at Ottawa. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs., delivered at Montreal, Point Levi and Riviere du Loup.

A. WALSH
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioners Office,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1871. 1631-3

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT—

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET,

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An Immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Cashmeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats,
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Undershirts,
&c., &c.,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

After the Fifteenth day of June next, Emigrants will be sent to Fort Garry at the following rates:

TORONTO TO FORT WILLIAM.

Adults, $5; Children under 12 years, half price. 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

FORT WILLIAM TO FORT GARRY.

Emigrants, $25; Children under 12, half price, 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, $1 50 per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen, waggons, or heavy farming implements can be taken.)

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

96 miles by Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood.

532 miles by steamer from Collingwood to Fort William.

45 miles by Waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake.

310 miles broken navigation in open boats rom Shebandowan Lake to North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.

95 miles by Cart or Waggon from North West Angle, Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however be furnished at cost price at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632 4

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the Department.

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State of Canada.

W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1620 14

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until found your BRONCHIAL TROCHES."
C. H. GARDNER,
Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.
T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal."

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.
HENRY WILKES, D. D.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE,

CARPETS, &c.,

At Eleven o'clock a.m., FRIDAY, April 14th, 1871.

The subscriber has completed arrangements with a Western Furniture Manufacturing Company for the receiving, and will sell by Auction during the season new and fashionable Furniture of every description, the first sale of which will be held on FRIDAY, April 14th, 1871, at the Subscriber's Rooms, Rideau-st., consisting of two very superior Parlor Sets, in Green Reppe, B. W. handsomely carved, Parlor Sets in Hair Cloth, in B. W. Centre Tables, Side Tables, Corner What-Nots, Side What-Nots, 1 superior Sideboard, B. W. glass set in rock, 1 B. W. Chiffonier, Extension Dining Table, B. W., 1 do. Oak, Cane Dining Room Chairs, Damask covered Couches, Black Walnut Bedroom Sets, 3 painted Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Washstands, Tables, Bureaus, &c.; 2 No. 8 Cooking Stoves with furniture, new, a quantity of Tapistry and Wool Carpet, &c.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery. Sale at 11 a.m.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

N. B.—Catalogues will be ready previous to the sale.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

By A Rowe, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property will be held at Private Sale for a short time, and if not disposed of in that way, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given

Lot No. 44, on the south side of Maria-st, 66 ft 99, with a new Brick Residence thereon, the House is large and well arranged both for comfort and convenience. The location is counted the best in the city,

Title freehold and terms easy.

Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Alice-st., with a Brick Cottage thereon, having been built but two years. A comfortable dwelling, and about two blocks from the projected Depot of the Canada Central Railroad.

The title is undisputed, and the property will be sold cheap for cash.

Excellent Dwelling House and Three Acres of Land, situated on the Banks of the Canal, One and a Half Miles from the City Limits The land is excellent and well adapted for market garden.

An excellent bargain can be had by a cash purchaser.

West half of Lot No. 9, Queen-st., 33 ft 99, vacant lot, 10 per cent purchase money down, balance extending over a term of ten years

Also, Lot No. 10, East Gloucester street, Lower Town, large size.

Terms of payment made easy Any further information can be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626tf

By A Rowe, Auctioneer.

OTTAWA TATTERSALE

AT THE

YARD AND STABLES

OF THE

BRITISH LION HOTEL,

SPARKS STREET.

The subscriber will hold a sale once each week, commencing on Saturday, April 15th, 1871, at the above yard and stables, of horses, carriages, and harness, and all other articles in that line. Parties having property of that description to dispose of, will find this a convenient and profitable way to dispose of them. All goods will be advertised a day or two before each sale, and terms will be found reasonable. Entries can be made at the Subscriber's Sale Rooms, Rideau Street, or at the British Lion Hotel.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1636td

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture, Tapistry Carpeting, Curled Hair Mattrasses, Waggon and Harness.

J. BERMINGHAM begs to announce that he has received instructions to sell at his AUCTION ROOMS, City Auction Mart, York-st., on THURSDAY, the 13th inst, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., a consignment of 1,000 yards new Tapestry Carpeting, direct from England this spring, forty (40) double and single curled Hair Matrasses, from Montreal, as well as some handsome second-hand furniture, in B. W. Bureaus, Birds-eye Maple do., Dining Table, Sofas, Arm Lounges, Pictures, Dressing Glasses, Cook Stoves, Double stove, Carpenters Tools, 1 Double Waggon, nearly new, and some Buggy and Cart Harness, all without reserve.

Sale at 10 o'clock, THURSDAY, 13th instant.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD SEASON.

SECOND AND LAST CONCERT.

RINK MUSIC HALL,

THURSDAY, 13TH APRIL.

A selection of Choruses, Solos, &c., of Classical and Operatic Music, will be given by the Society, assisted by the best Amateur Talent of the City.

H. R. FRIPP, Conductor.
JOHN MERCER, Accompanist.

Tickets 50cts. each. May be had from Messrs. ORME & SON, HOPE, and H & J GOWAN.

Doors open at 7:30; Concert at 8 p.m.

Gallery 25cts.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

BOARD

—OF—

PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

NOTICE.

Applications from persons qualified to fill the office of Inspector of Public Schools for the City of Ottawa, will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY, at noon, the 13th inst. The attention of applicants is requested to the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, in which are prescribed the necessary qualifications to fill the office of Inspector.

HIRAM ROBINSON,
Chairman of the Board of Public School Trustees, Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1636 3

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34, SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co.

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

Will be cleared our at prices which will be sure to commanda sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.,

55 SPARKS-ST.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a large portion their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Good as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

INSPECTION INVITED

Ottawa, March 8, 1871

WHEREAS, Charles Bernier, Louis Dufrene, Joseph Millar, Thomas St John, Daniel Sorie, Louis Lockwell, has left my employ without just cause and without fulfilling their agreement with me, I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harbouring them, as I will prosecute them according to law for so doing.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Fitzroy, March 8, 1871 1611tf

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6.00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.30 p m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3.00 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.15 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4.45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point at 12.00 and 9.00 p m

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & O. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

H ABBOTT,
Manager

Brockville, March 8, 1871 1609tf

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to Defy Competition.

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
APPLES,
CRANBERRIES,
COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples.

RUMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

—OF THE—

STOCKHOLDERS of the OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

Will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, in the Village of New Edinburgh, on

SATURDAY, the 15th Day of APRIL, A.D., 1871.

at the Hour of Twelve o'clock, Noon,

For the purpose of declaring all shares in the Capital Stock of said Company, upon which any calls are remaining due and unpaid forfeited.

By order of the Directors.

ROBERT SURTEES,
Secretary.

New Edinburgh, April 3, 1871

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

REMEMBER THE OLD STAND

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co.

OTTAWA, December 22 1870

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL.

Commencing 6th MARCH Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4 Mail.	No. 6* Express.	No. Freight.
	A.M.	M.	P.M.	
Ottawa Depart.	9 30	12.00	10 30	A.M
Prescott Junct'n	11.40		12.50	1 00
Prescott Wharf				05p m
Arrive	11.50	3.10	1.00a.m	
G. T. R.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	3 15
Toronto Arrive.	11.30	.....	11,30	
Montreal do..	.....	9.30	10.30	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation.
G. T. R.	A.M	P.M.	A.M.	P.M
Toronto Depart.	....	7.30	6.00	.....
Montreal do...	8.00	.....	.....	8 00
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart.....	1.15	5.45	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.25	6 00	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive..	3.45	8.30	7.00	6.30

NOTE—**No. 7 will run every night, Saturdays excepted, during the Session. Passengers will find on Nos. 6 and 7 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains East and West Certain.

Also, at the Prescott Wharf with those of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and the Rome and Watertown Railways for New York Boston and all points East.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1871 1604tf

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

—COMPRISING—

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,
Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines
Ale and Porter—Dawes and Rochester's and Cosgrave's Pale XXX Ale,
Pickles, Sauces, &c., Cheese, Hams and Bacon,

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 RIDEAU STREET.

OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you. 1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET.

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c, Wholesale only for Country Merchants.

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English,
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa,
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted.

SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of Fine Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Coilers, Hooks and Eyes, &c, &c

Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.

Address,
"S"
TIMES Office,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.

Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to

MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa TIMES Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

FOR SALE.

THE STEAM TUG "PERRY."

Apply to

WM. MOSGROVE.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1627tf

TO LET.

A furnished Bedroom and Parlour, with Breakfast if required.

Address B C, TIMES Office

Ottawa, March 3, 056

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSES, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to

THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau street

Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871

SEEDS,

100 BUSHELS CHOICE

CLEAN GRASS SEED,

FOR SALE

At the

TEA-POT.

Sussex street.

DUFRESNE & McGARITY.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1629 16

WANTED

TWO FIRST-CLASS

FRENCH SALESMEN.

Apply to

T F CALDWELL & CO,
Sussex Street.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626a

TO TAILORS.

A FOREMAN of First-Class experience and ability; just out from England, wants a situation as CUTTER, is fully qualified to conduct a first-class Business. Address,

T. P. CUTTER,
Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 871 1624tf

BUILDING STONE FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a large quantity of QUARRIED STONE, for building purposes. For Sale in Hull,

Apply to

G. B. MATTHEW,
Hull.

Hull, April 1, 1871 1631a

OTTAWA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Classes in the above Institution, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th.

J. THORBURN, M.A.,
Head Master.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 2

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.

Apply to

MR. JOHN HERON,
on the Premises.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANGS' Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to

C W RANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THIS Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1634tf

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE on Kent street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

P. LESUEUR.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1633 6wk tf

PRIZE BEEF FOR EASTER.

ALFRED BUFTON

Begs to inform the public that he has just purchased some of the finest Cattle to be found in this section of the country, amongst which are

TWO SPLENDID STEERS,

AND

ONE THREE YEAR OLD HEIFER,

From the stables of the celebrated feeder, Mr. John Clark, of Nepean.

ALSO,

Twenty beautiful Southdown Wethers, fed by Mr. James Sewright, Gloucester; also, four beautiful fine Calves from the same farm; three Calves, fed by Mr. John Foran, of Ottawa County, and two from Mr. Pritchard's farm, at Nepean. He has also some exceedingly fine Porkers, fed by himself. All of which together with others, will be killed and exhibited for sale at his Stall in Wellington Ward Market, on MONDAY Morning, for Easter.

ALFRED BUFTON.

Ottawa, April 8, 1871 1636 3

NOTICE.

The Ottawa River Navigation Company's steamer

"FAIRY."

CAPTAIN R. G. NICHOLS,

Will leave Ottawa on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at 6.30 a.m., and every day until further notice with

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

FOR

ONTE BELLO

And intermediate ports, returning same day.

R W SHEPHERD.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 163

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Netherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Patrick's.

FERNS!!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES,
with Glass Domes, 3 sizes.
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS
richly ornamented in colours
BIRD CAGES, CANARY,
(magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES,
all Brass and Copper
BIRD CAGES,
Enamelled.
BIRD CAGES,
Wood and Wire
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS,
Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out,

☞ Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

83 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOI

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH,
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT,
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and sal Fish,

Fresh ysters and Lobsters always on hand,

Ottawa, Feb, 3, 1871 1581 3m

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m d&w

ROUSILLON VIN ROUGE,

$1.25 Per GALLON.

J. & P. MACPHERSON,

WINE MERCHANT,

Elgin Street

Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1871.

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY

your Cakes,
Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit
Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes
Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary
in the city,
fancyboxes, Horns,
of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures,
of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison
is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.

Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage it gives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

Ann thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

TAXES, TAXES.

The Public are hereby notified to pay their forthwith. Attention to this notice will costs.

THOS. KIRBY,
Collector.

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.

Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80!

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,

14 RIDEAU STREET,

Have now received a full supply of

NEW FALL GOODS

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

Ottawa, September 187

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed made by AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the Township of South Gower, in the County of Grenville, in the Province of Ontario, Yeoman, of the first part, ROSE ARCAND of the same place, the wife of the said AUGUSTUS ARCAND, of the second part, made a party thereto for the purpose of barring dower merely and JAMES NESBET, of the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton, Yeoman, of the third part, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Law Office of MESSRS SCOTT, ROSS & STEWART, on FRIDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of FEBRUARY, instant 1871, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the South Half of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Marlborough, in the County of Carleton, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less, unless the principal money and interest secured by the said mortgage shall in the meantime be paid.

The purchaser will accept the title as it existed at the execution of the said mortgage.

The vendor will covenant against his own acts only.

All searches, deeds, abstracts, and other charges will be at the expense of the purchaser

W. A. ROSS,
Vendor's Solicitor.

1582 12

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Hon. E. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 5s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 10, 1871.

Authorised discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,

LATE MANAGER,

MEDICAL HALL,

SPARKS STREET,

Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.

He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Roos' Cigar Store, with entirely new stock, of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his situation.

Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

TO TAILORS,

There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.

To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.

Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1629a

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts'
HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,
With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

☞ Try their TEAS. ☜

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

☞ All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanised Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Delf Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

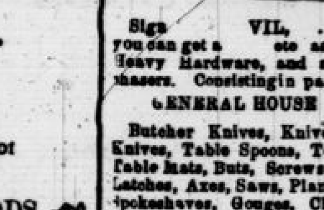
Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!



Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Buts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c. &c. together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Sienna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

STATEMENT

—BY THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

IN TERMS OF

CANADIAN ACT

RESPECTING INSURANCE COMPANIES,

31 VICTORIA, CAP. 48, SEC. 15, FORM D.

1.—Total Premiums received or receivable in Canada during the year ending 5th April, 1870, the date of the last balance.................$129,828 37

Note —These are the full annual premiums stipulated in the Policies in Force at the end of the year as mentioned under head 3 below. The cash bonus or Profits paid or allowed to the Policy-holders for the year, have not been deducted.

2.—Number and amount of Policies issued or issuable in Canada during the year, 327 for...........$432,982 46

3.—Amount of risk in total Policies in Force in Canada at 5th April, 1870, that is, the sums assured by such Policies...........$3,927,272 17

4. Number and amount of Policies that have become claims in Canada during the year, 14 for........ $33,616 56

5.—Amount of Claims in Canada in suspense at 5th April, 1870—that is, not proved or not payable at that date, but all since paid........ $12,682 53

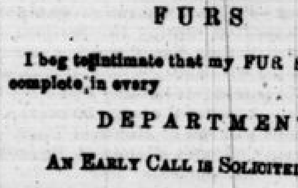
—Losses in Canada the payment of which is resisted.............. None.

(Signed) P WARDLAW,
Secretary Life Association of Scotland

Sworn before me this 16th January, 1871.
[Signed]
H L ROUTH, J. P.

JAMES PEACOCK,

FURS,



FURS

I beg to intimate that my FUR STOCK is now complete in every

DEPARTMENT

AN EARLY CALL IS SOLICITED

☞ Remember the place,

33 Rideau Street.

OPPOSITE OLD STAND

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, FirstClass.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,

Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

Offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars.*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—

Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE

Fresh Coffee *ground* and *roasted* daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—

Cognac Brandies Hennessy & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—

De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood bottle.

WINES—

Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

High proof and flavor, at extremely low rices.

Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.

Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.

Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.

Molson's and other Ales:

Sugars and Syrups, all grades.

Sale atrefiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or bar ains. 1165

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove

Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,

Twine, Glass, Oil,

Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

Legal

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS

MESSRS. GABRIEL. Dentists. LUDGATE HILL. LONDON.

FOR THE TEETH.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
The old-established Dentists,
64 Ludgate Hill, London,
And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache. The Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions; Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

*** All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2aw6m 1awk6m

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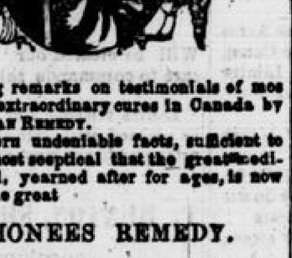
SHOSONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

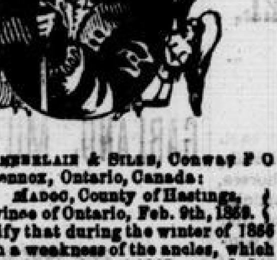
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hecey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILES, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden county of Hastings, Province of Ontario, D of Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS and GROCERS there.

TRADE MARK GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

☞ WINE BITTERS, ☜

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children —it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufactur

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET:

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to let on reasonable terms, for term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Osgoode.

Ottawa September 1870. 1878

Medical.

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Pistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Witlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public —it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchant throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

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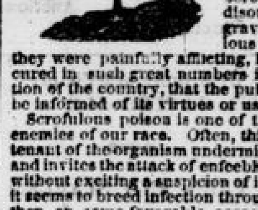
saparilla,

THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matter in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

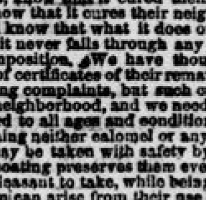
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always —that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action —remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANE.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Reed's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN.

DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

☞ Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester, 200 acres, 35 acres cleared, 7 miles from Ottawa.

3—Lots Nos 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 400 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of C C R at Stittsville, 18 miles from Ottawa

4—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Nepean, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," next adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 250 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions in a good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timbered (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.

Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 47tf

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Grenville, To Wit.

In the matter of

DAVID MACGREGOR,

An Insolvent.

By virtue of the power invested in me a assignee of the effects of the above named Insolvent, I shall offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. JOHN GRAHAM'S HOTEL opposite the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Sixth Day of MAY, A. D., 1871, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, all the Estate, Right, Title, and interest and equity of redemption of the above named Insolvent of, in, to, and out of all those certain Parcels or Tracts of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, namely:

One hundred and thirty acres, composed of Lots, Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Eleventh Concession of the said Township of Osgoode.

Village Lot, in Kenmore—one acre—being a part of South Half, Twenty-eight in the Tenth Concession, and also, eight acres on the East side of the Road, in the Village of Kenmore, being a part of South Half Lot Twenty-Eight, in the said Tenth Concession of the Township of Osgoode.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, and further particulars on application to the undersigned.

B H WHITMARSH,
Official Assignee,

Dated at Merrickville, in the County of Grenville, this 24th day of Feb., 1871.

11tf

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

☞ Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally 62y1236 1aw

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PARTIES

Wishing to purchase

☞ MOWERS OR REAPERS, ☜

OR BOTH COMBINED,

Can be accommodated by calling on

WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK,
Co. Carleton,

Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS, for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 19th December, 1870. 1540t1J71

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law Advocate, &c. opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.

W McKAY WRIGHT 1&w F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 51y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 4Butf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 48y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 982y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

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Medical.

DR. DICKINSON,

RESIDENCE and SURGERY, Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street.

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or Laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as it were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort:

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,

Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Boughton's Dining Saloon.)

☞ A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

☞ Oysters, Game etc., daily

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c. Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

T G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

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—AT—

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Terms of Subscription: $3 a year, in advance

From non-Subscribers, Deposits will be required.

BOOKS Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

Ottawa, January 15, 1871 1565y

CANADA AND

U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., register. on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Darwings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate, United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,

November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts, Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared. Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices, Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

TO LET,

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.

Also the Shop at present occupied WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,

Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871 1592tf

HAGERMAN & ROSE,

PORK PACKERS,

PORT HOPE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barreled PORK, for Sale.

February 2, 1871. 1580 2m.

THE TIMES is printed and published at THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa

JAMES BARNEY, Managing Director.

VOL.

Dry

1871 SPRING

Grand S

MAGEE &

Spring and Sum

Being now complete, and SALE ROOMS Season,

On THURSDAY

With a GORGEOUS latest Fashions in

MILLINERY GOODS, MANTLES, MANTL

☞ M. & R. will al hibition of NOVELT Departments of their

☞ Having sent a Goods to the Britis nabled to procure m Their Stock of Staple also be found better v

☞ Ladies, you ar vited to view the Gr Goods

MILLINERY, MANTLES, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, DOME

WOOLENS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, DAMASK

Ever offered by us.

MAGEE &

SPARKS S

Ottawa, March 29, 18

DEPARTMENT AND PUBLIC W

IMMIGR

The Government of the bec, having appointed Mr Barnard to Belgium land, and Mr Jones to t recommend parties through these gentlem farm hands, experience of different trades, communicate directly stating exactly the cl and further the amoun posed to pay.

Application of this mediately transmitted give to them their pro tion.

By order,

Assist-C

ENGLISH OAK

LEATHER BEL

FINE ENG

LACE

Warranted Superior vince.

Price Lists, with to

JO

P. O. Box 725. ontreal, arch 11

TESTIMONIAL

HON. SIR JOHN

The friends of Si propose to present with a substantial T his long and unselfi

SAVAGE'S

PURE CAN

SAVAGE'S to all other a brilliant glo the Hair.

EVANS, M gists, Montre ed from all t Ottawa.

Montreal,

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1638. OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

Dry Goods.

1871 SPRING FASHIONS 1871

Grand Show Day.

MAGEE & RUSSELL'S

Spring and Summer Importations,

Being now complete, their Spacious SHOW and SALE ROOMS will be opened for the Season,

On THURSDAY, 30th Instant,

With a GORGEOUS DISPLAY of all the latest Fashions in

MILLINERY GOODS,
MANTLES,
MANTLES,
JACKETS,
COSTUMES, &c.

☞ M. & R. will also make a general exhibition of NOVELTIES in all the various Departments of their commodious premises.

☞ Having sent a Special Buyer of Fancy Goods to the British Markets, they were enabled to procure many exclusive Novelties. Their Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods will also be found better value than heretofore.

☞ Ladies, you are most respectfully invited to view the Grandest Display of Dry Goods

MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DOMESTICS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES
RIBBONS and LACES,
WOOLENS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DAMASKS,
REPPS,
CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,

Ever offered by us.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.
Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

K.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa
The Hon. JAMES SHEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq,
The Hon G W ALLAN,
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J G WORTS, Esq,
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G P RIDOUT, Esq,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq.

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE CREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, ropretors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 10, 1871 1612 3m

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING:

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

☞ GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

1870 'XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,
Toilet Bottles
and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's
Perfumery,
Mirrors
AND FINE
Toilet Articles.

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland.

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy-Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age,	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and may are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits; but men f enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 3 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 to 4 ounces in weight; the case for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

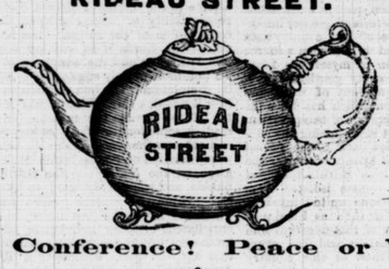
CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—22 and 24 Yonge Street.
Montreal—245 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.



The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who e'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL'S trade in TEAS and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL'L spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trio of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfaction.

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M	A.M.	P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
11.00	.....	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	.....	6.00
11.00	.....	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	.....	6.30
8.30	.....	9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U. S.	9.00	.....	7.15
30	.....	00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	.....	7.15
8.30	11.00	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.00	.....	6.30
8.30	11.00	..	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.00	.....	6.30
.....	11.00	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	.....	.....
8.30	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c	.....	.....	6.30
7.00	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	
7.00	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	.....	11.40	
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	9.00	11.00	.....
.....	.....	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c	9.00	.....	.....
10.00	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	...	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6.00
11.50	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York close every Monday at 10.45 A.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 6, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser otherwise a small payment down, and the balance in from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,

R. A. BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

☞ Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

MRS. METHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagements as a Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, Union Bridge.

Ottawa, January 31 1871

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent quality at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS,
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871 1588f

T. BELLEMAR

Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80¢

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower, than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXTREMELY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

INMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids' at 80 a cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS,

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Cottons, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularize.

☞ Call and examine ☜

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN,

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agents Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA.

WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to the splendid selection of

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst,

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAN & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 9 a.m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632M

HATS! HATS! HATS!

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths
Doeskins,
Tweeds,
Fancy Vestings
etc., etc.

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction. 1616m

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NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 246 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO.,
228 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1630f

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway,

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 6th MARCH Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4. Mail.	No. 6* Express.	No. Freight.
	A.M.	M.	P.M.	A.M
Ottawa Depart.	9.30	12.00	10.30	1.00
Prescott Junct'n	11.40		12.50	
Prescott Wharf Arrive	11.50	3.10	1.00 a.m	05 p m
G. T. R.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	2 15
Toronto Arrive.	11.30	.....	11,30	
Montreal do..	.....	9.30	10.30	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation.
G. T. R.	A.M	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Toronto Depart.	....	7.30	6.00	.....
Montreal do...	8.00	.....	.....	8.00
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	5.45	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.25	6 00	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive..	3.45	8.30	7.00	6.30

NOTE—* *No. 7 will run every night, Saturdays excepted, during the Session. Passengers will find on Nos. 6 and 7 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains East and West Certain.

Also, at the Prescott Wharf with those of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and the Rome and Watertown Railways for New York Boston and all points East.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1871 1604tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

55 SPARKS-ST.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATES & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a large portion their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Goods as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 8, 1871

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

After the Fifteenth day of June next, Emigrants will be sent to Fort Garry at the following rates:

TORONTO TO FORT WILLIAM.

Adults, $5; Children under 12 years, half price. 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra baggage, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

FORT WILLIAM TO FORT GARRY.

Emigrants, $25; Children under $12, half price, 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra baggage, $1 50 per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen, waggons, or heavy farming implements can be taken.)

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

96 miles by Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood:

532 miles by steamer from Collingwood to Fort William.

45 miles by Waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake.

310 miles broken navigation in open boats from Shebandowan Lake to North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.

95 miles by Cart or Waggon from North West Angle, Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however be furnished at cost price at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632 4

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. JAMES HOTEL.

Strict attention to business.

Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1593t

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apply at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619s

WHEREAS, Charles Brunier, Louis Dufrene, Joseph Millar, Thomas St John, Daniel Sorle, Louis Lockwell, has left my employ without just cause and without fulfilling their agreement with me, I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harbouring them, as I will prosecute them according to law for so doing.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Fitzroy, March 8, 1871 1611tf

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT—

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET,

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats,
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Undershirts,
&c., &c,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34, SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co,

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

Will be cleared out at prices which will be sure to command sale.

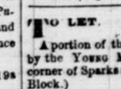
Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y



HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.

Apply to

JOHN HERON,
on the Premises.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636tf

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANGS Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to

C W RANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1534tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625 y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Concert at the Rink Music Hall.
Royal Insurance Company—T. M. Clark.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—3a Sparks Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1871.

The Senate had two sittings yesterday, and passed the Acts relating to Militia and Elections through some of their stages. The Minister of Marine took occasion to reply to certain charges made against him by the member for Lambton in connection with the location of the Intercolonial Railway. He showed that the location via Newcastle was decidedly most advantageous to the public interests.

The dissatisfaction caused by the act of the Minister with reference to free seats in the Chapel of Ease having been arranged, the letter which we promised to publish to-day has been withdrawn.

CANADIAN CANALS AND THE TRADE OF THE WEST.

There are few, if any American journals, which take a fairer or more impartial view of Canadian affairs than the Chicago *Tribune*. The *Tribune*, unlike most of our contemporaries upon the other side of the line, admits that we have a perfect right to choose our own political institutions and form of Government, and that if we prefer a monarchy to a republic, that is no reason why we should be threatened with annihilation by our Republican neighbors. The *Tribune's* remarks upon the Canadian canal system are worthy of notice and respect.

It points out as a fact which of course none can gainsay, that the St Lawrence river is the natural outlet of the commerce of the Western States, and that the political divisions which exist between the two countries should not be allowed to divert that commerce from its natural channel to the detriment of those who are engaged therein. This is a sensible proposition with which we cordially agree. Although we have never been in favor of a commercial Zollverein with the United States, or a discriminatory trade policy adverse to the Mother Country, we desire to see the most intimate trade relations existing between Canada and the American Republic. We can give them what they need, viz., free access to the ocean, and the use of our fisheries. They can give us what we stand in need of, viz., a market for our produce and manufactured goods. Had not political considerations been permitted to stand in the way, a free interchange of these mutual benefits would ere this have been effected.

The Americans desire to have the free use of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals as the highway for their steamers to the ocean.

But they have not, as the *Tribune* very candidly and fairly admits, any right to ask for that privilege under existing circumstances. The Americans cannot expect to send their grain, flour, and other provisions to Montreal, to be shipped from there to Liverpool, unless they reciprocate and open their ports to Canada and Canadian products.

The general opinion throughout the West seems to be in favour of unrestricted free trade with this country. The people of the Western States want the use of our canals, and they also stand in need of Canadian lumber for which they are now compelled to pay a Customs duty of 20 per cent., and if our canal system is developed, as it seems likely to be, we may rely upon it that our western neighbours will bring such an amount of pressure to bear upon the United States Government as shall break down the wall of taxation which now divides the two countries and cramps the commercial energies of both. Then to the mutual advantage of both Canada and the West, we shall see Montreal become the shipping port, and the valley of the St. Lawrence the highway, through which the produce of the great granary of the world, in the Western States and our own North West will find its way to the ocean.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

From the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, laid upon the table yesterday, we obtain the following facts connected with his department: In 1870 there were 11,442 letters received by the department, against 9,916 in 1869. The number of letters sent were 20,276 against 13,634 in the previous year. The number of trade marks, patents, &c., issued were 1,110 against 965 in 1869

The number of immigrants who arrived last year and were attended to by the Department was 69,019. Of these 44,475 arrived by the St. Lawrence route, which is the largest number ever known since the year 1854. The number who arrived by the Suspension Bridge was considerably less than last year, being 23,857 against 30,326 in 1869. 437 immi- arrived at Halifax, 219 at St. John's, N.B. and 31 at Mirimachi. By far the larger number came in steamships. Out of the 44,475 who landed in Quebec, 35,073 were from the United Kingdom, and 31,714 came by steamships.

The total amount expended for immigration purposes was $73,440 Of this sum $16 892 were for Quarantine establishments &c. The cost of the European agencies was $13,594 Amount paid out to immigrants direct by the Dominion Government (included in the sum mentioned above) was $26,982. In addition to this the Ontario Government paid $24,382, and the Quebec Government $16,315 for immigration purposes.

The amount of the Dominion capitation tax on immigrants was $42,000. The number of immigrants who passed through the Dominion to the United States last year was 44,107. The number of those who declared their intention of remaining in Canada was 24,019.

The number of labourers required by Ontario this year is 25,000, while Quebec wants 5,000. Of course there is room for a larger additional number of settlers.

The report from Grosse Isle shows that last year was the healthiest season ever known. There were 1,474 patients admitted to the Marine and Emigrant's Hospital at Quebec the mortality among whom was three and and three sevenths per cent. The cost of this establishment was $20,016, of which the Dominion paid $15,500.

SLIGHTLY CONTRADICTORY.

The extract from the *British Colonist* a British Columbian paper, and from the Toronto *Globe*, read by the Hon. Mr. Trutch at the dinner on Monday evening were as appropriate to the occasion as anything well could be. Of course there is nothing at all astonishing to anyone who is acquainted with the Toronto *Globe's* utter lack of principle, in the fact of its changing its opinion altogether in the course of a few days. But the people of British Columbia will undoubtedly be considerably astonished when they peruse the later numbers of the *Globe*, and find it so violently denouncing a scheme of which, but a few short weeks since, it was so warmly in favour. The *Colonist* says:

British Columbia owes much to the Toronto *Globe* for the force and ability with which it has all along pressed upon the Dominion of Canada the necessity for adopting a broad, vigorous, and truly national policy with respect to throwing open the great Pacific. Our big contemporary is doubtless not altogether free from faults and failings; but this one virtue ought to cover a multitude of sins, to the eye of British Columbia at least. In a recent number of the *Globe* we find a very able leading article upon the subject of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Our contemporary alludes to the argument so commonly put forward by our American neighbours, viz, that the American Northern Pacific Railway, running, as it does, near the boundary line, and draining, as it will, the British possessions lying to the north of the forty ninth parallel, must forever forbid the idea of a Canadian Pacific line proving a success, if, indeed it does not forbid the idea of such a line ever being built. To this our contemporary the *Globe*, well replies;

"The main line of the North Pacific at no point of its route approaches within a hundred and fifty miles of British territory, while in general it is at a much greater distance from the boundary line. Supposing our great lakes blotted out, and a wilderness of a hundred and and fifty miles stretching along the whole border line of Ontario, would any one argue that a railway far down in Pennsylvania and New York would be quite sufficient to develop the resources of this country, and that all Canadian lines would be really so much money thrown away? Yet such an argument would not be so foolish and inconclusive as what is urged against the construction of a great Canadian Trans-Continental Railway.

The proposed route of that undertaking is on an average, four hundred miles north of that being made from Duluth, and instead of being, as a large part of both the American lines must be, through an irreclaimable desert, it runs through a country which, in fertility and climate, will compare favourably with any part of the North American Continent.

When this has been stated, nothing else is necessary. Any person of ordinary intelligence can see at a glance that a railway which never, throughout its whole course, comes within a hundred miles of the border line of a country, can do very little to develope the resources of that country. It is better than nothing, but that is all that can be said in its behalf. The immediate territory through which it runs would be benefitted chiefly and in the first place, and all beyond only incidentally, and after the lapse of many years.

Instead of the fact that the North Pacific is under construction being an argument for allowing the Canadian project to lie in the meanwhile in abeyance, it affords the strongest reason possible for its being pushed through without delay. Politically it is a manifest and pressing necessity, while commercially it is as evidently of the very highest importance for Canada. In this way alone can this country have any chance for her fair share in the lucrative trade with the North West which will assuredly spring up, and in the varied traffic with the Pacific world which to a great extent will pass through Canadian territory, if once what will be the shortest and easiest route from ocean to ocean is in working order."

Our readers will agree with the foregoing, while they will most heartily endorse and enthusiastically applaud the following paragraph with which the *Globe's* article concludes:—

"Our neighbors know the value of the prize involved, and are making gigantic efforts to secure it exclusively for themselves. Our rulers will be traitors to their country and to British connection if they lose a single season in making it practicable and convenient for settlers to go to Fort Garry through their own territory, and in putting things in a fair way for the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is a question not merely of convenience but of national existence. It must be pushed through at whatever expense. We believe it can be so pushed through, not only without being a burden pecuniarily upon Canada, but with an absolute profit in every point of view. Without such a line a great British North America would turn out an unsubstantial dream; with it, and with ordinary prudence and wisdom on the part of her statesmen, it will be a great, a glorious and inevitable reality."

On the 3rd of February the "Globe" was of opinion that there existed 'the strongest reason possible for the Pacific Railway being pushed through without delay'. It declared that both politically and commercially it was of the highest importance to Canada, and that our rulers would be traitors to their country and to British connection if they lost a single season in making it practicable and convenient for settlers to go to Fort Garry through our own territory and in *putting things in a fair way for the Canadian Pacific Railway*. It affirmed that 'it must be pushed through at whatever expense,' and that it would be built, not only without being a burden to Canada, but with an absolute profit. Now, because the Government have put things in "a fair way" for its construction, because they have proposed to commence it within two years and complete it within ten years, they are abused and villified, their scheme for the construction of the road has been denounced as the "crowning iniquity" of their career, and the *Globe* bewails in lugubrious tones the fact that "the credit and good faith of the country are pledged to the construction, and therefore that Parliament may be called upon to give it precedence over all other undertakings."

Such a contradictory course may appear strange to British Columbians. When they come to understand the *Globe* however, and the motives which inspire it, they will understand, as we do, that the sole article of its political faith is opposition to the Government and to every measure introduced by them. Yet the "Globe" has the impudence to aspire to guide public opinion in Ontario.

BANK DEFALCATION.—The defaulting manager of the Perth Branch of the Bank of Montreal, whose disappearance we announced on Monday morning, has been found at Rome, N.Y We understand that he gave up all the money found upon him to the authorities of that city, and that his conduct is attributable to temporary insanity rather than to any improper motive. When he left Perth, he sent some money to his wife, which that lady at once gave up, together with the letter which accompanied it, to the bank authorities. It is stated that the sum of $18,000 was found upon the defaulter.

A Plea for the Boating Fraternity.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

SIR,—In the name and behalf of the boating fraternity of Ottawa (of the ladies especially), I make an humble appeal to the lumberers. It is well known that Brigham's Creek and Leamy's Lake, with the channel leading to the latter from the Ottawa, are the pleasantest spots in the vicinity for boat excursions. I am commissioned respectfully to ask, that timber may be so placed that a passage be left to those places during the present season. In past seasons we have been blocked out for a considerable portion of the summer. The gentlemen to whom I more immediately address myself, as being most concerned, are Messrs. Hamilton Bros. and Messrs. McLaren & Co. From what I know of those gentlemen, and I know them well, I am sure it is only necessary to call their attention to the question in order to insure the success of my application.

I am, sir, yours, &c.
BOW OAR.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

Dominion Parliament.

FOURTH SESSION, FIRST PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, April 11.

The House met at three o'clock.

After routine,

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT asked what means had been adopted to insure accuracy in taking the census.

Hon. Mr. DUNKIN explained the nature of the arrangements made with that end in view.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

An Act respecting certain Savings Banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec (as amended by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce).

An Act to provide additional facilities for the deposit of savings at interest with the security of Government; and for the issue and redemption of Dominion Notes.

The House went into Committee on an Act respecting certain weights and measures, Hon. Mr. Blanchet in the chair.

Hon. D. A MACDONALD suggested that the standard weight of a bushel of oats should be 32lbs, which suggestion after some discussion was adopted.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill, which was read a third time and passed.

The Act to render permissive the use of the metric system of weights and measures was read a third time and passed.

An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act, 1868, and to alter the duties of Excise chargeable in the Province of Manitoba was passed.

The Act to amend the Act providing for the independence of Parliament was passed through Committee.

On motion for concurrence,

Mr. BLAKE moved that after the dissolution of the present Parliament, no paid Commissioner of the Intercolonial railway be eligible as a member of the House. After some discussion the House divided, and the motion was lost—Yeas, 54; Nays, 71.

Mr. BLAKE moved that after the dissolution of the present Parliament, no person holding any employment of profit under the Local Government, be eligible for a seat in the House of Commons.

A debate ensued after which the House divided and the motion was lost. Yeas 56; Nays 71.

Mr. BLAKE moved that after the dissolution of the present Parliament no Minister of the Crown in any of the Provincial Governments shall be eligible as a member of the House of Commons. Lost, Yeas, 59; Nays, 72.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill to make further provisions for the Government of the North West.

The Bill passed through Committee' read a second and third time and passed.

The House then went into Committee on an Act to extend to the Province of Manitoba certain Criminal Laws, and after some discussion, rose and asked leave to sit again.

To consider certain resolutions for an address to Her Majesty on the subject of the draft of a Bill intended for submission to the Imperial Parliament, for the purpose of removing doubts which may have been entertained respecting the powers of the Parliament of Canada, to establish Provinces in Territories admitted, or which may hereafter be admitted into the Dominion of Canada, and to provide for the representation of such Provinces in the said Parliament, and vesting such powers in the said Parliament.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER promised to consider a suggestion of Mr. Mills as to the laws on elections, and the Committee rose reported progress and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

On the motion for the House to go into Committee on the resolutions relating to the Pacific Railway, Mr. MACKENZIE objected, contending that the House having passed upon a motion of Sir A. T. Galt's of similar import it was out of order to consider the question again.

The SPEAKER ruled against the hon. member for Lambton.

Hon. Mr. DORION opposed an amendment which was negatived. Yeas 42, nays 97. An amendment made by Mr. TREMBLAY was also negatived. Yeas 11, nays 106.

The Bill relating to Banks and Banking, as amended, was read a second time.

The Act to authorise the Governer in Council to exempt railways in certain cases from building draw bridges over navigable rivers was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Railways, &c.

The Act for regulating the duties and fixing the salaries of certain officials connected with the Library was read a third time.

On the motion to go into committee on the Supplementary estimates Hon Sir Francis Hincks stated that two months experience had shown that the surplus would be half a million more than he had said it would be, when submitting the estimates in March—making the aggregate surplus $2,392,627 instead of $1,892,627. Among the most important items in the supplementary estimates are the expenses connected with organising and carrying on the Government in British Columbia—taking the census in that Province and Manitoba, raising the banks of the Welland Canal, enlarging the locks of the Grenville canal, deepening the St. Lawrence River between Kingston and Montreal, appropriations for Light houses and harbors, and Post Offices at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and London. The total amount of that estimate is $1,134,350.00,

After some discussion, Mr. Rymal made the following motion: That all the words after "that" be left out and the following inserted. "This House regret that the Government of the day have done nothing towards procuring the punishment of the murderers of Thomas Scott, and that an humble address be presented to His Excellency, praying that he may take such steps and make such exertions as may be calculated to bring these men to justice." The debate on this motion was continued until after two o'clock this morning when it was negatived, yeas 40, nays 75.

The House then went into Committee and passed the estimates with the understanding that the several items were to be discussed to-day.

(By Telegraph).

MONTREAL.

APRIL, 11, 1871.

To-day is a standing holiday, by order of the Quebec Legislature, but why no one knows, and there is much dissatisfaction in consequence.

The much discussed Wellington Bridge, two hundred and fifty feet long, will be completed in a fortnight.

The Eastern market is good, but not better than former years.

The harbor is full of vessels to-day.

The Bank of Montreal defalcation at Perth causes much talk and some loss.

The late D'Arcy McGee's library was sold on Saturday and brought good prices.

The second mass meeting of the Travellers, Association took a decisive form on Saturday evening; this evening firm resolutions will be carried.

Raining all day. Little news.

POINT LEVI.

POINT LEVI, 11th April.

One of the largest dinners ever given in the Stadacona Club, Quebec, took place on Monday evening in honor of T. R. Christian, Esq., who is removing from the ancient Capital to Montreal, the Solicitor General, the Hon. George Irvine took the chair. The Hon. David Price, Mr. R. R. Dobell, Mr. John J. Foote, Baron Falkenberg, Mr. T. H. Grant, Mr. S. B. Foote, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Laird, Mr. T. Gray, Col. Hamilton, Col. Williams, and most of the principal men of Quebec were present. Highly complimentary remarks were made in reference to Mr. King, the chief of the Bank, and strong wishes were expressed for Mr. Christain's future welfare.

SENATE.

Debate on British Columbia.

[CONTINUED.]

Hon. Mr. REESOR—I have listened with a great deal of attention to the discussion on this important question and must confess that I agree with a great deal that has been said on the other side. I am myself in favour of a union of British Columbia with Canada—I am also in favour of some scheme which which will bring about an Interoceanic Railway. I believe that the time is not far distant when such a work will be accomplished. My objection to the measure before the House, however, is that it does not clearly and properly define the mode of constructing this important work. If the question was, as it has been stated by the Hon. Postmaster General, or by the hon. member from Saugeen, who spoke yesterday, (Hon. Mr. Macpherson,) I would not look upon the undertaking as insurmountable. The Hon. Postmaster General declared that Canada, under the resolutions, was not bound to construct the Railway within ten years, nor did the government intend it should be done at an unreasonable cost to the Dominion. "The intention of the Government was to offer to private companies grants of lands in alternate sections of 20 miles on either side of the proposed line of road with a cash subsidy of from seven to $10,000 per mile, and the limit of ten years was named as indicating that every reasonable effort would be made to complete the work within that time. But the Government were not bound to that time." While the hon. member for Saugeen, (Hon. Mr. Macpherson,) gave quite another interpretation to the resolutions. He regarded railway connection between Pembina and British Columbia, as connecting the Pacific with the Railway system of Canada through the American lines as meeting all the requirements of the resolutions before the Senate. I do not understand the resolutions to be open to either of these interpretations. I understand them to bind the Dominion to accomplish this immense undertaking at whatever cost within the short period of ten years. It is upon this ground mainly that I oppose them. It is idle for members to declare that they put such and such interpretations on these resolutions—it is idle to bring up additional resolutions to say that the measure means something else than what is expressed. It is undignified to pursue such a course—it is unbecoming the Senate of the Dominion of Canada. If we mean anything different from what is expressed, we should take the proper and only course of stating so and refuse to become a party to a delusion. A large portion of the country through which the railway is expected to to run has never even been explored. The only survey that has been made through that portion lying in Ontario with a view of finding a Railway route to the N West was that made a few years ago by Mr. Herrick along the Northshore of Lake Superior—It was run at an average distance of 20 miles from the shore. We find that he considers a railway on that line quite impracticable. Speculators have led many to believe that there is a practicable route which may be found from 20 to 50 miles farther north, but until we have something distinct before us in the shape of a thorough and reliable exploration survey, we should not bind ourselves in the manner proposed by the resolutions. I do hope that a practicable route will be found, and that no time will be lost in making the necessary surveys; but in the meantime I think it is improper for Parliament to declare that we will undertake a work of this magnitude before we know whether we are able to carry it out. There is no reason why so much should have been promised on the part of the Dominion. British Columbia did not ask it—they would have been satisfied, as they stated in the communications on the subject, with the expenditure of one million of dollars per annum, towards the building of a coach road and railway. The manner in which this question is put before Parliament, is very different from the course pursued in British Columbia. There it was determined before agreeing to any plan of Union with Canada, the question should be first put to the people of the Colony. The Governor says:

"While the views of Her Majesty's Government have been clearly and forcibly expressed upon this question, I am sure there is no desire to urge the Union, except in accordance with its general acceptance by British subjects in the Colony. I do not, therefore, propose that any terms agreed upon by the Government of Canada should be finally accepted, until ratified by the general verdict of the Community, so far as that can be ascertained through another Council, of which the unofficial members shall have been re-elected."

Although the population in that Colony is very small, the question is, nevertheless, submitted to them, whereas four millions of people in Canada are not consulted at all, except through the members of the Government. Parliament is not allowed to amend and improve the scheme, but must either accept it or reject it as a whole. The Government ought to have brought the question before Parliament in such a way that it would have an opportunity of improving the plan of Union, and making it more acceptable to the people of the Dominion. As respects other features of the scheme, I do not find so much fault. The people of the Colony are allowed a greater representation than other parts of Canada. They are a young community and entitled to some consideration in this respect. Not only would I grant them a sufficient representation, but I would give them all the necessary revenue for their local requirements; but to bind the Dominion to construct the Railway with 10 years at whatever cost, is promising too much. If the resolutions plainly stated that Canada would commence to construct this railway, as soon as the state of the finances permitted, then I would cheerfully vote for them; but to be so unequivocally committed to the construction of the road within so short a period of time, is something to which I cannot agree. We must remember that so far as we know anything about the countries through which this road will pass, a great deal of it is exceedingly rocky and barren, except that portion of it which lies in Manitoba and along the Saskatchewan. In British Columbia the Cascades on the Pacific coast, the Gold, the Selkirk, and the Rocky Mountains, and in addition to these particular ranges, there are considerable portions of very rugged country, through which the road will pass. Down the Saskatchewan to Fort Garry, there is a rich agricultural country, that ought to be opened up, and through which a railway can easily be constructed. A moderate grant of land would build a railway along this fertile belt, and it ought to be constructed. From Fort Garry to Lake Superior it is possible to avail ourselves of water navigation, and a short railway is only necessary. A moderate expenditure of seven or eight millions of dollars according to Mr. Dawson's report, would accomplish all that was requisite. The very fact that we have so much water communication by the lakes, will enable us to lay freight down much cheaper at Fort Garry than it can be done by way of St. Paul. In the session papers of 1869, Volume 2, Mr. Dawson estimates the cost of railway and water communication between the head of Lake Superior and Fort Garry, with locks and canals where necessary, at a total sum of $5,800,000. Basing the estimate according to McAlpine's scale, which is generally adopted, Mr. Dawson shows that the cost of carrying a ton of freight from Fort Garry to Toronto would be with such works completed only 5.35, while by railway from St. Paul by way of Chicago and Detroit to Toronto the freight is $19.60 per ton—thus showing that the products of the North West may be brought to the seaboard at less than one-third of the cost that is required to carry freight from St. Paul. If, then, this advantage can be secured by opening up communication through our own territory at a cost of $5,000,000, why should we incur a liability of $100,000,000? The Government should not have agreed to such terms of union with British Columbia. No hon. member of the Senate can desire more than I do the union of British Columbia with this Confederation; no one desires more than I do to see Canada a great and prosperous country. I will state further that I have great confidence in the future of the Dominion, but it is because I desire the successful consolidation of the Dominion that I oppose a scheme so extravagant as the one at present before the Senate and will support the amendment of the hon. member opposite.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL.—I presume few of us have ever taken part in a discussion which involves interests of greater importance to the future of our country than the present one, and it has been a source of great satisfaction to myself, as I am sure it must be to every gentleman present, to find the amount of calm and thoughtful attention which has been devoted to the consideration of this question. I feel at the outset in discussing the subject that I am carried back to the period when we were called upon to consider the question whether these British American possessions should remain isolated from one another or become united into one grand nation. I felt then as I feel now that the conception of that idea was one worthy of consummation, and that every effort of the public men of this country should be used to carry it out successfully. It has been said that the idea originated in consequence of the political necessities of old Canada—that the public men of that Province were unable to carry on Government and forced to introduce the Maritime Provinces as a means of adjusting matters. But a large portion of the people of Canada looked at the question in a very different light; they considered it necessary for the purpose of developing the resources of British America, and perpetuating British power on this continent. I am glad when I look back upon the record of the past four years, to see around me some of those from other parts of the Dominion who aided materially in bringing about the consummation of this great scheme, and whatever may be said in the heat of debate or under the influence of party prejudice all must congratulate themselves on thoughtful and calm reflection upon the great success which has hitherto attended our efforts. These great results have not been unmarked by checks and disasters. At a very early stage in the confederation movement New Brunswick declared against it, influenced by the fears and predictions of the opponents of the measure who declared that ruin and decay, the loss of liberty and the deprivation of constitutional rights were certain to follow a union with Canada. But so soon as the people had time for reflection they, within a short period, reversed their decision, adopted the measure and consented to unite their fortunes with the sister Provinces, and what has been the result? In place of ruin and decay which was so freely predicted we have at this moment a state of prosperity in New Brunswick unsurpassed by that of any other country, and this too in the face of the repeal of the Reciprocity measure which our American neighbours predicted would ruin and force us into annexation. Our agricultural districts are flourishing while in our cities and villages, the increase of the various branches of manufacturing industries is very gratifying Nova Scotia too is prosperous notwithstanding the dangers which were predicted and the agitation which has been created against Canada. Since the union in 1867 the Provinces have gone on step by step consolidating and developing their resources and last year by the acquisition of the North West we extended our possessions to the base of the Rocky Mountains. When that important step was about to be taken and Parliament was asked to decide upon it, we were told by gentlemen opposite that we were bringing trouble and taxation upon the country—that we could not govern it—that it was useless to us as a possession and prophetic utterances in no measured terms were unsparingly made, and how have they been verified? The best answer is, that there are but few who will venture to express the doubts they formerly entertained of the wisdom of the accession and the country fully justified the action of Parliament in relation there to. We are now asked to accept as a member of our Confederacy the fine Province of British Columbia, one greater in territorial extent than the extensive Province of Quebec and twice as large as the fine Province of Ontario, and which, if accepted by Parliament, as I feel assured it will be, will extend Canada from her present western limits, at the base of the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the Pacific, and yet we find some of the honorable gentlemen opposite uttering predictions in relation to this measure, which bear a strong resemblance to those to which I have referred as having been made in reference to confederation and the North West acquisition and which I trust and believe will prove as unfounded. British America will thus have become practically united from the Atlantic to the Pacific It is true that the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland still stand aloof, but their union with us is only a question of time and however desirable it may be to bring them in it is much less an object to us of financial interest than one of national pride, and when that event occurs it must be only when their own interests as well as their inclinations induce them to seek for admission, and until that period arrives we should not desire their union with Canada.

It has given me much satisfaction to notice the cordiality which has prevailed during this debate notwithstanding the differences of opinion which exist on the part of gentlemen opposite and on reviewing the arguments which have been presented against the adoption of the measure, I find that they are narrowed to a few points. While some few object to the financial, and others to the constitutional arrangements, or the proposed representation which it is proposed to give the Pacific Province, the principal objection taken is against that part of the scheme which provides for the construction of a Pacific railway within a period of ten years. It is not disputed that it is desirable to admit British Columbia into our union, and the questions, which the Senate have now to consider, that principle being generally admitted are first:—Are the terms which are contained in the resolutions equitable and just as well to British Columbia as to Canada, and, if they are, is Canada able to carry out the engagement which these resolutions will impose upon her without materially adding to the taxation of the country or increasing its burdens in such a manner as to affect its prosperity? And is it necessary that a railway should be built at all? Upon the first point I will not trouble the House, as the hon. the leader of the Government here in the opening of this debate very ably explained the terms of the arrangements which it is proposed to make with British Columbia and while he admitted their liberal character on the part of Canada demonstrated to the satisfaction of this House their fairness and the necessity which existed for the concessions which were made, and I do not understand hon. gentlemen generally to object to that part of the scheme, but I deem it to be due to the House to answer the remarks of those hon. gentlemen who object to the construction of a railway at all, and who further state that Canada is unable to carry out her engagements in reference thereto and predict ruin and discredit to our country as the result.

Now I would beg to remove an impression that seems to have taken possession of the minds of some hon. gentlemen that the proposed Railway is built in the interest of British Columbia alone, or that it is to be viewed as the price of her admission—this is not strictly the fact, and is unfair to that Province and to this important measure so to consider it. It was clearly understood when the North Western Territory was acquired that without Railway connection between Canada and that Country, its acquisition would be a burden while with such connection, that vast and fertile region would at once become a point of attraction in the emigration from Europe to the West. Now it is estimated that the length of the proposed railway from the shores of the Pacific to connect with the Canadian system of railways will be about 2,500 miles, of which there are 1900 miles in Canada, and 600 miles in British Columbia, and it is, therefore, unfair to charge upon the latter Province that it alone is the cause of its construction throughout its entire length, as in any case we would have had to connect ourselves by railway with the North West; 'tis true this might have been a work of greater time, and its ultimate completion might have been more or less remote, but yet, as a national necessity, it had to be done, and without it that country would shortly have drifted away from us into the great Republic upon our borders, and we should, therefore, not ascribe to the Pacific Province alone the responsibility of imposing upon us the construction of the railway—the acquisition of the North West created the national necessity and the admission of British Columbia merely engages us to hasten its completion. The hon. gentleman from New Brunswick (Mr. Wilmot) has warned the House against the measure and has read, at some length, from Sidney Smith and other authors, quotations in relation to repudiation of Pennsylvania Bonds and given us the history of the South Sea Bubble, and has endeavoured to liken to the visionary scheme last named, which had no object but money and the enrichment of a few individuals, and no promoters but the reckless speculators of that day, the great scheme of a British American Pacific Railway, whose promoters are a nation of free and enterprising people, and the objects of which are to extend the civilization and settlement and to complete the union of a continent—there is no similarity in the cases and the prophetic though melancholy predictions of that hon. gentleman will prove fallacious in this case as they were in others with which he is conversant in connection with the history of his own Province. The hon. gentleman, as one of the delegates who promoted confederation, should not forget his repeated declaration on that occasion that without a connection by railway through British territory no union between Canada and the Maritime Provinces could be maintained, and the same principle applies to British Columbia.

The hon. gentleman from the Wellington Centres (Mr. Sanborn) has stated the case fairly enough as divided into three propositions:—the propriety of the union; the mode in which that union shall be accomplished, and the financial arrangements including the railway. In no portion of his argument has the hon. gentleman taken exception to the principle of union, but has confined himself to our ability to carry out the terms. He takes exception to our undertaking to build the railway at all, and more especially to the limit of ten years to do it in. He contended that Company can be got to build it for the land grants and money subsidy, which Government have indicated as the assistance which will probably be given. He has illustrated his position and reference to the Northern Pacific Railway, which, he stated, could be built more cheaply than ours. He has declared that the Government are taking up this scheme without information as to whether a railway is practicable or not, and he further states that a very large portion of the territory in British Columbia, through which the proposed railway will pass, is unfit for settlement, while the section of county East of Fort Garry to Nipigon lake, is of a still more objectionable character, inasmuch as in addition to its being unfit for settlement, the broken character of the country renders the construction of a railway at all impossible, and that even were it built, it would be impossible to work it for snow. While the Hon. Senator from Kent (Mr. Wark) adds to the list of difficulties that the country lying between the lakes and James's Bay, and thence on to near Winnipeg is not only unfit for settlement but incapable of cultivation, that even coarse grain and vegetables cannot be produced from its soil, and that no employment can be supplied by such a country to a road when built. It has been stated in another place and repeated by the Hon. Postmaster General that the Government cannot propose to build or work the road themselves, but expect to do it by means of a liberal land grant and moderate subsidy in money to a Company to accomplish that object. The expectation of the Government is that 20 miles of land on each side of the road throughout its entire length should be set aside for the construction of this work—of this reserve the company should be offered one half thereof in alternate blocks of 20 miles on each side of the railway. I will now speak of the cost of the road, and for the purpose of illustration will divide it into three sections, and of this I may say that until more accurate explanations and surveys are made any estimate which is given must be a mere appproximate one. The Government, however, have not gone into this matter without the best information that could be obtained, and they have the assurance from an Engineer of standing, which gentleman is very conversant with British Columbia and is now within hearing, and, who himself has made an exploration of a line of railway across our North West possessions at the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific through the Province, that the road is quite practicable and that even with the high price of labour which prevails in that country, that the 600 miles of it through British Columbia can be built for $60,000 per mile, which would give the cost of that portion at $36,000,000. That gentleman further states that 213 miles of the land through which it passes is of good quality and fit for settlement, and a considerable portion of it far above the average of settlement lands in Canada. The second division, commencing near the sources of the Saskatchewan and extending through the Red River country a distance of 1,500 miles is largely composed of prairie lands, and though an hon. gentleman has stated the cost of railways on prairies lands at $20,000 per mile, I have placed the 15,000 miles of that section at $30,000, or a total of $45,000,000. Then I estimate the most eastern 400 miles, computing the whole distance at 2,500 miles at $60,000 per mile, or $24,000,000, making in all a total cost of $105,000,000.

(Mr. Mitchell here went on to show that the funds likely to be realized from the land grants and the money subsidy would be nearly sufficient to meet the foregoing estimated expenditure, and then continued:)

To the objection that no company can be get to build the road, I answer that on the Northern Pacific, which runs within a short distance of our southern boundary line where it crosses Red River, a company is building that road on land grants alone without any subsidy, through a country a great deal like our own, and where it differs from ours, that difference is in favour of Canada. I am informed that the company has already over 200 of its road built, and is progressing rapidly. If, therefore, the Northern Pacific Company can build their road on land grants, surely we have no reason to doubt that with the additional facilities which we have to offer, that we will get ours takes up. As to the ability of Canada to fulfil her engagement in reference to this road, I need scarcely say that her condition never was more prosperous than at present. Her revenue is ample for her wants, covering her public works, upon which large annual outlays are made. The annual percentage of increase of population is beyond that of the United States, while a much greater increase must be looked for through the settlement of our new territory, so soon as facilities for transport are afforded. This increase of population alone will give a revenue which will contribute largely towards the payment of the subsidy, but it will be remembered that we have the 20 miles of land reserved in alternate blocks along the whole line of railway, from which a railway fund could be secured on the faith of such land reservation. And in addition to this, we have the millions of acres of land with North West beyond the railway reservation. I do not deem it necessary further to refer to the ordinary sources of revenue as a means of building Canada to meet her engagements as that has been already ably dealt with, doubtless, the subsidy will be so arranged as to make the future provide for its fair share of the cost of this Government work, and thus avoid the danger that its construction will unduly press upon the present generation, But hon. gentlemen say, we cannot construct the work in ten years. If we can get the means to construct the line at all, we can do it in ten years, and if it is to be done then, 'twere well to do it quickly and give the present generation the benefit of its use. The Central Pacific road which was constructed through a much more difficult country, was built in three years, and I can see no reason why ours should not be built in ten. But if we assume that from any unforeseen cause, we should fail in having it completed within that time, but that we, in good faith, commenced and progressed with the work as rapidly as it was possible to do it, does any one believe that any difficulty would arise from such a course or British Columbia could find fault? I certainly do not, and while some hon. gentlemen have taken exception that it is so written in the Bond, and that the resolutions should be rejected and be again remitted back for the consideration of British Columbia. I think such a course is fraught with danger. The Parliament of that country would at once claim the right to open up and discuss each individual item of the conditions, and thus defer indefinitely the consummation of what we so much desire. The Government have, however, endeavoured to meet this objection as far as it is possible to do so on this point, without endangering the measure by introducing a resolution explaining what they mean by the provision to construct the railway in ten years, and I have no doubt that this will be acceptable to British Columbia. It is important in considering the ability of Canada to carry out her engagement, to look at the character of the lands through which this railway will run. I have already stated the opinion of an Engineer of standing in reference to those in British Columbia, and in confirmation thereof I will quote from a paper read before the Geographical Society of London in 1869, a description of a portion of that country through which it is proposed that the railway shall run, that for 300 miles in length it runs through "a rich plateau of cultivable soil generally heavily timbered, and capable of producing any kind of crops." In reference to this plateau it is stated that it contains millions of acres of good ground where large tracts of land are sure to be taken up as soon as the first communications are established. The writer further observes "that the Indian horses pass the winter out of doors without fodder or stabling, the best proof that the winters are not very severe," and while speaking of a portion of the country as rough, clearly indicates its fertile character and adaptability for cultivation, and grazing. With reference to that section of the country which extends from the Rocky Mountains eastward it is universally admitted to be most fertile in its character, level, fertile and with a good climate and presenting no impediments to the construction of a road, and for many hundreds of miles is of such a character that carts and waggons can be driven over it in its natural state. What a contrast to the corresponding section through which the Americans have to construct their roads to the Pacific. Dr. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, says: "The progress of settlement a few miles west of the Upper Missouri River, and West of the Mississippi beyond the 98th degree of longitude, is rendered impossible by the condition of climate and soil which prevail there. * * * The Rocky Mountain region and the sterile belt East of it occupies an area about equal to one third of the whole surface of the United States, and which must now remain of little value to the husbandman." Professor Hind in his report says: "The arid districts of the Upper Missouri are barren tracts, wholly uncultivable from various causes. * * * Along the 32 parallel the breadth of this desert is least, and the detached area of fertile soil, greatest, but the aggregate number of square miles of cultivable lands amounts only to 2,300, in a distance of 12,100 miles." The State Geologist of California thus describes the Colorado desert, through which the Northern Pacific Railway runs: "Its area is some 9,000 square miles and, excepting the Colerado River which cuts across its lower end, is without river or lake. It stretches off to the horizon on all sides without one glimpse of vegetation or life, its surface is ashy and parched; its frame of mountains rise in rugged pinnacles of black rocks, barren of soil; local storms of dust and sand are prevalent. Parts are entirely destitute even of sand, being smooth compact sun baked clay; other parts are covered with heaps of sand disposed like snow drifts in waves of 50 or 80 feet in height."

Yet this is the character of the country through which the American lines of Pacific Railway are either built, in process of building or projected. Yet we are told that with the fertile lands of the North West, with a fertile belt of the finest prairie land stretching from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains, that Canada cannot build her railway through her fertile prairies though the Americans can construct theirs over the barren desert; and, in addition to this, the passes through our territory are neither so long, so difficult of approach nor at so great elevations as are the most fav

representing as I do the Ottawa district in this House I am unwilling to give a silent vote. Having been an advocate of Confederation since its first inception, some five or six years ago, it is most gratifying to me, as it must be gratifying to the people generally to find that the scheme has worked so satisfactorily. Reviewing the progress of this great question, we find that five Provinces have been united and now the sixth is applying for admission into the Confederation. With respect to the terms under which British Columbia is to come in, I may say that I cannot see much in the objections that some hon. gentleman have raised against these resolutions. It seems to me, after listening attentively to this debate, that the Government are not pledged to involve this country in any large expenditure. Manitoba was annexed to Canada last year and we are under pledges to make a highway to it. I believe it is for the interest of the country we should pass these resolutions, and that if we were to send them back to British Columbia for a modification we might delay the union indefinitely. Delays are dangerous, and we should not run any risk in a matter of such deep importance to the public interests. There are some little difficulties looming up on our frontiers—even at Pembina things are not altogether satisfactory and the sooner Confederation is accomplished the better. There is the little island of San Juan—an object of dispute so long. That question should be settled, but it can never be whilst British Columbia is left out in the cold. I believe if we hesitate to bring her in, she may be induced to refuse to join her fortunes with those of the Dominion. What will be the fortune of Canada if we are shut out of the Pacific—what chance will we have of the carrying trade of China and Japan? I take it that the Western terminus will be on the Pacific coast and the Eastern will be in the city of Halifax. I hope the day has arrived when we are going to have something done in the centre of our country and not exclusively on our frontier. When the Dominion Board of Trade met here a few weeks ago, they recommended Canals on the frontier but the Ottawa was left out in the cold. I want to see the limits of Confederation extended to the far West. The other night my hon. friend from Toronto said that this railway should terminate at Pembina. I believe we are bound to build the road through our own Territory. I must enter my protest against any assistance from the Government that will make the connection with the American railways south of line 45°. I contend if the money and lands are to be given to the railway, it must go through the valley of the Ottawa river. Sixty miles north of Lake Superior, you have as favourable a country to build a railway as from here to Montreal except that it is well wooded. My hon. friend from Kent said that these lands are not worth a dollar an acre, I am astonished to hear that statement, for I can prove that every acre we have is worth the price.

Hon. Mr. WARK explained that he had never referred to the Ottawa valley.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD—I misunderstood the hon. member in that case. I landed in this country some 40 years ago—Quebec was only a small town and Montreal had not a larger population than ten or twelve thousand. Immense strides since then have been made in the development of all our resources. A great deal, however, still remains to be done, and I expect during the next ten years, still greater progress will be made in wealth and prosperity. I have great faith in the future of this country and cannot believe we will cripple our resources by giving the proposed assistance to a railway which will of itself increase our wealth. It has been well said that Railways have been great civilizers—if we build this road through the Western wilderness, towns and cities will soon spring up and population and capital follow in its track. I for one am quite prepared to assume the responsibility of voting against this amendment and in support of the Government resolutions. I believe this measure is but the inevitable corollary of the resolutions passed at Quebec, and that it is inseparably connected with the future success of the Confederation.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST proposed adjournment as the hour was late.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL thought it was as well for gentlemen to continue and bring the debate to a close.

Hon. Messrs. Bureau, Dickson, and Dickey, urged an adjournment.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL consented.

The debate was accordingly adjourned.

The House then took up the orders of the day, and adjourned about midnight.

WEDNESDAY, April 5th 1871.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

The debate on the British Columbia Resolutions was then resumed.

Hon. Mr. McMASTER—My views on the question have been so fully explained by my hon. friend from the Wellington Division and other gentlemen who have followed on the same side that I feel it is idle for me to occupy the time of the House at any great length. I merely rise for the purpose of offering a word of explanation with respect to the vote I intend to give to-day. Some of the speeches delivered in the early part of this discussion seemed to partake largely of the spread-eagle style indulged in so frequently by our friends across the borders. Some hon. gentlemen, too, would have us infer that those who voted against the resolutions were not only opposed to the admission of British Columbia on reasonable terms, but to the Confederation generally—a statement which is, in my opinion, exceedingly unfair. (Hear, hear.) I voted in favor of the measure whilst a member of the whole Legislative Council of Canada, and supported it through all its stages, and I have been ready to support any measure that has for its object the consolidation of the Union and is likely to render it a success. I am sincerely desirous of doing everything in my power to draw the different Provinces more closely together—to dispel sectional jealousies and prejudices, and secure the largest amount of material prosperity that it is possible to obtain under the circumstances. I am quite willing to admit that the political aspect of this question should not be overlooked by gentlemen who take an interest in the progress of the Dominion. It would be unwise to delay the settlement of the question for any great length of time. As respects the representation proposed to be given to British Columbia, it is greatly in excess of that accorded to the other Provinces under the Union Act; but that is a matter which time will remedy. With reference to the financial arrangements, I may say, that if not extravagant, they are much more liberal than those given to the other Provinces, and necessarily unfair to the Dominion; but at the same time I would feel it my duty to support the resolutions, were it not for the clauses providing for the construction of a railway, the cost of which I hold to be far beyond the resources of this country, (hear, hear). It is all very well to talk of its not being the intention of the Government to act upon these resolutions—that they do not contemplate spending a large amount of money. I give them all sincerity in the meantime, but we know their views may alter; and we have not so much to do with present intentions as with what the resolutions provide. I hold that when these resolutions are adopted they will have the force of law and that there is every probability of this road being constructed without reference to what the expense may be. The road, we may be sure, cannot be constructed except at an expense that must necessarily entail very serious burthens upon the country. The important question suggests itself, how is this road to be kept up? Refer ence to some of our leading roads in Canada may afford us some valuable information on this point. I refer, for instance, to a railway which may be considered probably one of the most prosperous and best managed in Canada—I mean the Great Western, running through a territory which is really the garden of Ontario. The traffic on the line is very large, and then, as most of you are aware, it connects with the Eastern and Western systems of railways from which it derives a large part of its business—no less than 60 per cent. Notwithstanding all these favourable circumstances, which have assisted it ever since its construction the shareholders have not received more than from 2 to 2½ per cent on their outlay. The Grand Trunk Railroad may be regarded as still more favourably situated in some respects—connecting as it does with the shipping of the world at Quebec and Portland—commanding the immense trade of Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and of almost every leading city and town in Quebec and Ontario—and connected with the great system of American railways, East and West. At the same time I believe that I am correct in saying that up to the present date shareholders have never got any dividend at all. Under these circumstances how is it possible for this railway, even if you can construct it, to pay its running expenses. No railway can be started under more auspicious circumstances than the Central Pacific Railroad. It is now in full operation; it has the trade of 40,000,000 of people; it receives a large amount for the transportation of stores from the Government. Its income from these sources is immense, and yet it is well known in railway circles that the road does not pay. In view of all these considerations, and our experience of railways in this country, I am satisfied that if this line is constructed, and the country burthened for all time to come with an enormous debt, that will not even be the end of our trouble; for it will be an ever increasing source of expense to the Dominion. It is well known that a large quantity of the land through which this road is intended to run is not worth 20 cents an acre. It is, therefore, folly to say that we are likely to make lands of such a character available for the construction of the work. But I feel that I ought not to weary the House any further with my reasons for voting against resolutions committing the country to such a dangerous policy. I shall therefore content myself with saying that desirous as I am of supporting the measures of the Government in connection with Confederation and making the Union a success, yet I cannot give my assent to these resolutions, but am bound to vote for the amendment, as decidedly most advantageous to the public interests. Hear.))

(*To be Continued.*)

Midnight Despatches.

KINGSTON, JA., April 8.—The President of Hayti, since the departure of the San Domingo Commissioners, has received addresses numerously signed from every town and village of the Republic, protesting the attachment of Haytians to their nationality, and the determination to maintain their independence against intrusion from whatever quarter, and in whatever manner it may show itself. The addresses breathe the same sentiments against annexation, and the *Moniteur* says that in the Congress and press of the United States discussions have taken place in reference to the annexation of the whole island, and adds that so far as Hayti is concerned the Government of the United States cannot be too early convinced of the utter impossibility of such an event.

Addresses with signatures appear in the official papers.

The President has not yet made a reply to any of them.

LONDON, April 11.—The Nationals were attacked at Amiens, and claim a victory.

The supplementary elections for the Commune have been adjourned.

The strength of the army of Paris is 200,000.

A manifesto of the League for the defence of the rights of Paris demands Communal liberties, and that Paris shall be guarded by National Guards only.

The *Soire* announces the death of Abbe Dutvery from congestion of the brain.

The insurgents have taken away the plate from the Foreign Office in Paris.

An announcement was made in the Assembly by one of the members of the Government confirmatory of previous statements as to the establishment of order in the country, and it was added in regard to Paris that the Government had the most implicit reliance upon the courage and constancy of the army.

The insurgents have returned to Amiens.

Our troops have fortified the bridge at Neuilly. There conduct has been been admirable.

There has been an attempt at insurrection in Toulouse, but it has been surpressed.

The disarmament of the Nationals at Marseilles proceeds.

Outside of the capital all is tranquility.

The Government is satisfied that the citizens have given it their confidence.

A despatch from Versailles, dated 10th, says, yesterday Forts Vanories and Issy were shelled.

The insurgents at Chatillon have attacked our troops and were repulsed.

The funeral of the generals killed in the battle of Neuilly, took place to-day and was attended by immense crowds of people.

LONDON, April 11.—American securities firm.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—By an explosion at the oil springs of Hussey, Pine & Co. this morning, 800 barrels of oil were destroyed. Loss $100,000.

PARIS, April 11.—The Commune authorities have redoubled their precautions against the departure of persons from the city without passports.

Dombrowski reports the complete occupation of Asieres by the Nationals, and the effective operation of the Iron Clad cars on the Versailles and St. Germain Railway.

The affairs at Porte Maillot have improved for the Nationals, who repaired during the night damages caused by the cannonade in the day. They have also erected additional batteries and otherwise strengthened the defences around the gates.

It is said that Herr Von Fabrici has informed the Government at Versailles that the Paris Commune has notified him of its determination to stop the traffic on the Northern Railway.

Gen. L'Admerault commands the forces around Mont Valerien, and Gen. Cassey those on the plain of Chatillon.

The *World's* special dated Paris 11 says: The breach of Porte Maillot is practicable and an assault upon it is expected to-morrow. The Commune are barricading every street, they have more than 100,000 desperate men at their command, and the work of carrying the barricades will be fearfully bloody.

A deputation have gone to Versailles for the purpose of proposing measures of conciliation they are instructed to insist on the maintenance of the Republic and continuance of the municipal franchise, and to demand that the Nationals shall alone guard Paris, and if Thiers reject these terms to inquire what conditions the Versailles Government has to propose.

Wife to Husband.—Charles, I wish when you are in the village to-day that you would step into the Druggist's and buy a bottle of THE PAIN-KILLER. Be sure and get the genuine made by "Perry Davis & Son."

Husband:—What on earth do you intend doing with the PAIN-KILLER, my dear?

Wife:—Fredy caught a severe cold last night, can hardly speak, he is so hoarse, and George has had the toothache since yesterday morning, and yourself with the Rheumatism. If what every body says can be believed, the PAIN-KILLER will cure these complaints and such a house as this is we are always in trouble, and it would be a perfect God-send if we could find something to ease our lesser afflictions.

Husband:—Well, Mary, anything for a quiet home we will try the PAIN-KILLER.

(*To be continued.*)

☞ The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is the best tonic in use, because it is the most physiological, being composed of ingredients absolutely essential to the development of the system. It speedily relieves Indigestion, promoting a vigorous appetite and hearty nutrition. All cases of debility arising from wasting diseases, such as Consumption and Scrofula, all diseases of the skin, diseases of the blood, prostration of the nervous system, caused by protracted mental exertion, anxiety, or over-work, will obtain immediate relief frequently, beginning with the first dose. It is a delightful cordial to take, and its use may be protracted for an indefinite period, without becoming disagreeable to the patient. Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Agents, Montreal, and sold by all Druggists. 1611 1y3awk

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

THE STEAMER "FAIRY."—There is no truth whatsoever in the report circulated yesterday, that the steamer *Fairy* had been burned.

ASSIZES.—The Lough *vs.* Perly & Pattee case, for infringment on a patent invention for pressing saws, is not concluded.

THAT BOILER.—The large steam boiler has been drawn down from Sandy Hill, and is now at the corner of Nicholas and St. Paul streets. We presume it will have been a pretty costly boiler to the owner by the time he has it in Cumberland.

We have been authorised to state that the concert of the O. B. G. A. will positively take place this evening, as advertised.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran are holding a great sale of Spring and Summer Goods. Early buyers will secure best bargains.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Remember the concert of the band of the O. B. G. A. to-night, at the Rink.

The Brigade Garrison Artillery will parade on Thursday at 1 p. m. The Guard of Honour will appear in full uniform, busbies, &c., &c.

RUNAWAY.—A runaway occurred yesterday on Sparks street, which resulted in the break of a waggon.

CORRECTION.—In the report of the St. Patrick Society's election, Mr. J. Rowan should have been mentioned as Assist. Rec. Secretary instead of Mr. O'Brien.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL READINGS.—We are led to believe that the readings and musical entertainment at the above institute to-morrow evening, will be very good, several favourites having consented to lend their assistance for the occasion.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

THE LOVER'S WALK.—There is yet a part of snow on some portions of the 'Lover's Walk.' Would the presence of a few *ardent* lovers tend to make the thaw more rapid?

The Philharmonic Society are just getting ready for their first concert for the season on Thursday, and we hope that members will not forget the rehearsal at Gowan's Hall to night, and that the public will be ready to reward their labours with an over-flowing house to-morrow evening.

DANGEROUS.—A correspondent writes to inform us that the sidewalk in Albert Street near the Richmond road is in such a dangerous condition that any person walking there after dark does so at the risk of life or limbs. The same remark applies to many of our sidewalks.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The Ottawa River Navigation Co's steamer *Fairy*, Capt. Nichols, is now running regular daily trips between this city and Monte Bello, calling at intermediate places on the way. Passengers and freight will be taken.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The Ottawa Philharmonic Society will give their last concert of this season in the Rink Music Hall on to-morrow evening. The members of the Society have been practising almost daily under the able leadership of Mr. Fripp for some time, and we conclude that something superior may be expected at their concert.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

THE "QUEEN" ON THE WATERS.—The steamer "Queen Victoria" will make her first trip of the season to-morrow morning. The splendid steamer, the finest in Ottawa, with her obliging and affable Captain, plies between this city and Grenville, going and returning the same day.

Our French contemporary *Le Courrier D'Outaouais* published the last of a series of interesting and humorous biographical sketches of members of Parliament of French origin, in its last issue. They created much merriment among the M.P's. who can enjoy a joke even at their own expense. They have been written by Mdlle. Louise de Beserer.

THE ASSIZES.—During the last couple of days the Music Hall has had about as much the appearance of a saw mill as of a Court of Justice, owing to the immense quantity of saws and other mill gear necessary to illustrate the evidence in the patent right infringment case.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

SEE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock to the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.

R. L. JAMES & Co

THAT BIT OF SIDEWALK.—We call the attention of the Board of Works to the really disgraceful state of the sidewalk on Spark's Street, west of Mr. Chalmer's store.

MISS LOUISA CLARKE'S CONCERT.—If we can judge from the programme of this concert, we will indeed be afforded a treat, and all lovers of good music should attend on Friday, 14th inst., at the Rink Music Hall. Miss Louisa Clarke has already won laurels for herself, both in Montreal and Quebec, and with the voice, talent, and energy she possesses, she bids fair to become an *artiste* of no ordinary merit. She will be assisted by the best amateur talent in the city, who now claim in her behalf the liberal patronage they ever receive. Tickets, only 50cts, can be had at Orme's, and at the door on the night of the Concert, Friday 14th

"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK," &c.—Two women of infamous notoriety gave a gratuitous exhibition of their pugilistic abilities, in some part of Lower Town on Saturday. They tore and swore and smashed each other up generally with inexorable determination until one received so severe a wound that she instantaneously concluded to adjourn the decision of the point in dispute to another day.

DRY GOODS.—We would call the attention of the public to Messrs. O'Meara & Co.'s advertisement in another column. This is one of the oldest dry goods firms in Ottawa, and their establishment is well known, not only to the people of Ottawa but also of the surrounding townships. Country storekeepers have hitherto found it to their advantage to purchase their dry goods at O'Meara & Co's, and if they give them their orders at present for spring and summer supplies, they may depend upon being equally satisfied. They have now on hand an immense stock of superior goods of every kind to be found in their line of business, and are prepared to attend to the orders of their customers whether from the city or the country.

POLICE COURT.—Tuesday.—Liza McDonald was fined $5 and cost for assaulting one Sophie Dunelle.

An old man brought up on a charge of vagrancy, was let go on the promise to leave town.

Mr. Evans was charged by Mr. Reid, census taker, with refusing to give him necessary information, and with ordering him off his premises. The evidence did not sustain the charge and the case was dismissed.

James Lowe was charged with having discharged a gun on Augusta street. The evidence was not conclusive enough to fine the defendant.

A girl charged with being an inmate of a house of ill-fame was let go.

GRAND CONCERT.

MISS LOUISE CLARKE

(Who comes crowned with laurels from Montreal and Quebec.)

Will give a

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

IN THE

RINK MUSIC HALL.

On FRIDAY, the 14th INSTANT.

Assisted by the leading amateur talent of the city.

An eminently attractive programme is prepared.

Tickets 50 cents; to be had at Orme & Son's, and at the door, on the night of the Concert

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1538d1

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden Houses—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE,

CARPETS, &c.,

At Eleven o'clock a.m., FRIDAY, April 14th, 1871.

The subscriber has completed arrangements with a Western Furniture Manufacturing Company for the receiving, and will sell by Auction during the season new and fashionable Furniture of every description, the first sale of which will be held on FRIDAY, April 14th, 1871, at the Subscriber's Rooms, Rideau-st., consisting of two very superior Parlor Sets, in Green Repps, J. W. handsomely carved, Parlor Sets in Hair Cloth, in B. W. Centre Tables, Side Tables, Corner What-Nots, Side What-Nots, 1 superior Sideboard, B. W. glass set in rock, 1 B. W. Chiffonier, Extension Dining Table, B. W., 1 do. Oak, Cane Dining Room Chairs, Damask covered Couches, Black Walnut Bedroom Sets, 3 painted Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Washstands, Tables, Bureaus, &c., 2 No. 8 Cooking Stoves with furniture, new, a quantity of Tapistry and Wool Carpet, &c.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery. Sale at 11 a.m.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

N. B.—Catalogues will be ready previous to the sale.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

By A Rowe, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property will be held at Private Sale for a short time, and if not disposed of in that way, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given.

Lot No. 44, on the south side of Maria-st., 66 × 99, with a new Brick Residence thereon, the House is large and well arranged both for comfort and convenience. The location is counted the best in the city.

Title freehold and terms easy.

Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Alice-st., with a Brick Cottage thereon, having been built but two years. A comfortable dwelling, and about two blocks from the projected Depot of the Canada Central Railroad.

The title is undisputed, and the property will be sold cheap for cash.

Excellent Dwelling House and Three Acres of Land, situated on the Banks of the Canal, One and a Half Miles from the City Limits. The land is excellent and well adapted for market garden.

An excellent bargain can be had by a cash purchaser.

West half of Lot No. 9, Queen-st., 33 × 99, vacant lot, 10 per cent purchase money down, balance extending over a term of ten years.

Also, Lot No. 10, East Gloucester street, Lower Town, large size.

Terms of payment made easy. Any further information can be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 23, 1871 1626tf

By A Rowe, Auctionner.

OTTAWA TATTERSALE

AT THE

YARD AND STABLES

OF THE

BRITISH LION HOTEL,

SPARKS STREET.

The subscriber will hold a sale once, each week, commencing on Saturday, April 15th, 1871, at the above yard and stables, of horses, carriages, and harness, and all other articles in that line. Parties having property of that description to dispose of, will find this a convenient and profitable way to dispose of them. All goods will be advertised a day or two before each sale, and terms will be found reasonable. Entries can be made at the Subscriber's Sale Rooms, Rideau Street, or at the British Lion Hotel.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1638td

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture, Tapistry Carpeting, Curled Hair Matrasses, Waggon and Harness.

J. BERMINGHAM begs to announce that he has received instructions to sell at his AUCTION ROOMS, City Auction Mart, York-st., on THURSDAY, the 13th inst, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., a consignment of 1,000 yards new Tapestry Carpeting, direct from England this spring, forty (40) double and single curled Hair Matrasses, from Montreal, as well as some handsome second-hand furniture, in B. W. Bureaus, Birds-eye Maple do., Dining Table, Sofas, Arm Lounges, Pictures, Dressing Glasses, Cook Stoves, Double stove, Carpenters Tools, 1 Double Waggon, nearly new, and some Buggy and Cart Harness, all without reserve.

Sale at 10 o'clock, THURSDAY, 13th instant.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636tl

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

—AND—

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRANBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples.

☞ Remember the Place,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

Opposite Frechette's Confectionary

March 31, 1871 1629

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

—OF THE—

STOCKHOLDERS of the OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

Will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, in the Village of New Edinburgh, on

SATURDAY, the 15th Day of APRIL, A.D., 1871.

at the Hour of Twelve o'clock, Noon,

For the purpose of declaring all shares in the Capital Stock of said Company, upon which any calls are remaining due and unpaid forfeited.

By order of the Directors.
ROBERT SURTEES,
Secretary.

New Edinburgh, April 3, 1871

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

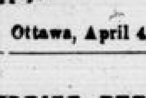
NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA, December 22 1870



TO LET.—THE COTTAGE on Kent street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

P. LeSUEUR.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1698 3awk tf

PRIZE BEEF FOR EASTER.

ALFRED BUFTON

Begs to inform the public that he has just purchased some of the finest Cattle to be found in this section of the country, amongst which are

TWO SPLENDID STEERS,

AND

ONE THREE YEAR OLD HEIFER,

From the stables of the celebrated feeder, Mr. John Clark, of Nepean.

ALSO,

Twenty beautiful Southdown Wethers, fed by Mr. James Severight, Gloucester; also, four beautiful fine Calves from the same farm; three Calves, fed by Mr. John Foran, of Ottawa County, and two from Mr. Pritchard's farm, at Nepean. He has also some exceedingly fine Porkers, fed by himself. All of which together with others, will be killed and exhibited for sale at his Stall in Wellington Ward Market, on MONDAY Morning, for Easter.

ALFRED BUFTON.

Ottawa, April 8, 1871 1636 3

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Featherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul-st.

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629c

FOR SALE.

A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.

For particulars, apply at the VARIETY HALL, 34 Sparks street,

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1634

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green, Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily) Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine, Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Old Tom and Holland Gin,	Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines Ale and Porter—Dawes and Rechester's and Cosgrave's Pale XXX Ale, Pickles, Sauces, &c., Cheese, Hams and Bacon,

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 *RIDEAU STREET.*

☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you.

1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENEY

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only for Country Merchants

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS.

Best Assortment in Ottawa.

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted.

SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the lat st Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of fine Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c., &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENEY'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.

Address,
"S."
Times Office,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street. Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to
MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

FOR SALE.

THE STEAM TUG "PERRY."

Apply to

WM. MOSGROVE.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1627tf

TO LET.

A furnished Bedroom and Parlour, with Breakfast if required.

Address B C, TIMES Office

Ottawa, March 3, 656

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSES, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to
THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau street

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871

SEEDS,

100 BUSHELS CHOICE

CLEAN GRASS SEED,

FOR SALE

At the

TEA-POT.

Sussex street,

DUFRESNE & McGARITY.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1629 16

WANTED

TWO FIRST-CLASS

FRENCH SALESMEN.

Apply to

T. F. CALDWELL & CO,
Sussex Street.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626a

TO TAILORS.

A FOREMAN of First-Class experience and ability, just out from England, wants a situation as CUTTER, is fully qualified to conduct a first-class Business. Address,

T. P. CUTTER,
Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1162tf

BUILDING STONE FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a large quantity of QUARRIED STONE, for building purposes. For Sale in Hull.

Apply to
G. B. MATTHEW,
Hull.

Hull, April 1, 1871 1681a

OTTAWA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Classes in the above Institution, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th.

J. THORBURN, M.A.,
Head Master.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 2

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

—AT THE—

CITY AUCTION MART

YORK STREET.

J. BERMINGHAM will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his Auction Rooms, on York street,

On MONDAY, the 17th Inst. at 10 o'clock, a.m.

To the highest and best bidder, that valuable and well located Property situated on the corner of Sussex and North Murray streets, Ottawa, and as shown on the following Diagram.

SUSSEX STREET.		LANE.
1	20 × 99 feet.	24 × 99 ft.
2	20 × 99 feet.	
3	20 × 99 feet.	
4	20 × 99 feet.	
5	20 × 99 feet.	

MURRAY STREET.

TERMS—1-10th of Purchase money down at time and place of Sale; the balance in ten years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Also, Lot No. 13, South side of Bolton street, 66 × 99; same terms.

Also, Lot No. 22, Block F, 69 × 99 corner Sherwood and Oregon streets, off Duke street, Chaudiere, with Block of STONE BUILDINGS thereon, being six separate Dwellings, having each five good rooms, Kitchen and Cellar, and always occupied, all bringing in a rental of from $50 to $60 per month. This is an excellent investment. Terms easy, and made known at time of sale.

Also, Lot and House on Carleton street Lower Town, nearly apposite Mr. John Murray's and adjoining Cusack's Grocery. The lot is 66 × 99, with good Frame House in two tenements, having good cellar and stone foundation; is well adapted for a Grocery or Provision Store, or can be rented at $10 per month.

Also Lot No. 5, west side King street, 66 × 99, with a good Frame House thereon and at present insured for $500.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

☞ Don't forget the Day, MONDAY, 17th inst., at the City Auction Mart, York street, at 11 o'clock a.m.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

THIRD SEASON,

SECOND AND LAST CONCERT.

RINK MUSIC HALL,

THURSDAY, 13TH APRIL.

A selection of Choruses, Solos, &c., of Classical and Operatic Music, will be given by the Society, assisted by the best Amateur Talent of the City.

H. R. FRIPP, Conductor.
JOHN MERCER, Accompanist.

Tickets 50cts. each. May be had from Messrs. ORME & SON, HOPE, and H & J GOWAN.

Doors open at 7:30; Concert at 8 p m

Gallery 25cts.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY.

The Court of Revision for the Township Fitzroy will hold its first sitting the current year in the Hall of the said Township, at o'clock, p.m., on SATURDAY, the 29th day April next.

W. P. TAYLOR, Township Clerk.
Township Clerk's Office,
Fitzroy, 27th March, 1871.

FERNS!!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES,
with Glass Domes, 3 sizes.
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS
richly ornamented in colours.
BIRD CAGES. CANARY, (magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES, all Brass and Copper.
BIRD CAGES, Enamelled.
BIRD CAGES, Wood and Wire.
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS, Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out.

☞ Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.
35 SUSSEX STREET.
H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOI

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH,
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT,
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and sal Fish,

Fresh ysters and Lobsters always on hand.

Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1871 1581 2m

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 14, 1871 16141m d&w

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

Agents—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK. Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1341 3m

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY

your Cakes,
Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit
Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes
Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary in the city, fancyboxes, Horns, of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures, of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison is now prepared to furnish Socials,

Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.

Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage it receives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety f perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1891 1y

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel
Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.
Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

HULL

SASH, DOOR

AND

BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

**Doors,
Sashes,
Mouldings,
Framings.
Clapboards,
Sheetings,
Battens,
Furring, &c, &c,**

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

SELLING

OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell-off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
Wine Merchant,
Elgin Street.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

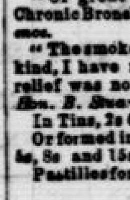
—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf



FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When thoroughly kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.
Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 5s, 8s and 15s.
Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

Agents—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, February 10, 1871.

Authorized discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOURCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs

Ottawa, February 13, 1871

RICHARD HIGMAN,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,

LATE MANAGER,

MEDICAL HALL,

SPARKS STREET,

Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.

He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Roos' Cigar Store, with entirely new stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his situation.

Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

TO TAILORS,

There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.

To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.

Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1629a

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the the Department

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State of Canada.

W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1620 11

PARTIES

Wishing to purchase

☞ MOWERS OR REAPERS, ☜

OR BOTH COMBINED,

Can be accommodated by calling on

WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK
Co. Carleton,

Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts'
HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,
With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

☞ Try their TEAS. ☜

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.

April 4, 1871 1633b

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

☞ All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deli Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

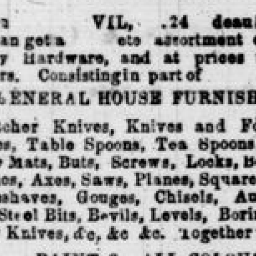
Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware.

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!



Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c, &c &c. Together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivaled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

☞ Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally 52v1236 law

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THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1540tlJ71

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, FirstClass.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Mermalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,

Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(*nearly opposite the Old Stand,*)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also,
Bordeaux and other Vinegars

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—
Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE.
Fresh Coffee *ground* and *roasted* daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—
COGNAC BRANDIES Hennessy & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—
De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.

WINES—
Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Souterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

high proof and flavor, at extremely low rices.

Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales:
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sale at refiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time for bargains. 1145

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

HENRY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove
Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand.

Let at

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

MESSRS. GABRIEL. Dentists. LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

The old-established Dentists,
64 Ludgate Hill, London,
And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR, a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

⁂ All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2aw6m lawk6m

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SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!

The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

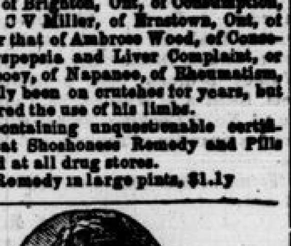
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Brnstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Conseoon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hecey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada;

Madoc, County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a resort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle.

A F WOOD, J P.
Warden County of Hastings Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS and GROCERS Everywhere

GARDNER'S

QUININE

☞ WINE BITTERS, ☜

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons covering from illness. For sale in quart bottles; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufactur

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to let on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Osgoode.

Ottawa September [1870.

Medical

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Witlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts W Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

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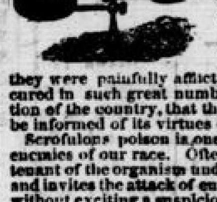
saparilla,

THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA*: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhoea* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.

Ottawa, Feb. 25, 1871 1607

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
W. R. THISTLE. R. LANE.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.
REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany; Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN.
DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

☞ Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6.00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.30 p m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3.00 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.16 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a, arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4.45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point

at 12.00 and 9.00 p m

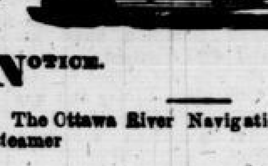
Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

☞ Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

H ABBOTT,
Manager

Brockville, March 8, 1871 1609tf



NOTICE.

The Ottawa River Navigation Company's steamer

"FAIRY."

CAPTAIN R. G. NICHOLS,

Will leave Ottawa on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at 6.30 a.m., and every day until further notice with

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

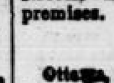
FOR

MONTE BELLO

And intermediate ports, returning same day.

R W SHEPHERD,
President.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636tf



TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

$765,000

In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts Each	....	$ 40,000
10	"	"	20,000
20	"	"	5,000
50	"	"	1,000
200	"	"	500
350	"	"	100
50	Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each.		300 to 700
75	" "	Melodians, "	75 to 100
350	Sewing Machines,	"	60 to 175
500	Gold Watches,	"	75 to 300
	Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at	....	$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c,

Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On the receipt of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28.* "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*

Send for circular. Liberal inducement Agents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; even ticke or $1; 17, for $2; 50 for $5; [illegible] address

C B HARRIS & Co.
Managers.
62 Broadway, N.Y

March 14, 1871 1614 3m

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT, to take care of a Horse, and do in-door work.

Apply to
R A MEREDITH,
Corner of & King Wilbrod-sts

Ottawa, April 5, 1871 1638a

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law Advocate, &c, opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces Ontario and Quebec.
Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.
W McKAY WRIGHT LAW F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43uff

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.
ROBERT LEES. 4outf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 963y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.
WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 368tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

---

Medical

DR. DICKINSON,

Residence and Surgery, Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34otf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or Laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.
969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,
Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.
E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)
☞ A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,
M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,
Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

☞ Oysters, Game, &c.

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelised Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c. Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

T G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

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—AT—

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Terms of Subscription: $2 a year, in advance

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BOOKS Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

Ottawa, January 15, 1871 1565y

CANADA AND

U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Darwings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate, United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,
November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts, Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared, Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

TO LET,

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land, ed, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.

Also the Shop at present occupied WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to
WILLIAM MOSGROVE,

Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871 1592tf

HAGERMAN & ROSE,

PORK PACKERS,

PORT HOPE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barreled PORK, for Sale.

February 2, 1871. 1580 2m.

THE TIMES is printed and published a THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa
JAMES BARNES, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1639. OTTAWA, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

Dry Goods.

1871 SPRING FASHIONS 1871

Grand Show Day.

MAGEE & RUSSELL'S

Spring and Summer Importations,

Being now complete, their Spacious SHOW and SALE ROOMS will be opened for the Season,

On THURSDAY, 30th Instant,

With a GORGEOUS DISPLAY of all the latest Fashions in

MILLINERY GOODS,
MANTLES,
MANTLES,
JACKETS,
COSTUMES, &c.

☞ M. & R. will also make a general exhibition of NOVELTIES in all the various Departments of their commodious premises.

☞ Having sent a Special Buyer of Fancy Goods to the British Markets, they were enabled to procure many exclusive Novelties. Their Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods will also be found better value than heretofore.

Ladies, you are most respectfully invited to view the Grandest Display of Dry Goods

MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DOMESTICS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES
RIBBONS and LACES,
WOOLENS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DAMASKS,
REPPS,
CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,

Ever offered by us.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, March 23, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist.-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.
Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

K.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa

The Hon. JAMES SHEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
E W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
E V NOEL, Esq.

E H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, D B HARMAN, Esq,

The Hon G W ALLAN,
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J G WORTS, Esq,
H B RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H HOWLAND, Esq,
G P RIDOUT, Esq.,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq,

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE CREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 10, 1871 1612 3m

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING:

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints,
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

☞ GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

THURSDAY, 6th day of April, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency that the public convenience would be promoted if the Custom House Station at Esquimaux Point, which is situate in closer proximity to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec, with which it is now connected, was detached from the last mentioned Port and erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe.

His Excellency the Governor General on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs" has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and after the first day of April inst, the Port of Esquimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached from the Port of Quebec and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of Quebec.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 3

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 300 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of insufficient the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy-Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "Times" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the Life Association of Scotland.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profit; but men looking to the trade prefer an article of large and ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock but small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 to 6 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

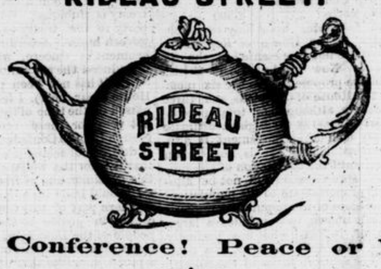
CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser.

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—55 and 57 Yonge Street.
Montreal—645 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.



The Conference! Peace or War

—o—

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require!
(The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who o'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The Tea-Pot, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
John Hill's trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that John Hill studies all
Who at The Rideau-St. Tea-Pot call.
May John Hill's spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with The Tea-Pot friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require!
(The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trial of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

—o—

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfaction.

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggon, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY P.M.
11.00	.....	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	.....	4.00
11.00	.....	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	.....	4.30
8.30	.....	9.00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.00	.....	7.15
30	.....	60	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	.....	7.15
8.30	11.00	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.00	.....	4.30
8.30	11.00	..	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.00	.....	4.30
.....	11.00	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	.....	.....
8.30	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c	.....	.....	4.30
7.00	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	
7.00	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	.....	11.40	
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11.00	.....
.....	.....	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c	9.00	.....	.....
10.00	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	.. ..	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6.00
11.50	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York close every Monday at 10.45 A.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 6, 1871

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser otherwise a small payment down, and the balance in from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,
R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

☞ Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

MRS. HETHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagement as a Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, Nicholas Bridge.

Ottawa, January 31 1871

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent quality at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS,
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871 1588tf

T. BELLEMAR,

Boot and Shoe Manufactory, and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80!

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower, than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids at 50 a cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularize.

☞ Call and examine ☜

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN,

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT, to take care of a Horse, and do in-door work.

Apply to

R AIMEREDITH,
Corner of & King Wilbrod-sts

Ottawa, April 5, 1871 1633a

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,110 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst,

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAN & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET,

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 9 a.m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1633tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths

Doeskins,

Tweeds,

Fancy Vestings

etc, etc

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction. 16166m

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NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO.,
226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa March 31, 1871 1629tf

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway,

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL.

Commencing 5th MARCH Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4 Mail.	No. 6* Express.	No. Freight.
	A.M.	M.	P.M.	A.M
Ottawa Depart.	9.30	12.00	10.20	.00
Prescott Junct'n	11.40		12.50	05 p m
Prescott Wharf Arrive	11.50	3.10	1.00 a.m	
G. T. R.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	3.15
Toronto Arrive.	11.30	.....	11.30	
Montreal do..	.....	9.30	10.30	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Express	No. 3 Mail.	No. 5 Express.	No. 7* Accommodation.
G. T. R.	A.M	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Toronto Depart.	....	7.30	6.00	.....
Montreal do...	8.00	.....	.....	8.00
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	5.45	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.25	6.00	4.30	2.10
Ottawa Arrive..	3.45	8.30	7.00	6.30

NOTE—* *No. 7 will run every night, Saturdays excepted, during the Session. Passengers will find on Nos. 6 and 7 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains East and West Certain.

Also, at the Prescott Wharf with those of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and the Rome and Watertown Railways for New York Boston and all points East.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1871 1604tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

55 SPARKS-ST.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a large portion their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Goods as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 8, 1871

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

After the Fifteenth day of June next, Emigrants will be sent to Fort Garry at the following rates:

TORONTO TO FORT WILLIAM.

Adults, $5; Children under 12 years, half price. 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

FORT WILLIAM TO FORT GARRY.

Emigrants, $25; Children under 12, half price, 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, $1 50 per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen, waggons, or heavy farming implements can be taken.)

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

96 miles by Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood.

532 miles by steamer from Collingwood to Fort William.

45 miles by Waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake.

310 miles broken navigation in open boats from Shebandowan Lake to North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods

95 miles by Cart or Waggon from North West Angle, Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however be furnished at cost price at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632 4

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the ST. JAMES HOTEL. Strict attention to business.

Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1594t

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance and at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619a

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.

Apply to

JOHN HERON,
on the Premises.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636tf

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT—

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET,

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats,
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Undershirts,
&c., &c.,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34, SPARKS-ST. 34.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

Will be cleared out at prices which will be sure to command sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1638y

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANGS' Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to

C W RANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1634tf

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $400 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Bailiff, Agent,
Town Office, Ottawa.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Capt. A. Bowie.
Huntley Court of Revision—John Fenton.
Notice to Gas Consumers—John Pennock.
To Builders—Thos. Hunton.
Highly Important and Unreserved Sale of Furniture—A. Rowe.
Jewellery, &c.—John Leslie.
The Clergy Invited to attend the Prorogation of Parliament—R. Kimber.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—35 Sparks Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1871.

Mr. Brydges arrived in town yesterday.

The Canal Commissioners Report was distributed to the members of both Houses yesterday. The French copies will be ready in a few days.

A large number of members left for their homes last night. Among the rest, Mr. Dorion, Mr. Beatty of Toronto, Mr. White of Halton, Mr. Magill of Hamilton, and Mr. Scatcherd of Middlesex.

The correspondence lately laid before Parliament, between the Imperial and Dominion Governments proves very conclusively that the latter did all they could to prevent the withdrawal of the regular troops from Canada, and that the former have no intention of abandoning this country in case of danger.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., of New York, have forwarded three hundred and fifty copies of a very interesting pamphlet, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, to Mr. Angus Morrison, P.M., to be distributed free of all expense among the members of both houses. Messrs. Jay, Cooke & Co's., liberality and thoughtfulness will, we have no doubt, be duly appreciated.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says, the dinner given to Mr. Trutch, on Monday last, was "in every sense failure." Possibly if the correspondent had been present at the dinner, he would have formed a different opinion. As however, neither he nor any of the *Globe's* reporters chose to attend the dinner in question, the correspondent knows nothing whatever about the matter. All who were present were unanimous in declaring it to be one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever known in Canada. The *Globe's* correspondent, however hovering restlessly about the entrance of the dining hall, like a peevish Peri outside the gates of Paradise, was certainly not able to form an opinion on the matter.

The scathing rebuke which Mr. Blake received last night from Mr. Bowell of North Hastings was richly merited and was one that he will not soon forget. Mr. Blake's motives are too palpable. He has sought to make political capital out of the murder of poor Scott, but has overreached himself. As soon as the members were called in to vote on Mr. Bowell's resolution with reference to the Manitoba claims Mr. Blake was missing! This was a fitting sequel to his whole previous conduct with regard to this matter. The honourable gentleman who moved a resolution in the Ontario Legislature expressive of the detestation which we all feel for the murderers of Scott, and who has affected so much sympathy for the murdered man, found it convenient to shirk a vote on the subject in the Dominion House! The explicit statement made by the Finance Minister that no man of doubtful loyalty will be entitled to compensation will be received with satisfaction.

The Editor of the Chicago *Railway Review* is evidently what the *Globe* calls "a subsidized scribe." Referring to the Grand Trunk Railway the *Review* says:

Our Canadian neighbors seem to be a great deal exercised, now-a-days, with the affairs of this important railway. Politics in the Dominion enter so largely (as it seems to republican spectators) into the discussion of their railway matters, that it is almost impossible to form an impartial and correct estimate of opinion, whether that road is well or ill managed. On one hand it is claimed (from a partisan standpoint, it would seem,) that the road is illy and unwisely managed; while on the other hand, a wise, economical and safe management is claimed.

From our own experience upon this road, having passed over it a great many times during the past fifteen years, we are prepared to speak favorable of its actual workings.

Of its internal management, of course, we cannot speak; but this we do know—that we have always found ample accommodations kind and respectful treatment by officials, and have never but once been detained by missing connections, and then through an accident upon another road.

"THE STAR OF EMPIRE GLITTERS IN THE WEST."

As Sir George E. Cartier mentioned the other evening at the banquet given to the Hon. Mr. Trutch, the bold navigators of olden times who three centuries since set sail from Europe across the Atlantic, did so in the hope of discovering a new way of reaching the eastern coast of Asia. It was with this end in view that these hardy mariners risked their lives; it was for this object that when the dim *Ultima Thule* of the New World was discovered they still persevered in their Westward course; and, whether encompassed by the rapids of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, or pursuing their venturous way over the bosom of those lakes which they at first supposed were oceans, it was a dream of Oriental splendour which lured them on upon their Occidental way.

It is an incident not altogether unworthy of remark, that it has fallen to the lot of a lineal descendant of one of the most renowned of these daring seamen, to realize, to a very considerable extent, the dream which filled the mind and fired the energies of his great ancestor.—Jacques Cartier. As the latter sailed up the St. Lawrence three hundred and thirty-five years ago, nothing could be foreseen of what the future had in store. Doubtless at first he thought less of the forest land which he discovered, than he did of finding a new route to Asia, and although it is recorded that he predicted that this would in time become a great and important country, he could not have foreseen what mighty changes would be wrought within three centuries, or what populous towns and cities would arise, where, in his time, nothing was to be seen but one vast interminable forest.

To-day we are taking measures to accomplish what Jacques Cartier and his fellow explorers sought so earnestly to obtain, viz: a road to Asia across the American continent. Of course our primary object in the construction of the Pacific Railway is the development of the resources of the Dominion, and the uniting of the various Provinces of which it consists. To us it is a political as well as a commercial necessity, and the idea of doing a large carrying trade between Great Britain and Asia, over our railway is merely a secondary consideration. Still it is in the highest degree probable that a considerable amount of the trade between Great Britain and China and Japan would be done by the Canadian route.

There are several reasons why English capitalists should be disposed to invest money in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

First—It is likely to be a remunerative investment.

Secondly—Its construction is calculated greatly to promote the prosperity of a portion of the Empire.

Thirdly—However the lines of communication now in use between Great Britain and the East may answer present purposes, there can be no doubt that in case of certain eventualities, the possession of a ready means of transit across this continent would be an invaluable boon, and a source of enormous strength to the Empire.

The experience of American railway companies in the Western States which have been assisted by land grants, has been such as to encourage the hope that a Canadian railway constructed upon the same plan would also be remunerative. The lands which our Government have to offer are certainly not in any way inferior to those on the other side of the line; and we are but quoting the opinion of men who have had the best opportunities for judging, when we say that mile for mile, the Canadian route is better adapted for cultivation and settlement than the country lying adjacent to the American Pacific Railway.

The construction of this road is necessary to our prosperity, and, in fact, we may say, to our political existence. And by its means homes can be provided for millions of English immigrants, a large number of whom would, were the road not constructed, become citizens of a foreign and possibly hostile nation. Thus England and the Empire generally, and not Canada alone, are interested in the building of our Pacific Railroad.

In case of Great Britain being engaged in a gigantic European war, an eventuality not by any means improbable, with hostile fleets in the Black Sea and foreign armies in Asia Minor and Persia threatening her line of communication with her Indian Empire, can any one doubt that it would be an immense advantage to the Imperial Government to be able to send men and munitions of war by the Canadian route? It would be far safer and more expeditious than the route by way of the Cape.

All these things considered, it is absurd for Englishmen at home to regard this project as one in which Her Majesty's subjects in Canada alone are interested, for it is a work with which not only the future of this Dominion, but the welfare and power of the British Empire are also closely connected. To develop the resources of a country wherein many millions of the British race may find a home, and where, still true to the institutions and traditions of the old land, they may prosper and progress beneath the shelter of the Union Jack—this is what the construction of a Canadian Pacific Railway really means. More fortunate than Jacques Cartier and his compeers, it is our happy lot to live in an age when we not only have the means of reaching Asia by a Western route placed within our grasp, but when the permanency of the best political institutions in the world, and the stability of the greatest of modern Empires, are to a large extent dependent upon the exertions of Canadians.

OUR STREETS.

We have so often and in so many ways, already called the attention of the proper authorities to the utterly disgraceful condition in which the streets and sidewalks of this city are suffered to remain, that we will make but this one last appeal in behalf of the public generally, to the Corporation, to repair the dangerous and unsightly portions of the walks and to have the mud removed at least from off the principal streets. On the sidewalks in some places in particular the pedestrian is in constant danger of a fall, and ladies run the risk of having their dresses bespattered with mud, while it is an utter impossibility to cross a street to visit a friend without taking with you a load of mud on your feet.

This is a state of things which we are sure is almost peculiar to Ottawa, and certainly is not complimentary to the gentlemen who have been elected to watch over the interests of the city. At the last meeting of the City Council. His Worship the Mayor stated that he was ashamed of the state of the streets, and advised the Board of Works to give the matter their immediate attention, $1000 was granted for the purpose, and now, over a week since then, but very little has been done to improve matters. A few men have been scraping up the comparatively dry earth on Rideau and Sussex street, but Sparks street is left in a floating condition, though it is the most important thoroughfare in the city; and not a nail, plank, or hammer has been put to the sidewalk. It is the wish of the public that an adequate *posse* of men be employed without delay to put the streets as they should be, and we hope, the Chairman of the Board of Works, whose duty, we believe, it is to attend to those matters will see that the wish of the people is carried into effect without delay.

DOMINION ITEMS.

Small pox is dying out in St. John, N.B.

There is little change in Hon. Sandfield Macdonald's condition.

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway is open nearly all the way to Orangeville.

The propellor *Acadia* for Chicago, was the first vessel out of Hamilton.

A woman died from intemperance at Sandwich on Sunday last.

The Montreal Telegraph Company have opened an office at Port Darlington, Ont.

Fall wheat promises well in Western Ontario.

Maple sugar has not been a good crop in the Province of Quebec.

Look out for photographed $5 bills on the Bank of Montreal.

Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, has visited Attorney-General Macdonald, and finds he will probably be confined to bed for a week or two.

A girl was drowned last week at Wallaceburg under somewhat suspicious circumstances.

The St. Catharines *Journal* states that it is agreed between the sailors in St. Catharines that no man will ship for less than $1 25 per day, and board, on timber vessels.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company have purchased at Liverpool the steamship "Alhambra," for the route between Montreal and the Gulf ports. The vessel is 722 tons, and 120 horse power.

The Montreal Ocean Company are placing new steamers on the line. The *Sarmatian* comes out in June, and the *Polynesian* and *Circassian* are building at Greenock. All large vessels from 3,400 to 4,000 tons capacity.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is the best tonic in use, because it is the most physiological, being composed of ingredients absolutely essential to the development of the system. It speedily relieves Indigestion, promoting a vigorous appetite and hearty nutrition. All cases of debility arising from wasting diseases, such as Consumption and Scrofula, all diseases of the skin, diseases of the blood, prostration of the nervous system, caused by protracted mental exertion, anxiety, or over-work, will obtain immediate relief frequently, beginning with the first dose. It is a delightful cordial to take, and its use may be protracted for an indefinite period without becoming disagreeable to the patient. Evans, Mercer & Co, Wholesale Agents, Montreal, and sold by all Druggists. 1611 1y3awk

Dominion Parliament.

FOURTH SESSION, FIRST PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

WEDNESDAY, April 12.

After routine a message was received from His EXCELLENCY, announcing that the Address to HER MAJESTY relative to the Union of British Columbia with Canada, would be forwarded at once.

Mr. BLAKE called attention to a question of privilege. In the Manitoba Bill no provisions had been made for the trial of contested elections. Two cases of the kind had already arisen, and some arrangement should be made for having the trial before next Session, and moved a resolution to that effect.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the members of that House were masters of their own rights and privileges, and could deal with them as they thought proper. He objected to Mr. Blake's motion, which was foreign to constitutional and parliamentary practice.

Mr. BLAKE argued that this motion was constitutional and regular. His resolution once carried, a Bill could be framed upon it and become law.

Hon. Sir A. T. GALT approved of the resolution moved by the hon. member for Durham. He believed that late in the session though it was, a general law providing for the trial of contested elections should be passed.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER moved in amendment to Mr. Blake's motion, "that the petitions against the elections of D. A. Smith and Pierre Delorme be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to meet forthwith and report to the House the procedure to be adopted with regard to the said petitions, in order that the rights of all parties concerned therein may be duly protected."

After some further discussion the amendment of the Hon. Minister of Militia was carried, and the motion as amended then passed.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS moved the reception of the report of the Committee of Supply.

The votes of $624,800 for Canals, and $724,600 for Public Works and Buildings chargeable to income, were carried without a division.

On motion to receive the report of the Committee of Supplementary Estimates, Mr. YOUNG desired to know what data the Finance Minister could produce to prove that there would be a surplus of two and a quarter millions of dollars, and called attention to certain items of expenditure which he considered extravagant.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS gave the necessary explanation, and

Hon. Mr. HOWE showed that through the able management of the Finance Minister this country had been brought from an embarassing condition to one that was highly satisfactory.

A discussion then arose with regard to the proposed Penitentiary near Montreal.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN explained that the Government had decided to ask a vote of money for the purpose. The intention was to take the Reformatory at St. Vincent de Paul, to transfer a number of convicts to that place, and set them to work making it suitable for a Penitentiary.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON agreed as to the necessity of the Penitentiary, but strongly disapproved of the idea of making one out of an old Reformatory.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER explained that the building was a new instead of an old one and was quite suitable for the purpose proposed.

A long discussion arose which ended in the item being passed without a division. The militia estimates were next considered, Mr. Mackenzie contending that the proposed expenditure was too large and beyond the means of the country. The organization of the Garrison Artillery was said to be the commencement of a standing army.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER explained that the increased expenditure was due in a great measure to the purchase of stores and clothing, the camp drill, and providing a staff for British Columbia and Manitoba. It was not intended to create a standing army, but the Garrison Artillery was a necessity to take charge of the fortifications at Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, which has been given over to the Dominion by the Imperial Government.

On motion of Hon. Mr. HOLTON a vote was taken on the item for the ordnance and equipment for field and garrison batteries of artillery. The motion was negatived, Yeas 19; Nays 63.

The item was carried on the same discussion and the militia estimates concurred in.

On the item of $40,000 to provide for compensating the sufferers by the insurrection in the Red River Territory.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked for explanation.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS said that the claims had not been presented, and many on examination were found to be inadmissable. No claims would be paid except for actual losses or for imprisonment.

After a lengthy and animated discussion,

Mr. BOWELL moved a proviso to the item, that none but loyal men who had suffered losses by imprisonment or forced emigration from the territory should be compensated, and that the House made the appropriation on the understanding that steps should be taken by the Government of Canada to bring to trial those persons who were in any way connected with or accessory to the cold blooded murder of Thomas Scott.

The amendment was lost, the vote being: Yeas, 24; nays, 54.

After this item was disposed of the members gradually left the House, until there were not a score of them present, the whole of the business being left to three or four of the leaders on each side.

The Estimates were at last passed, and the Supply Bill introduced and read a first time.

The following measures were passed through the fiscal stage:

An Act to extend to the Province of Manitoba certain Criminal Laws now in force in the other Provinces of the Dominion (from Senate).

An Act to extend to the Province of Manitoba, and to British Columbia so soon as it shall become a Province of the Dominion, certain Acts and parts of Acts of the Parliament of Canada.

An Act to amend the Railway Act, 1868, in which are inserted certain provisions of the Bill (No. 21) to amend the Railway Act of 1868, and of the Bill (No. 8) to amend "The Railway Act of 1868," and to extend the same.

Bills No. 12 and 23 to amend the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 66, respecting Aliens and Naturalization (and Amendments).

An Act to make provision for the detention of female convicts in Reformatory Prisons in the Provinces.

The following resolution was passed through committee and read a second and third time, to consider certain resolutions for an address to Her Majesty on the subject of the draft of a Bill intended for submission to the Imperial Parliament, for the purpose of removing doubts which may have been entertained respecting the powers of the Parliament of Canada, to establish Provinces in Territories admitted, or which may hereafter be admitted into the Dominion of Canada, and to provide for the representation of such Provinces in the said Parliament, and vesting such powers in the said Parliament.

The House adjourned at 2 a. m. till 3 p.m.

☞ Thousands of people are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms of consumption, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a "slight cold." How necessary is it, then, that a cold should be cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to get rid of it. "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" still stop the hacking cough in a few minutes, and by their influence on the bronchial and pulmonary organs all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated—but they must be taken in time. Sold by all Druggists and medicine dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—A horse dealer residing in the vicinity of Keyport, N. J., and who buys up horses for the New York market, purchases "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" by the dozen and feeds it to his horses; he says it is superior to anything that he has ever used as a condition medicine, that the horses are so much more improved by its use as to sell more readily and command higher prices. Two other horse dealers, one residing at Huntingdon, the other at Glen Cove, L. I., also purchase it by the dozen and for the same purpose; those men, as well as many others similarly engaged, know too well the value and importance of this medicine ever to be without it. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietor for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

SENATE.

Debate on British Columbia.

[CONTINUED.]

Hon. Mr. MACFARLANE—My hon. friend who has just sat down, is, doubtless a high authority with respect to the paying qualities of railways on this Continent—if I were interested in railway matters, to no one would I more readily apply for information. He seems, however, to look at this question from a very narrow point of view. He only considers the amount of dividend returned to the stockholders, and does not take into the account the advantages which these works confer on a country. We now know that there are a number of railways which have been really constructed by the Dominion, and do not pay—for instance the roads in Nova Scotia; but, nevertheless, they are developing our resources and promoting the material prosperity of the country to a very great extent. The Grand Trunk Railway may have been a very expensive work to construct, but I would like to see any man in the western part of the Dominion who would willingly see the road stop its operations to-morrow. I do not intend to enter into any elaborate argument, with respect to the political or financial aspect of this question; for gentlemen generally agree that British Columbia ought to be admitted into the Union, and that it is entitled to a certain share of the representation in this Parliament, and very little exception is taken to an arrangement which gives the people of the Colony sufficient money to meet their local requirements. I confess, however, that I looked with some distrust at first on the clause in reference to the railway—it seemed to me that it might impose a heavy burthen on the country. But when I heard the explanations of the Hon. Postmaster General, as to the manner in which this road is to be built—when my hon friend near me, (Mr. Macpherson,) showed there was a cheap mode of effecting the necessary communication with the Pacific shore, my apprehensions vanished. It is urged, on the other hand, that the Government are pledged to build this line themselves; but I am of opinion that, under these resolutions, we only bind ourselves to obtain the construction of the road by a grant of public land and a small money subsidy to some private company; and all this I am sure can be done without burthening our resources heavily. British Columbia herself will soon form a part of the Union, and be equally interested with ourselves in promoting the prosperity of the Dominion, and keeping the expenses within moderate limits; and it is therefore idle to say that she is trying to lead this country into a reckless expenditure. No one can doubt, that since the establishment of Union a great stimulus has been given to the development of our resources—that commerce has increased—that there is abundant money to carry on the ordinary transactions of trade. I feel naturally some interest in this matter, for I have been among those who took a part in the initiation of the scheme of Union. As respects Nova Scotia, I have no hesitation in saying that she exhibits an amount of prosperity she never exhibited before, and is in a better condition to develope her resources than at any previous time in her history. I believe that the proposed plan of Union with British Columbia will still further strengthen the Confederation. Under these circumstances, I am prepared to give my support to the resolutions introduced by the Government.

Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE—In common with other gentlemen, I have supported Confederation from the beginning—while, a member of the Legislative Council of Canada I supported that scheme, and I just as firmly believe, as any friend of the present plan, that it is necessary to the success of the Union, that British Columbia should be admitted into the Confederation. But although still a friend of Confederation, and the admission of British Columbia as a member of the Union, I do not conceive that I pledged myself to support any scheme which might be introduced by this or any other administration. I cannot support this scheme because I believe the terms embodied in these resolutions will be found to be very onerous to the people of this Dominion—it is a scheme which in itself cannot be productive of the advantage claimed for it to the people of British Columbia, and it must certainly be most injurious to the inhabitants of this Dominion. The Postmaster General in introducing this measure, did it in a very pleasing and able manner. I think he made the most of a bad case in placing the matter as he did before the Senate. His speech is able, from his own point of view. He divided the subject into three propositions First, Representation; secondly, the Financial arrangements; and thirdly, the Railway. He told us that "were we to deal with British Columbia, or had we dealt with Manitoba on the principle of representation by population, they would be left without representation at all." I believe that the Government have dealt with this territorial question, not as they ought to have dealt with it. Manitoba, with her present population, ought not, in my opinion, to have been admitted to representation in Parliament, and if that were the proper rule in the case of that Province, it ought to be applied to British Columbia. Perhaps the best plan to pursue would be that adopted by the United States with reference to the Territories. There, no territory can be admitted as a State, unless it has a population something like 100,000, and until that number is realized, a very cheap form of territorial government is established. Each territory has the right to send one delegate to Congress—he may take part in debate but cannot vote. The territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Dacotah are the nearest parallel, adjoining as they do our North-Western frontier, they have a population of 73,674, according to the Census of 1870, yet they have no vote in Congress. In this connection, the following statement of the expenses of their territorial organizations will be interesting:—

Washington.

Population—Census 1870.	23,901
Area, miles	69,944
Governor	$ 3,000
Secretary of State	2,000
Treasurer	fees
Auditor	500
U. S. Attorney	250 and fees
3 Judicial districts with a prosecuting Attorney in each	200 and fees
Chief Justice and two Associates	2,500 each
Marshal	250 and fees
Lands to be disposed of	41,600,000

Idaho.

Population, 1870	14,998
Area	90,932
Governor	$ 2,500
Secretary	2,000
Treasurer	per centage.
Comptroller	2,000
Supt. Instruction	1,600
3 Judicial Districts with Chief Justice and two associates	3,500
Revenue, 1867	64,059 26
Payments, "	58,005 76
	$ 6 053 50
Total debt, Dec., 1868	$100,558 25

Montana.

Population, 1870	20,594
Area	143,776
Governor	$ 2,500
Secretary	2,000
Treasurer	700 and fees
Auditor	700 "
Attorney-General	200 "
Secretary Board of Agriculture	700 "
Supt. Public Instruction	700 "
Chief Justice and two associates	3,500 each
Receipts, 1866	56,620 50
Payments, "	56,346 10
	$ 274 40
Total debt	$110,786 47

Dakota.

Population, 1870	14,181
Area	152,000
Governor	1,500
Secretary	1,800
Treasurer	75
Supt. Instruction	3 per day
Attorney-General	250 and fees
Chief Justice and two associates, each	2,500

These territories have only one delegate, each, in the House of Representatives, and are not represented in the Senate at all. Now in the case of British Columbia we propose to give her six members in the House of Commons, and three in the Senate, although her total population is only 15,000 at the highest estimate I must say such an arrangement is altogether unjustifiable. It is not certain that even until the completion of the railroad, this representation will not be altogether disproportionate to the population. The exact state of the population, numerically, is not known, but includes a large number of Indians who are perfectly worthless. Mr. Arthur Harvey, in a pamphlet giving some statistics of the colony, that the Indian population are really of no account in the labour market. We have the white population stated at 15,000, and they are represented to be of "extravagant and wasteful habits." At least, such is the character given them by Governor Musgrave himself; and yet they are to have this large representation in Parliament.

The Postmaster General said that the financial arrangements were published three months ago, and yet no opposition has been offered to them in the press. Now, this statement is not correct, for I have looked over the newspapers from Ontario since this question came before Parliament, and with very few exceptions they censure the arrangements. Even the Toronto *Telegraph* has opposed certain portions of the terms and regretted that they are of such a nature. The Postmaster General said that the revenue of British Columbia from customs, excise and postage, and steamers made a total of $363,500. Then he gave the other side of of the account: Interest on debt, $100,000; Subsidy to Government, $35,000; 80c. on 60,000 population, $48,000; Pension, judiciary, &c., $30. I would like to know what proportion of this amount is for pensions.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—It is difficult to make an estimate of the pensions at present, all, or nearly all of them, may take service under the Dominion and render pensions unnecessary.

Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE—We may then estimate the amount between four and six thousand dollars. This item is not large, but it strikes me as very objectionable in principle. I am not aware of any pensions having been granted in the initiation of Confederation. But to continue—the amount for collection of Customs is put down at $15,000; Mail, Steam and Telegraph, 63,800; Lighthouses, $9,500; Militia and Geological Surveys, $25,000; Hospitals, $10,000. Then, we must add $25,000 for the graving dock; $100,000 for the payment of land. The total amount, therefor, will be $461,300 against $373,500, or $97,800 annual cost above revenue. If we look into the local resources and expenditures, we find that the local revenue left by the Dominion amounts to $151,000; 80 cents per head, $48,000; subsidy, $35,000; interest on debt, $25,000. This makes a total amount of $259,000 against an estimated expenditure of $212,000, leaving a balance over expenditure of $47,000 in favor of British Columbia. This, added to the $97,800 before mentioned, gives the colony $144,800, and represents the annual cost to the Dominion, over revenue, including the payment for land. The whole arrangement is most unfair to other sections of the Dominion, and the amount derived from the 80 cents and subsidy, nearly ten times the allowance to Ontario, according to population. Contrast the expenditure of $212,000 in British Columbia with the $56,000 or $60,000 expended in the adjoining territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Dakota, and you will see how extravagant is the present propositions. My hon. friend the Postmaster General, speaking of the land grant, said that it was expected that the Province of Ontario would give some 9,000,000 of acres. Without discussing the quality of the land, I would ask what guarantee have we that the Government and Legislature of the Province of Ontario will give that grant. If we are to judge of the opinions of the Government by what we have seen in another place, we shall find the Treasurer of that Province voting against the scheme, from first to last. We find the Minister of Agriculture, it is true, voting the other way, but still, we have no reason to suppose—especially when we consider the present state of public opinion in the Province, as shown by the recent elections, that the grant will be given. With all due deference to the Postmaster General, I do not see that we are not bound to undertake the construction of the railway—he says we are only bound to *secure* its construction. What is the meaning of that phrase? Suppose that you cannot, by means of your land grant and subsidy, induce a Company to undertake it, what will you do? You have bound yourselves to *secure* the building of the road. You must either as a Government make it or pay for its construction. I think we may as well leave the land grant out of the calculation altogether. Starting from a point near Ottawa to the upper end of Lake Superior, we find the country is not fit for agricultural purposes Not until we get into the Red River country—where it is said there are some 60,000,000 acres of fertile land. Is the land at all suitable for cultivation? West of this to the Pacific the country is almost worthless for agricultural purposes,— there is a good deal of mineral wealth, some valuable fisheries, but no farming lands. In conversation to-day with my friend, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, I was informed by that gentleman that his own observation and all the information he could gather during a visit to that country in 1862, had led him to come to the conclusion that only very small portions of British Columbia could be made available for agricultural purposes. In the small interstitial valleys, there was fertile lands, but the quantity was very inconsiderable, and even those valleys were liable to inundation by the June torrents. The uplands were poor and rocky. The prairie portions were covered by a grass well known to Western men as "bunch grass," unfit for pasture and indicating a poor, sterile soil. Mr. Cameron saw only two good farms in the whole country; they were on Vancouver's Island, and had been made good by large expenditure of money. On his return to Canada Mr. Cameron gave a fair statement of the country and its resources for which he was assailed in strong terms in a letter signed by some forty persons from Canada, who had emigrated to British Columbia They declared that Mr. Cameron's statements were calculated to mislead Canadians, and were altogether too favourable to the country, which was unfit for agricultural purposes. The letter in question will be found in the Toronto *Globe* of the 18th February, 1863. It is signed by persons from various parts of Canada and many of them are well known to some of my hon. colleagues, as persons of respectability and industrious habits, whowent there as pioneers of civilization. It is evident then that money and money alone must build this railway. My hon. friend the Postmaster General said that Canadian railways cost $160,000,000, but these railways pass through the most populous and wealthy districts of Canada. In the case of the Canadian Pacific, it would pass through a wilderness, where it would cost a great deal to transport supplies and materials to the scene of operations. Then, after you have constructed the road, where will the traffic come from. The income of the Grand Trunk, the Great Western and the Northern Railways is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars a week. The Grand Trunk gives no dividend, and the Great Western only 2½ p.c. at the most. How can you expect in a country without people or traffic, even such results from railway operations. Reference has been made to the resolution introduced in the other branch by Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier; but in my opinion, it amounts virtually to nothing. If the Government are sincere in bringing it forward, why do they not embody it in their resolutions. When I asked the Postmaster General why he did not do so, he replied that he could not amend a treaty; it could only be changed by being sent back to British Columbia. If this is a treaty, a mutual compact, how can you undertake to place a construction other than that justified by the the terms of the treaty. You admit that the part of the treaty is dubious. What right has one party to the treaty to interpret it, and govern himself accordingly? If the Government is sincere, why have they not introduced the resolution into the Senate. So far it has not been placed before the House (hear, hear). I feel that I have trespassed on the time of the Senate, but I cannot vote for these resolutions, friendly though I am to Confederation, and sincerely desirous of seeing it a success. I believe that it is for the welfare of the people of this Dominion and of free government that we should build up a large power on the northern part of this continent. Still, I cannot, in justice to the interests of the people of the Dominion, especially of the industrious inhabitants of Ontario, vote for a proposition like that introduced by the Government, a proposition, as I believe, fraught with so much mischief.

Hon. Mr. McCLELAN—Inasmuch as this question is of very considerable importance to the people of the Dominion of Canada, and it may be to the Empire, I cannot give a silent vote. The hon. member who addressed you previous to the former speaker (Hon. Mr. McFarlane) whilst ignoring the financial features of this scheme, defended it on the ground that it was a part of the Confederation scheme. Now, I have been from the beginning an advocate of the Union in the Province to which I belong, but I do not think it is my duty to carry the idea of Confederation to the extent which the hon. gentleman seems disposed to carry it. I am prepared to confess that the ultimate union by railway of the Atlantic with the Pacific has been to my mind a grand idea, but the mode of accomplishing this union is another question which this Parliament should consider carefully. I do not think that we should overleap the bounds of prudence so as to pass a measure which may be fatal to the success of Confederation itself. My hon. friend has stated that it is not to be a Government railway, but that it will be built by a company with large land grants, supplemented by a money subsidy. My hon. friend would not tell us where the company is to be found, the amount of land or the amount of money, or the particular terms on which this subsidy would be allowed. He also forgot to allude to another very important point. Who are to use the road when it is built? Not for centuries to come can the country through which it is to pass be settled for more than one half its distance. We cannot fairly instance the progress in the United States. During the last twenty-five years the average number of immigrants landing in New York has been about 200,000 a year. That immigration alone has given a great stimulus to the construction of American railways—it made laborers plentiful and afforded the population necessary to take up lands along the route to organize States and build up towns and cities. We have not, however, reached that status in the Dominion by which emigrants from the old country are attracted to us in preference to the American Union. If instead of introducing a measure like this, likely to impose such heavy burthens on the country, we had organized some simple machinery for the improvement of the internal communications of British America as promised, so soon as finances would admit, and giving the facilities for trade by means of steam intercourse, then I would gladly support the Government. All this could have been done with very little expense, and then, we could have directed our attention to other matters of public moment. As respects the question of representation, I may say that when I agreed to the British North America Act, I thought we had some sort of a constitution—that we had something to which we could always refer, and which would not be departed from for the most trivial considerations; but now I find that the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, with an aggregate population of only 25,000, are given ten representatives in the House of Commons, whereas New Brunswick, with a population of 300,000, has only 15 members. Such a departure from the principles of the constitution, certainly does not seem to me, just to the other Provinces. But it has been said unless we secure British Columbia now, she might be absorbed by the United States. He heard the same assertion during the agitation for the Confederation of Manitoba. I know very little about British Columbia, but I cannot believe there is any just cause for this aspersion of the loyalty of any portion of her people. I believe so long as the high tariff and the immense war debt exist in the United States, the cry for annexation will not find more followers in British Columbia than in other parts of the Dominion. I believe, if this scheme be carried out, as we fear it will be, and as it clearly ought to be without any prevarication, if made a part of the treaty, it will impose such an enormous burthen upon the Dominion, that ten years hence our position will not be so favorable as it is now, and we will not be able to offer as many inducements as at present for maintaining British connection hitherto so highly prized; as the loyalty of the people will not be so strong when it becomes improfitable. In conclusion, I will say that I am sorry that the gentlemen who represent New Brunswick in the Government, have so far forgotten their obligations to their Province, and to those to whom they are wholly indebted for their high position, and having imposed upon it in common with other sections of the Dominion responsibilities which will be very hard to bear and which tend further to break up that constitution which received a sufficiently serious blow when additional concessions were made to Nova Scotia—a Province which has already received large sums, beyond the original agreement, and yet their grievances continue to be reiterated. Having been unable to occupy my seat, I have not had the pleasure of listening to the speeches of other hon. gentlemen on this great subject, but I have no hesitation in voting against the resolutions of the Government. It is very largely a subject of Imperial interest, and one which the people of this Dominion have not had time to maturely consider.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD—I was very reluctant to say anything on the present question, as it has been already so fully discussed, but I have been called to my feet by the observations made by the hon. gentleman who has just spoken, and who has generally very clear views on public matters. I differ entirely from the hon. gentleman who comes from the same Province that I do. Certainly this is a very important question, one on which every one interested in the welfare of his country ought to express his opinions. Now I object to the amendment because it is at variance with the opinions expressed even by those who opposed the resolution, that we should unite with British Columbia. It means an indefinite postponement of the question, although all of them desire to see the union accomplished and the great West opened up. It is admitted that this is a question which the Senate can deal with—which it can accept or reject. More than that, we have the power in the rejection of it to pass a resolution by which we may express what modification of the terms we can give to British Columbia, and in that way facilitate the adjustment of this question. Holding the opinions he does, the hon. member for Grandville should have been prepared to pursue this mode of procedure. It has been objected that British Columbia has had a better opportunity of expressing her views on the subject than the Parliament of Canada. Be that as it may, we have now an opportunity of making our opinions known. Now I am unwilling to postpone the question indefinitely. Desirous as I am of carrying out the great scheme of Confederation, I am prepared to say that although there may be some modification of the terms of the resolutions desirable; yet, upon the whole, I must support them as they are. Much stress has been laid on the amount of the subsidy and the financial terms given to British Columbia, as well as on the amount of representation. If the arrangement respecting representation were intended to be permanent, it would perpetuate a principle antagonistic to the Act of Union, and I would see something in the objections of hon. gentlemen; but it is evident that before the next census is taken this irregularity will be remedied. There is nothing in the resolutions before the Senate which will prevent the inequality being rectified whenever a readjustment of the representation is made. It is also quite obvious that if the resources of British Columbia are as great as they are represented to be, an immense tide of population must soon flow into the country in connection with the railway and the revenues of the Dominion thereby very largely increased. As to the parallel drawn by the hon. member on the other side (Hon. Mr. Christie) between the colony and the territories of the United States, I do not think it is correct. These territories belong to the United States, and they can establish what sort of Government they choose, but British Columbia has a political existence apart from the Dominion, and we cannot exercise any control over it with respect to its government. No one denies that British Columbia possesses many valuable resources, that it has the finest coal mines on the Pacific coast—in itself a great element of wealth—that it has fisheries which must be a very lucrative source of commerce, that it has gold, to an extent of which even yet we cannot form an accurate idea; besides many other minerals. What then is the great stumbling block? We are told it is the construction of the Pacific Railway, and much stress has been laid on the paying qualities of the roads which are in operation in this country and the United States. However, when we consider the advantanges conferred by railways which have not paid, I must say I think that argument is not sufficient to prevent the construction of a road which will cement the Union together. What would Canada do without the Grand Trunk Railway which carries its products to the sea? But there is a very important point with respect to this railway which some have averted to, and that is, which is the most favourable route for a line between the Atlantic and the Pacific. That recalls to my mind a circumstance which occurred some years ago when I was paying a visit to Washington in connection with the Reciprocity Treaty. There I became acquainted with many distinguished Americans, and among them was a gentleman of very high position who had travelled over the greater part of the North West, and he told me that if ever a convention was made for a treaty to settle the difficulties between England and the United States, it would be important for the interests of both countries that there should be an article in the treaty providing for the construction of an International Railway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and Great Britain, he added, has the territory through which that railway should run (hear, hear). If the height of land will be 2,000 feet less than that found in the United States, it is evident that the cost of our line must be less than that of the American lines. Again, it is objected that British Columbia has the best of this arrangement. Now, the only portion of this railway which will be a direct advantage to British Columbia, is that from the pass in the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver Island, and I appeal to gentlemen if the colony would not be entitled to the construction of a road on the same terms as the Intercolonial for which a guarantee has been given. When we came into the Union, it was with a certain proportion of debt, but this loan for the completion of the Intercolonial railway did not form a portion of it. British Columbia will now come in and pay her proportion of the loan, and who is benefited—the Lower Provinces; and, therefor, I say that this stipulation with respect to the railway, is not too favorable to the colony. I believe we are destined to be a great and powerful and happy people, and, therefor, I am ready to run some risk, but I believe the construction of the railway will actually promote the development of our resources and increase our wealth. As respects the construction of the road, I must say here that I trust the narrow gauge will be adopted, and in that event, the road will be built much more economically. What will be the population ten years hence—if we are as prosperous as I hope we will be? Not less than 7,000,000, and the revenue under the present tariff will not be less than $25,000,000. Our present public debt has not been incurred in devastating wars, but has arisen from expenditures for useful public works. Some of these works do not pay much, but still they are invaluable to the country. Do we not see the men of the Western States saying that they must have the use of the St. Lawrence as the natural outlet for their enormous traffic? Will not these public works become more remunerative according as we improve them and make them equal to the requirements of trade. One reason why I have little faith in the apprehensions which have been expressed by some Senators in this House is this: I heard the same predictions when the Union of the Provinces took place. I heard men of education and intelligence, say most positively that the country would be depopulated—that ruin and bankruptcy would ensue; and now with the experience of the past three years, we see the fallacy of these forebodings. I have been an advocate of the Union of the Provinces, ever since the time of Lord Durham. I believe this Union must give us more influence in the Councils of other countries. We have an independent, enlightened and vigourous people to develop our resources, we have institutions of the most liberal character, and a country rich in all the elements of wealth, and with all these advantages, it will be our own fault if we fail in attaining a great future. Therefore, I am not afraid to spend one hundred millions of money, if it were necessary, to open up the great North West in which I have the most unbounded confidence. The Government, who failed to grapple with this question, would have fallen before public opinion, and other men would have taken their places and adopted the same vigorous policy for carrying out this great scheme. It has been said that England wishes to get rid of her colonies. I do not believe it, but this road will certainly benefit her and give her a greater interest than ever in this country. More than that, I believe she will express her willingness to aid in the construction of this great work; but if the British Government are not ready to give us money or a guarantee, is it not probable or possible that they will adopt a policy which will increase our wealth and at the same time relieve the people of England of a burthen which is now weighing heavily upon them. Every one is aware of the immense amount required to support the poor of England. Thousands are able and willing to work, but they find it impossible to get employment in consequence of the surplus of labour. Would it not then be a wise measure for the Parliament of England to assist a large bulk of these people in finding their way to the North West. With these remarks, and apologizing for having trespassed so long on the patience of the House, I must conclude by expressing my opinion that the resolutions are deserving of the support of all the friends of Union.

Hon. Mr. BENSON—I have been always in favour of Confederation, and have endeavoured to forward it to the best of my ability. Since I have been a member of the Legislature I have given every vote to promote the Union, and I see no reason now why I should refuse to support this measure, for I do not view it as some gentlemen do, as beyond our resources, as likely to impose a burden of $100,000,000 on the country. I believe that the measure will be carried out faithfully, in accordance with the promise of the Government, and therefore I cannot support the amendment. I cannot believe that any Government, now or hereafter, would introduce a measure which would embarrass this country to the extent some gentlemen predict. I believe this measure will be for the advantage of the whole Dominion. Everybody has admitted that British Columbia should come into the Union—that was one of the conditions of the original Confederation scheme, and that being the case, I ask how is it possible to retain her in the Union except by giving her communication with the rest of the Dominion. I consider it is the duty of the Government to construct the railway as soon as we can do so within our resources. I think that the road will be commenced within two years and completed at the time contemplated, and by means of the land grant and the money subsidy. Under these circumstances it gives me much pleasure to vote for the resolutions introduced by the Government. I believe they will have the effect of strengthening the Dominion and giving an additional stimulus to its great resources (hear).

[*To be Continued.*]

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 12.

All the ice has disappeared from the river.

There are several steamers and about thirty sailing craft in the harbor.

All squares and public gardens are open for the season.

Easter Vestry's took place during the last two days.

The elections were nearly the same as former years.

The ships *Abona*, *Glenifer*, and *Lake Erie* are expected on Monday.

The Bachelor's Ball last night was a great success, over 1,500 persons being present. There was a brilliant assemblage, a good supper, and everybody was satisfied. It is acknowledged to be the best ball of the kind ever held in Montreal.

The St. Ann's Ward election case was dismissed to-day, the plaintiffs paying costs; Mr. McShane, defendant.

Weather fine.

Midnight Despatches.

The Civil War in France—Fight in the Bois de Boulogne—The Cannonade of Paris Recommenced—Shells Falling in the Champs Elysses—Desperate Fight Progressing—Indian Outrage in Texas—Fight between Mexican and United States Soldiers—Napoleon ill at Chiselhurst—Honduras to be made a Crown Colony, &c., &c.

PARIS, April 11, Eve.—Yesterday a sergeant of the National Guards wounded a Prussian at St Dennis. A conflict ensued between the French and Prussians, and some members of the Commune soon made their appearance with a flag of truce, but the Prussians declined to recognize it. The disturbance, however, soon ceased.

The cannonade before Paris has recommenced, and many shells are falling about Porte Maillot and in Champs Elysees.

Placards councelling conciliatory measures towards the Versailles Government have been destroyed.

The women of Paris have been invoked to form a military organisation for the defence of the city,

Fort Montrouge was attacked by the army of Versailles at 10 o'clock this a. m., and violent cannonading and rifles are in progress.

MARSEILLES, April 11.—The trial of the traitors of the insurrection which recently occurred in this city was commenced to-day.

TEXAS, April 11.—A special despatch from Austin, Texas, to the Galveston *News*, says Keard & Miller's train loaded with bacon from Chipuhana for Fort Bacon was attacked near the boundary by a band of Indians. Keard, his wife and five others, Americans, were killed. The Chipuhana frontier troops pursued the murderers across the boundary into the United States and killed and captured 80 Indians. The United States troops at Fort Goodwin went to protect the Indians and came in collision with the Mexicans. A fight ensued in which the commanding officer at Fort Goodwin and forty American soldiers were killed. The Mexican soldiers numbered 200.

BERLIN, April 12.—The *Official Journal* of to-day says: Germany will only interfere in the domestic affairs of France, when it shall become necessary for the collection of money due to herself.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The representative of the Grand Duchy of Baden, in the Peace Conference, has arrived in this city.

No meeting of the Conference has, however, been held this week.

PARIS, April 12.—A loud and uninterrupted cannonade has been kept up this evening between Chatillon and the Southern Forts.

The infantry are also engaged and the noise of the Mitrailleuses and musketry has been incessant since five o'clock this morning.

Cannonading around Neuilly, Porte Mailliott and Porte des Fernes has been resumed and is as violent as that on the south.

The fighting is now going on in the Bois de Boulogne and at Asnieres.

The Commune are forwarding reinforcements to the troops engaged.

The wounded are coming in in large numbers.

Despatches from the British Government announce the determination of the Cabinet to make Honduras a Crown Colony to form a part of the West Indies Confederation.

The official report of the Commune claim that the Versailles forces were repulsed on Tuesday evening in an attack on the southern forts, and that their loss was heavy, while that of the Communists was very light. The Commune believe that the attack was intended to mask an attempt to carry the Maillot gate by surprise.

A rumour comes from the vanguard in the southern part of the city that the Communists have lost the Fort of Issy where they were entrenched, and that the commandant of the Fort d'Issy has been shot by his own men.

LONDON, April 12.—Napoleon is ill at Chiselhurst, and has been confined to his rooms for several days.

VIENNA, April 12.—Mr. Joy, Minister of the United States, has received a despatch from President Grant, expressing deep regret at the painful loss to Austria by the death of Admiral Tegethoff.

Yesterday's Despatches.

LONDON, April 12.—A Versailles despatch to the *News* says the Gartory camp has been raised, and the troops will march to Paris.

The Prussians have established a battery at St. Denis, the guns of which point towards Paris.

A Cure of the Church of Madaline is reported to have been assassinated by the Parisian mob.

The reports of the repulse of Veruillist in a reconnoissance at Amiens have been greatly exaggerated.

The rumored death of Vermoral, the distinguished journalist, is contradicted.

VERSAILLES, April 12.—Cannonading about Paris is less frequent to-day, and nothing of importance has transpired.

LONDON, April 12.—The *Echo*, of Cologne, says the French prisoners are leaving Germany for home at the rate of 1,000 per day. It adds that only those who are known to be favourable to the Versailles Government are allowed to depart.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The armistice between Spain and the Pacific republics was signed to-day at the Department of State. Negotiations for final peace are to begin next week.

LONDON, April 12.—A Paris special of the London *Times* says a report was widely spread last night, that Monterouge had been taken. A great offensive movement by the Versailles troops was expected to take place to-day, Wednesday. The assembly adopted a resolution expressing regret that it was not enabled to assist at the funerals of the Generals killed by the insurgents.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A special correspondent telegraphed from Paris, yesterday afternoon, that on Monday night five gunboats at the Pont de Laconcorde got up steam and went into action, there was heavy fire; result unknown. Yesterday morning, at six o'clock a.m., firing from the forts was furiously renewed. The Versailles troops are accused of using explosive bullets, some being found in front of Vanvres at Fort Issy. It was discovered that bolts on the gates were drew or broken off, proving the existence of traitors amongst the National Guards.

A meeting of women was to have been held to-night for the purpose of organising for the

parish of Dembrouski, and has issued orders that no one shall leave Paris without leave.

The Prussians at St. Denis, have been reinforced with five thousand men. They will, however, respect the Treaty of Versailles.

There has issued a fresh proclamation, in which he says, that Generals McMahon, Ladmerault and Casey, have all taken their commands, and that Gen. Vinroy heads the reserves.

The army increases every day

The President and Assembly have good understanding, and are resolved to their work. They pay no atent on to false reports to the contrary.

It is not true that a conspiracy has broken out in our ranks, only the insurgents are perfidious. Irresistible measures, however, are in preparation to end the effusion of blood. Good citizens are assured that for themselves they have nothing to fear.

Last night a correspondent telegraphed from Versailles that to-night a blow is to be struck which the authorities hope will restore Paris to law.

Spies of that Government in Paris have arranged the following programme: Eighteen thousand loyal National Guards, in Paris, are organized. At a fixed hour six thousand will attack the Hotel de Ville, six thousand Belleville, and six thousand Montmartre. At the same moment a grand attack at Fort Malliot will be made from Versailles, and an effort made to get possession At St. Legar Station large reserves will be ready. Gen. Venoy will take supreme command.

The authorities are sanguine of success, the soldiers and sailors are to form the leading attacking column, and twelve thousand men of the old Imperial Guard are ready to march at a moment's notice, and if unsuccessful twelve thousand more of the same Guard will be ready in ten days. There are 80,000 men now at Versailles Placards of conciliation were torn down yesterday morning.

The insurgents unsuccessfully attempted to draw the Versailles troops into a trap at Asnieres.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It is expected that a large emigration to the United States will take place during the coming summer from the French population of Alsace and that portion of Lorraine which has been annexed to Germany. Letters have been received by French residents of Washington from friends in these Provinces which state that the desire to emigrate is strong not only among the poor but among the middle classes who possess small properties in the towns and country districts. A number of French gentlemen in New York and Washington are endeavoring to form an organization and raise capital to buy large tracts of land and settle upon them agricultural and manufacturing colonies of their countrymen. Their attention is chiefly directed to East Tennessee, Northern Georgia and Alabama.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

Miss Aumond will sing at the Philharmonic concert, and Dr. Paladi will play a solo.

RIDEAU CANAL.—We understand the water will be let into the Rideau Canal on Saturday next. There is a flotilla of small craft about the basin which awaits the event.

THE BOILER.—The large steam boiler, has at length been drawn to the Canal Basin from whence it will be taken down the Ottawa as soon as the water is let into the canal. The boiler is intended for a steam boat being built by Mr. Lough of Cumberland.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

FEMALE MINSTRELS — COMING.—Green and Melville's, formerly Ford and Perkin's Troupe of Female Minstrels, will play in the Rink Music Hall on the 20th and 21st inst. Those who were present at the entertainments given by this troupe in Ottawa last year will know what to expect of them on their second visit.

THE ASSIZES.—The Court of Assize at Ottawa closed its session on Tuesday evening. The Lough vs. Pattee & Perley case was decided in favour of the defendants. It is understood that the plaintiff will appeal to a higher court.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran are holding a great sale of Spring and Summer Goods. Early buyers will secure best bargains.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

POLICE COURT—Wednesday.—A case in which a gentleman was charged with striking a lateral car was dismissed.

John Sullivan was committed to jail for one month for being drunk and disorderly on the public street.

MUSICAL.—We are gratified in announcing to the amateurs of art and lovers of good music, that Mrs. Waters, the distinguished vocalist, will give (Tuesday, 18th, inst.,) a grand concert, assisted by Mr. F. Jehin Prume, the celebrated violinist and several artists. This concert will certainly be a treat for Ottawa.

AUCTION SALE.—We would remind the public that to-day, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Bermingham will sell at his Auction Rooms, York street, over 1,000 yards very handsome new tapestry, carpeting, curled hair mattresses, dining room set in plain and fancy rep, as well as dining room, bed room and other furniture; pictures buggies, waggons, harness, &c., &c. Persons in want of such articles will find this sale worth attending.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1589-3m.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL READINGS.—A very good programme has been arranged for this evening at the above institute. Readings will be given by the following gentlemen: Messrs. W H Johnson, W F Lett, D J Batherson and De Martin. The musical part of the programme will be sustained by Messrs. Higgins, Turgeau and Miss. Duignan, all talented and favorite amateurs. The readings will commence at eight o'clock, as usual. We believe there will be but one more reading this season, on the evening of next Thursday, and that will be a grand wind up.

OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The music loving portion of Ottawa citizens will remember that the last concert for the season of the above Society will take place this evening at the Rink Music Hall, at 8 p.m. We have had a glance at the programme, and certainly it is choice. The choruses are "Glory to God; "Mighty Jehovah;" "The Heavens are Telling;" "Hail to Thee, Liberty;" "The Regatta;" and "The Morn on the Mountains is Breaking." Among those to whom solos have been allotted we observe the names of Madame Gelinas, Miss Leprohon, Miss Carrier, Miss Joynt, Mr. Thompson, Mr. McLean, Messrs. Blackmore, J. L. B. Ross, and Brewers. The gallery will be thrown open at an admission fee of twenty-five cents.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

SEE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock to the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.

R. L. JAMES & Co

NEW JEWELLERY.—Mr. John Leslie, the oldest jeweller in Ottawa, has just opened three cases of superb goods. Of a gentleman so long connected with the business in Ottawa, we need say nothing to the public. His store contains everything that can be found in a first-class jewellery establishment, and all his goods are received directly from some of the best English makers The cases of goods lately arrived, contains Diamond sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Earings, Necklets, Chains, Lockets, gold and silver Watches, &c. We noticed one magnificent set—Brooch, Earings and Bracelet — valued at $700. Any one wishing to bedeck himself in a princely style, can do so by calling at Mr. Leslie's, Sparks street.

THE O. B. G. A. CONCERT.—The Promenade Concert of the O. B. G. A's in the Music Hall last night, was attended with that success which the Brigade well merit. Ladies and gentlemen were there in abundance and showed in a practical manner how highly they appreciated the efforts of those gallant fellows, and indeed they had reason to appreciate the excellent and well executed performances of the band. We are glad to see local enterprise of any kind encouraged, but the O. B. G. A's more particularly merit such countenance from the public, and we hope to see all their undertakings meet with due success.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I used Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

C. H. GARDNER,

Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.

T. DUCHARME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal."

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

HENRY WILKES, D. D.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like Magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly REST UP and bless her especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalised her name by this invaluable article mortalised her name by this invaluable article and we scarcely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefit, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given in the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. Try it, mothers.—TRY IT NOW.—"Ladies Visitor," New York City.

Sold by all druggists. at 25 cents a bottle.

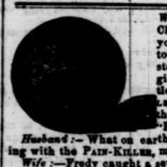
Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

DIED.

At Victoria, (B. C.,) George Pearkes, Esq., Solicitor, formerly of Port Hope, (Ont.) aged 35 years. He was buried with masonic honours, on the 20th ultimo.



Wife to Husband.—Charles I wish when you are in the village to-day that you would step into the Druggist's and buy a bottle of THE PAIN-KILLER. Be sure and get the genuine made by "Perry Davis & Son."

Husband:—What on earth do you intend doing with the PAIN-KILLER, my dear?

Wife:—Freddy caught a severe cold last night, can hardly speak, he is so hoarse, and George has had the toothache since yesterday morning, and yourself with the Rheumatism. If what every body says can be believed, the PAIN-KILLER will cure these complaints and such a house as this is we are always in trouble, and it would be a perfect God-send if we could find something to ease our lesser afflictions.

Husband:—Well, Mary, anything for a quiet home we will try the PAIN-KILLER.

(*To be continued.*)

☞ The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it steps pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Gas Consumers are required to pay their accounts on or before the 14th instant, otherwise the discount of 33⅓ per cent will not be allowed.

By order

JOHN PENNOCK,
Secretary.

Gas Company's Office,
Ottawa, March 12, 1871 1639 2

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders are invited for the various works required to be done, in the erection of two STORES, on the corner of Sparks and Metcalf streets, for THOS. HUNTON, Esq.

Plans, Specifications, and conditions, may be seen on application to WILLIAM HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street, on and after MONDAY, the 17th Instant, and until FRIDAY, the 31st, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639 3

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

HUNTLEY COURT OF REVISION.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Huntley, will hold its first Sitting for the current year, in the TOWN HALL of the said Township, at 10 o'clock a.m., on MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next.

JOHN FENTON,
Township Clerk.

Huntley April 8, 1871 16 3

THE MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY, OF all Denominations are hereby notified that in future, they are invited to be present at the Opening and Prorogation of Parliament, by His Excellency the Governor General, and that seats are provided for them on the floor of the Senate Chamber.

By order,

R KIMBER,
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1639 3

JOHN LESLIE

Having now completed the opening of three Cases of Superior Goods, including

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, from some of the best English Makers.

IN JEWELLERY:

Diamond Sets, Complete,
Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings,
Necklets, Chains and Lockets.

With a full assortment of

Plated Ware and Table Cutlery,

Ottawa, April 11, 1871 1636a

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden Houses—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1636 1

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for tract laying and ballasting on about 23 miles of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Post road, near Trois Pistoles.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Riviere du Loup.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 6 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the 8th May, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 100 tons spikes, according to samples, to be seen at the offices of the Commissioners and of the chief engineer, at Ottawa. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs, delivered at Montreal, Point Levi and Riviere du Loup.

A. WALSH
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioners Office,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1871. 1637 3

OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD SEASON.

SECOND AND LAST CONCERT.

RINK MUSIC HALL,

THURSDAY, 13TH APRIL.

A selection of Choruses, Solos, &c., of Classical and Operatic Music, will be given by the Society, assisted by the best Amateur Talent of the City.

H. R. FRIPP, Conductor.
JOHN MERCER, Accompanist.

Tickets 50cts. each. May be had from Messrs. ORME & SON, HOPE, and H & J GOWAN.

Doors open at 7:30; Concert at 8 p m

Gallery 25cts.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1·25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,
LAWRENCE and
GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY on land the celebrated Osage Country

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Grenville,
To Wit.

In the matter of

DAVID MACGREGOR,

An Insolvent.

By virtue of the power invested in me a assignee of the effects of the above named Insolvent, I shall offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr JOHN GRAHAM'S HOTEL opposite the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Sixth Day of MAY, A. D., 1871, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, all the Estate, Right, Title, and interest and equity of redemption of the above named Insolvent of, in, to, and out of all those certain Parcels or Tracts of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, namely:

One hundred and thirty acres, composed of Lots, Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Eleventh concession of the said Township of Osgoode.

Village Lot, in Kenmore—one acre—being a part of South Half, Twenty-eight in the Tenth Concession, and also, eight acres on the East side of the Road, in the Village of Kenmore, being a part of South Half Lot Twenty Eight, in the said Tenth Concession of the Township of Osgoode.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, and further particulars on application to the undersigned.

E H WHITMARSH,
Official Assignee,

Dated at Merrickville, in the County of Grenville, this 24th day of Feb., 1871.

11tf

M. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

☞ TEAS AND WINES, ☜

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA.

WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

AND UNRESERVED SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from Mr. DICKINSON, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, to sell at his residence, Richmond road, on TUESDAY, April 25th, 1871, all his Household Property, consisting of Superior Rosewood Piano, English make, Parlor Set, in Green Damask, Walnut Centre Table, Side Table, What-Nots, Parlor Ornaments, Mirrors, Engravings, Curtains and Tapestry Carpets, Extension Dining Table: Sideboard, Sofa, Leather Cover, Chairs, do Tapestry Carpet, Curtains, &c., Hall Stove and Pipes, Hall Lamp, Hall Table, Chairs, Oil Cloth and Stair Carpet, Bedrooms Suite, B. W., Spring Matrasses, Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Carpets and Curtains, very superior Cooking Stove and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Furniture, &c., very superior Dinner Set, consisting of one hundred and fifteen pieces coloured, white Stone China, white and gold do; a large quantity of Cutlery, some very excellent Plate, about sixty volumes of Books, principally Standard Works, a good family Sewing Machine, quite new, and a large quantity of other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

Catalogues giving full description can be had a few days previous to Sale

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1639td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE,

CARPETS, &c.,

At Eleven o'clock a.m., FRIDAY, April 14th, 1871.

The subscriber has completed arrangements with a Western Furniture Manufacturing Company for the receiving, and will sell by Auction during the season new and fashionable Furniture of every description, the first sale of which will be held on FRIDAY, April 14th, 1871, at the Subscriber's Rooms, Rideau-st., consisting of two very superior Parlor Sets, in Green Reppe, B. W. handsomely carved, Parlor Sets in Hair Cloth, in B. W. Centre Tables, Side Tables, Corner What-Nots, Side What-Nots, 1 superior Sideboard, B. W. glass set in rock, 1 B. W. Chiffonier, Extension Dining Table, B. W., 1 do. Oak, Cane Dining Room Chairs, Damask covered Couches, Black Walnut Bedroom Sets, 3 painted Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Washstands, Tables, Bureaus, &c., 2 No. 8 Cooking Stoves with furniture, new, a quantity of Tapistry and Wool Carpet, &c.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery. Sale at 11 a.m.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

N. B.—Catalogues will be ready previous to the sale.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

By A Rowe, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property will be held at Private Sale for a short time, and if not disposed of in that way, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given

Lot No. 44, on the south side of Maria-st. 66 x 99, with a new Brick Residence thereon the House is large and well arranged both for comfort and convenience. The location is counted the best in the city,

Title freehold and terms easy.

Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Alice-st., with a Brick Cottage thereon, having been built but two years. A comfortable dwelling, and about two blocks from the projected Depot of the Canada Central Railroad.

The title is undisputed, and the property will be sold cheap for cash.

Excellent Dwelling House and Three Acres of Land, situated on the Banks of the Canal, One and a Half Miles from the City Limits: The land is excellent and well adapted for market garden.

An excellent bargain can be had by a cash purchaser.

West half of Lot No. 9, Queen-st., 33 x 99, vacant lot, 10 per cent purchase money down, balance extending over a term of ten years

Also, Lot No. 10, East Gloucester street, Lower Town, large size.

Terms of payment made easy Any further information can be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 23, 1871 1626tf

By A Rowe, Auctionner.

OTTAWA TATTERSAL'S

AT THE

YARD AND STABLES

OF THE

BRITISH LION HOTEL,

SPARKS STREET.

The subscriber will hold a sale once each week, commencing on Saturday, April 15th, 1871, at the above yard and stables, of horses, carriages, and harness, and all other articles in that line. Parties having property of that description to dispose of, will find this a convenient and profitable way to dispose of them. All goods will be advertized a day or two before each sale, and terms will be found reasonable. Entries can be made at the Subscriber's Sale Rooms, Rideau Street, or at the British Lion Hotel.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1636td

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture, Tapistry Carpeting, Curled Hair Matrasses, Waggon and Harness.

J. BERMINGHAM begs to announce that he has received instructions to sell at his AUCTION ROOMS, City Auction Mart, Yorkst., on THURSDAY, the 13th inst, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., a consignment of 1,000 yards new Tapesty Carpeting, direct from England this spring, forty (40) double and single curled Hair Matrasses, from Montreal, as well as some handsome second-hand furniture, in B. W. Bureaus, Birds-eye Maple do., Dining Table, Sofas, Arm Lounges, Pictures, Dressing Glasses, Cook Stoves, Double stove, Carpenters Tools, 1 Double Waggon, nearly new, and some Buggy and Cart Harness, all without reserve.

Sale at 10 o'clock, THURSDAY, 13th instant.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

GRAND CONCERT.

MISS LOUISE CLARKE

(Who comes crowned with laurels from Montreal and Quebec.)

Will give a

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

IN THE

RINK MUSIC HALL,

On FRIDAY, the 14th INSTANT.

Assisted by the leading amateur talent of the city.

An eminently attractive programme is prepared.

Tickets 50 cents; to be had at Orme & Son's, and at the door, on the night of the Concert.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638td

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRANBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OPPOSITE FREDERICK'S CONFECTIONARY

March 31, 1871 1629

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

—OF THE—

STOCKHOLDERS of the OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

Will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, in the Village of New Edinburgh, on

SATURDAY, the 15th Day of APRIL, A.D., 1871.

at the Hour of Twelve o'clock, Noon,

For the purpose of declaring all shares in the Capital Stock of said Company, upon which any calls are remaining due and unpaid forfeited.

By order of the Directors.

ROBERT SURTEES,
Secretary.

New Edinburgh, April 3, 1871

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

—FOR THE—

MILLION.

—GO TO—

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA, December 22, 1870

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE on Kent street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

P. LESUEUR.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1633 3awk tf

PRIZE BEEF FOR EASTER.

ALFRED BUFTON

Begs to inform the public that he has just purchased some of the finest Cattle to be found in this section of the country, amongst which are

TWO SPLENDID STEERS,

AND

ONE THREE YEAR OLD HEIFER,

From the stables of the celebrated feeder, Mr. John Clark, of Nepean.

ALSO,

Twenty beautiful Southdown Wethers, fed by Mr. James Severight, Gloucester; also, four beautiful fine Calves from the same farm; three Calves, fed by Mr. John Foran, of Ottawa County, and two from Mr. Pritchard's farm, at Nepean. He has also some exceedingly fine Porkers, fed by himself. All of which together with others, will be killed and exhibited for sale at his Stall in Wellington Ward Market, on MONDAY Morning, for Easter.

ALFRED BUFTON.

Ottawa, April 8, 1871 1636 3

DR. McDOUGALL,

Office, Rideau Street, opposite Featherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul-st.

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629c

FOR SALE

A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.

For particulars, apply at the

VARIETY HALL,
34 Sparks street,

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 162

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,

Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines
Ale and Porter—Dawes and Rochester's and Cosgrave's Pale XXX Ale,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies and Keillen & Sons Dundee Marmalade,
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,

122 RIDEAU STREET.

☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you. 1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET.

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only for Country Merchants

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa,
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted.

SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa.

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of Fine Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Coil ts, Hooks and Eyes, &c, &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.

Address,

"S."
Times Office,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.

Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to

MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

FOR SALE.

THE STEAM TUG "PERRY."

Apply to

WM. MORGROVE.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1627tf

TO LET.

A furnished Bedroom and Parlour, with Breakfast if required.

Address B C, TIMES Office

Ottawa, March 3, 656

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSES, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to

THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau street

Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871

SEEDS,

100 BUSHELS CHOICE

CLEAN GRASS SEED,

FOR SALE

At the

TEA-POT.

Sussex street.

DUFRESNE & McGARITY.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1629 10

WA

TWO FIRST-CLASS

FRENCH SALESMEN.

Apply to

T. F. CALDWELL & CO.,
Sussex Street.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626a

TO TAILORS.

A FOREMAN of First-Class experience and ability, just out from England, wants a situation as CUTTER. is fully qualified to conduct a first-class Business. Address,

T. P CUTTER,
Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

BUILDING STONE FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a large quantity of QUARRIED STONE, for building purposes For Sale in Hull,

Apply to

G. B. MATTHEW,
Hull.

Hull, April 1, 1871 1631a

OTTAWA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Classes in the above Institution, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th.

J. THORBURN, M.A.,
Head Master.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 2

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Nov. last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances.....£6,083,333 33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid. 2,433,333 33
Funds on hand, upwards of.... 6,570,000,00
Annual Income..... 1,255,000,00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the

Utmost Advantage and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System,*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in

Largely Reducing Present Outlay; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

☞ Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

J. & W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 13, 1871 163a

BOARD

—OF—

PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES

NOTICE.

Applications from persons qualified to fill the office of Inspector of Public Schools for the City of Ottawa, will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY, at noon, the 13th inst. The attention of applicants is requested to the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, in which are prescribed the necessary qualifications to fill the office of Inspector.

HIRAM ROBINSON,
Chairman of the Board of Public School Trustees, Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1636 3

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester, 200 acres, 35 acres cleared. 7 miles from Ottawa.

3.—Lots Nos 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 400 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of C C R at Stittsville, 18 miles from Ottawa

4.—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Nepean, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," next adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 260 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions are in good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timbered (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.

Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 47tf

WHEREAS, Charles Bernier, Louis Dufrene, Joseph Millar, Thomas St John, Daniel Sorie, Louis Lockwell, has left my employ without just cause and without fulfilling their agreement with me, I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harbouring them, as I will prosecute them according to law for so doing.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Fitzroy, March 8, 1871 1611tf

FERNS!!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES, with Glass Domes, 3 sizes
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS richly ornamented in colours
BIRD CAGES. CANARY, (magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES, all Brass and Copper
BIRD CAGES, Enamelled.
BIRD CAGES, Wood and Wire
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS, Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out.

Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.
35 SUSSEX STREET.
H MEADOWS & CO.
Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOI
LOWER TOWN MARKET,
Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON, WHITE FISH, PIKE, DORY, PERCH, FRESH HADDOCK, FRESH CODFISH, FRESH SALMON, FRESH HALIBUT, FLOUNDERS, FRESH HERRINGS, SEA BASS, SMELT, TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and salt Fish.
Fresh Oysters and Lobsters always on hand.
Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1871 1531 3m

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY
—AND—
LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure all kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.
An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.
For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.
Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.
Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains
A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY
OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,
of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.
P WARDLAW, Secretary.
AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1541 ...

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY
your Cakes, Confectionary, Plum cakes, Fruit Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes, Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary in the city, fancy boxes, Horns of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures, of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.
Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
Wellington Street, Opposite the
BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage ... given.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.
Ottawa, Feb 14, 1871 1601 1y

... FOX.
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence street, next to the City Hotel Ottawa.
Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.
REFERENCES.
Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

PARTIES
Wishing to purchase
MOWERS OR REAPERS,
OR BOTH COMBINED,
Can be accommodated by calling on
WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK
Co Carleton,
Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

HULL
SASH, DOOR
AND
BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Framings, Clapboards, Sheetings, Battens, Furring, &c., &c.,

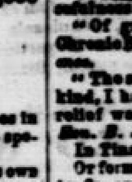
And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.
BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.
SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).
The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.
Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.
TERMS—Cash.
E. B. EDDY, Proprietor.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more
EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost
ALL CASES AND PACKAGES
OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.
An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.
J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street,
Ottawa, March 27, 1871

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING
—AND—
SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.
Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf



FOR ASTHMA.
and Chronic Bronchitis
DATURA TATULA,
Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness."—*Dr. W. Parker.*
"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis."—*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*
"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Bro. B. Stuart.*
In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.
Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 1s, 3s and 15s.
Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.
AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
OTTAWA, February 10, 1871.
Authorized discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent
R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.
Ottawa, February 13, 1871

RICHARD HIGMAN,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
LATE MANAGER,
MEDICAL HALL,
SPARKS STREET.

Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.
He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Rees' Cigar store, with entirely new stock, of Drugs, Chemicals Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his situation.
Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

TO TAILORS,
There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.
To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.
Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1629a

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.
The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.
Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.
The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.
The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.
The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the the Department
The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.
A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.
E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State of Canada.
W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1020 td

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to let on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to
CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.
Ottawa September 1870.

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT
TO SAVE MONEY
GO TO THE
PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,
—BY—
P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,
No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,
OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.
There will be found always on hand a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts' HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,
With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.
—ALSO—
WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.
Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and Light Profits."
Try their TEAS.
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for
FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,
at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.
DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office, Ottawa.
April 4, 1871 1633b

Hardware.

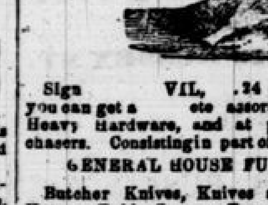
BLYTH & KERR,
No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.
Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Dell Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,
—ALSO—
FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.
Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!



Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:
Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c. &c. &c. together with
PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:
Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.
THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.
P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.
Ottawa, No 18, 1870

1870 XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of
**Bohemian Vases,
Toilet Bottles
and Sets.**
—ALSO—
**Lubin's and Violet's
Perfumery,
Mirrors**
AND FINE
Toilet Articles.
ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.
Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

THE METROPOLITAN
Building and Savings Society
MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.
Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1546tf

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT
If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to
Thos. Patterson,
No. 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:
BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.
PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.
SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.
GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, FirstClass.
SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)
RUM
OLD RYE,
FAMILY PROOF,
AND HIGHWINES,
of the best kind.
PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.
COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.
TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.
SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.
CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best
PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.
FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.
CURRANTS—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.
SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.
Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,
Corner Sussex and York-sts.
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,
39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA
HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT
(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)
Offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars,
MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,
and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.
TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.
COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.
LIQUORS—COGNAC BRANDIES Hennessy & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.
HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.
WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.
HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,
High proof and flavor, at extremely low rates.
Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.
Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sale at refiners' prices.
THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.
Now is the time for bargains. 1185

THOMAS ISAAC,
IMPORTER
Shelf and Heavy Hardware
HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,
Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa
Cooking and Fancy Stove
Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand.

Medical.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS
TRADE MARK
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MESSRS GABRIEL.
Dentists.
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
FOR THE TEETH.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.
Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
The old-established Dentists,
64 Ludgate Hill, London,
And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.
See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.
Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.
All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2aw6m 1awk6m

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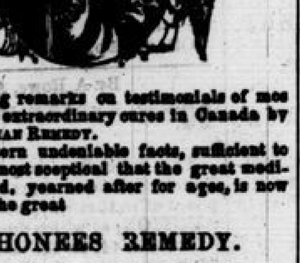
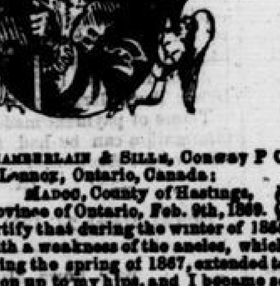
SHOSHONEES REMEDY.
STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hoeey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.
Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.
Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada;
Madoc, County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.
This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.
MARY ANN DOUGHTY
Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings his ninth day of February, 1869.
A F WOOD, J P, &c.
I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while til her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle
A F WOOD, J P.
Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS ...
TRADE MARK — GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S QUININE WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle price one dollar.
GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children —it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.
Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.
GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufactur

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to
C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m d&w

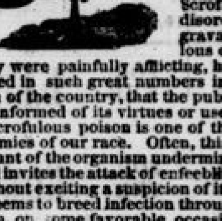
Medical.

DARLEY'S
ARABIAN OIL
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Witlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.
The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public —it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.
To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.
Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts, M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.
November 24, 1870 1522tf

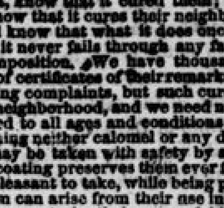
CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.
THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER
Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.
We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.
The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.
Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.
NORTHROP & LYMAN.
Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.
November 30, 1870 1527y

...saparilla,
FOR THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.
Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.
Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always —that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.
Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—
For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.
For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.
For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.
For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.
As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.
An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.
J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.
Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.
Ottawa, Feb. 25, 1871 1598

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
W. E. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.
REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.
OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.
DIRECTORS:
A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE, A THOMSON, T H DUNN.
DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Late Manager
Medical Hall,
SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.
THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.
Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.
Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:
Leave Brockville.
MAIL TRAIN, at 6.00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p m.
LOCAL TRAINS at 3.00 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.
EXPRESS at 3.20 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.15 p m.
Leave Ottawa.
THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a, arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.
LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.
MAIL TRAIN, at 4.45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.
Arrive at Sand Point
at 12.00 and 9.00 p m
Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.
Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.
Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.
H ABBOTT,
Manager
Brockville, March 8, 1871 1609tf

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD

The success of this most delicious and unrivaled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally 42y1238 1aw

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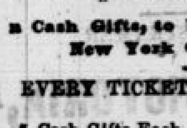

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to
H SPARKS,
Elgin street.
Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

$765,000
In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts Each	$ 40,000
10	" "	20,000
20	" "	5,000
50	" "	1,000
200	" "	500
350	" "	100
50	Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each.	300 to 700
75	" " Melodians, "	75 to 100
350	Sewing Machines, "	60 to 175
500	Gold Watches, "	75 to 300
	Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at	$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c,
Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On the receipts of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.
You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.
REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.
PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28.* "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*
Send for circular. Liberal inducement Agents.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 110 for $15. Address
C B HARRIS & Co.
Managers,
62 Broadway, N.Y
March 14, 1871 1614 3m

Legal.

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.
W McKAY WRIGHT. 12w F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43tf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.
ROBERT LEES. 43tf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 962y

COSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.
WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

DR. DICKINSON,
Residence and Surgery, Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1389y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34tf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Sparks Street.
OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.
Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if in a pleasant dream.
He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,
BARRINGTON-STREET,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
Established 1851.
Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.
969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,
Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.
E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)
A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,
M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*
Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.
The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.
Oysters, Game etc., daily

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,
—AND—
DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,
RIDEAU STREET,
ESTABLISHED 1860.
WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbleized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.
Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.
Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c. Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.
T G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

CHEAP READING,
—AT—
HAUSER'S LENDING LIBRARY
No. 42 RIDEAU STREET.
Terms of Subscription: $2 a year, in advance
From non-Subscribers, Deposits will be required.
BOOKS Bought, Sold and Exchanged.
Ottawa, January 15, 1871 1565y

CANADA AND
U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., register on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Darwings prepared and copied.
Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.
T. G. COURSOLLES,
November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies &c. &c. accurately prepared. Complicated accounts reinvestigated and corrected.
OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.
Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

TO LET,
A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.
Also the Shop at present occupied WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.
For particulars apply to
WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871 1592tf

HAGERMAN & ROSE,
PORK PACKERS.
PORT HOPE.
HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barrelled PORK, for Sale.
February 2, 1871. 1580 2m.

THE TIMES is printed and published at The OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa
JAMES BARRETT, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1640. OTTAWA, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

Dry Goods.

1871 SPRING FASHIONS 1871

Grand Show Day.

MAGEE & RUSSELL'S

Spring and Summer Importations,

Being now complete, their Spacious SHOW and SALE ROOMS will be opened for the Season,

On THURSDAY, 30th Instant,

With a GORGEOUS DISPLAY of all the latest Fashions in

MILLINERY GOODS,
MANTLES,
MANTLES,
JACKETS,
COSTUMES, &c.

☞ M. & R. will also make a general exhibition of NOVELTIES in all the various Departments of their commodious premises.

☞ Having sent a Special Buyer of Fancy Goods to the British Markets, they were enabled to procure many exclusive Novelties. Their Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods will also be found better value than heretofore.

Ladies, you are most respectfully invited to view the Grandest Display of Goods

MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DOMESTICS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES
RIBBONS and LACES,
WOOLENS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DAMASKS,
REPPS,
CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,

Ever offered by us.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,
FINE ENGLISH HOSE,
LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 723.
Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and valuable public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa:
The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GEANY, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending contributors the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, B HARMAN, Esq,
The Hon G W ALLAN,
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P,
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P,
J G WORTS, Esq,
E H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W R HOWLAND, Esq,
G P BIDOUT, Esq,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
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SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE CREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 10, 1871 1612 3m

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING:

Bales Gray Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

☞ GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

THURSDAY, 6th day of April, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency that the public convenience would be promoted if the Custom House Station at Esquimaux Point, which is situate in closer proximity to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec, with which it is now connected, was detached from the last mentioned Port and erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe.

His Excellency the Governor General on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs" has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and after the first day of April inst, the Port of Esquimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached from the Port of Quebec and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of Quebec.

WM. S. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 3

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $300 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy-Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premium. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	34 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B, the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "Times" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and hey are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits; but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large yearly sale, and which leaves no bad stock but small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades of (guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 3 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 to 4 to 6 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the manufacturers of the Company should be invariably addressed. The Company in all cases pay the required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser.

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—55 and 56 Yonge Street.
Montreal—645 St. Paul Street.

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who o'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war;
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL'S trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL'L spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trio of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfaction.

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY P.M.
11.00	.....	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	.....	4.00
12.00	.....	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	.....	4.30
8.30	.....	9.00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.00	.....	7.15
30	.....	60	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, also here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	.....	7.15
8.30	11.00	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.00	.....	4.30
8.30	11.00	..	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.00	.....	4.30
.....	11.40	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	.....	.....
8.30	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c	.....	.....	4.30
7.00	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	
7.00	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	.....	11.40	
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11.00	.....
.....	.....	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Original' Grenville, &c	9.00	.....	.....
10.00	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	..	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6.00
11.50	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New Yorkolose every Monday at 10.45 A.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 6, 1871

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, it preferable to purchaser therwise a small payment down, and the balance in from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,

E A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

☞ Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

MRS. HUTHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagements as Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, Union Hotel.

Ottawa January 31 1871

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent quality at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS,
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871 1588tf

T. BELLEHAR,

Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1606 3m

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80!

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower, than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids at 50 a cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.
MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices
Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.
Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularize.

☞ Call and examine ☜

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN,

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT, to take care of a Horse, and do in-door work.

Apply to

E A MEREDITH,
Corner of & King Wilbrod-sts

Ottawa, April 5, 1871 1632a

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLECY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAN & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 9 a.m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632ti

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths
Doeskins,
Tweeds,
Fancy Vestings
etc., etc.

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction. 16166m

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NEW FIRM,

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO.,
226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa March 31, 1871 1629tf

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway,

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL!

Commencing 8th MARCH Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4 Mail.	No 6* Express.	No. Freight.
	A.M.	M.	P.M.	A.M
Ottawa Depart.	9.30	12.00	10.30	00
Prescott Junc'n	11.40		12.50	
Prescott Wharf			o	p m
Arrive	11.50	3.10	1.00a.m	
G. T. R.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	2 15
Toronto Arrive.	11.30	.....	11,30	
Montreal do.	.....	9.30	10.30	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS,	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation.
G. T. R.	A.M	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Toronto Depart.	....	7.30	6.00	.....
Montreal do.	8.00	.....	.....	8.00
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart.	3.15	5.45	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junc'n	1.25	6.00	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive.	3.45	8.30	7.00	6.30

NOTE—* No. 7 will run every night, Saturdays excepted, during the Session. Passengers will find on Nos. 6 and 7 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains East and West Certain.

Also, at the Prescott Wharf with those of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and the Rome and Watertown Railways for New York Boston and all points East.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1871 1604tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

55 SPARKS-ST.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a large portion their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Goods as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 8, 1871

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

After the Fifteenth day of June next, Emigrants will be sent to Fort Garry at the following rates:

TORONTO TO FORT WILLIAM.

Adults, $5; Children under 12 years, half price, 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

FORT WILLIAM TO FORT GARRY.

Emigrants, $25; Children under 12, half price, 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, $1 50 per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen, waggons, or heavy farming implements can be taken.)

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

96 miles by Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood.

532 miles by steamer from Collingwood to Fort William.

45 miles by Waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake.

310 miles broken navigation in open boats from Shebandowan Lake to North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.

95 miles by Cart or Waggon from North West Angle, Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however be furnished at cost price at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632 4

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Strict attention to business.

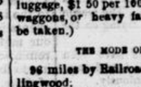
Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1599t

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apply at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619a



HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.

Apply to

JOHN KERON,
on the Premises.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636tf

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT—

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET,

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats,
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Undershirts,
&c., &c.,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34, SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

Will be cleared out at prices which will be sure to command sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (SANGS Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to

C W RANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1634tf

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $400 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Bailiff,
Agent,
Times Office, Ottawa.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625 y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Music Hall—Mrs. Elena Waters.
Bowbells and London Journal—Hauser's.
Sale of Horses, &c.—A. Rowe.
Prorogation of Parliament—J. Forsyth.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—3½ Sparks Street.

FRIDAY APRIL 14, 1871.

Hon. Mr. Dunkin left last night for Quebec.

A large number of members left for their homes last night.

His Excellency the Governor General will prorogue Parliament at three o'clock this afternoon.

We see by the Toronto papers, that the trial of the Nicholson pavement, in one of the streets of that city, has resulted so successfully that the corporation are advertising for tenders for the paving of several other streets in the same manner. We advise our City Fathers to follow the example of Toronto and let out a contract at once to put down Nicholson pavement, on Sparks to Wellington streets by way of trial.

Dr. Sweetland arrived here yesterday, after an absence of about two weeks in Toronto, where he has been engaged as a member of the Board of examiners for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. 86 students went up for examination, the greater number of whom were passed. We are not in possession of the exact number accepted, but understand that taken as a whole the students showed a high degree of proficiency.

A correspondent writes us in reference to a petition now in circulation, asking that the By-law recently passed for preventing cattle from running at large in the streets of Ottawa be abolished. We quite approve of the By-law in question, and agree with our correspondent in believing that "the time has come when the capital of the Dominion shall no longer remain a pasture field to the annoyance of the majority of our citizens." Persons who own vacant lots should fence them in, and then if they choose to use them for pasturage they can do so with impunity.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

Now that the session is brought to a close it will be alike useful and interesting to look back for a few moments upon the work that has been accomplished since the House met on the 15th of February last.

A considerable amount of practical legislation has been performed, and more would have been done, or at all events, what has been done would have been accomplished in less time, had it not been for the persistent course of obstruction pursued by the Opposition. We are not actuated by any desire to make political capital, but only express the fair and unprejudiced opinion which has been forced upon us, when we say that a more senselessly factious opposition than that which has been made by Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and their associates during the past session has never been known. Measures of a nature of which they have always declared themselves to be in favour, measures exactly in accordance with the views they have themselves expressed, have been opposed by these gentlemen, solely because they were introduced by the Government, and because they were determined to create as much trouble as possible. "I can't think why they keep on fighting about nothing," said an honest old Grit from Western Ontario, who came to Ottawa an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Mackenzie, but has gone home with his opinions completely changed. And certainly to any conscientious straightforward man who believes that principles ought to be the foundation of party, it is difficult to understand why honourable members, in the hope of causing trouble to the Government or in some way or other placing them in a false position, waste the time and money of the public by their opposition to political measures which they not only know they cannot defeat, but of which they have declared themselves to be warmly in favour.

In spite of the obstruction so caused, however, the Government have managed to push forward the business of the House, and, as we said before, a considerable amount of practical legislation has been accomplished in a short Session.

There can be no doubt that the position of the Government has been strengthened by the events of the Session, and, that throughout the Dominion they have won a large additional amount of confidence and respect.

It is easy enough to explain why this is the case. Canadians as a rule are a shrewd practical people, and actions with them go a great deal farther than words. Consequently, although some of them may during the recess have been led astray by the false and unfounded stories circulated by the enemies of the Government, the facts which have been made apparent on the floor of Parliament have been sufficient to expose the unreliability of these reports, and to convince the public that Ministers have worked faithfully and with a true and earnest purpose for the public good. They were declared to be so corrupt and extravagant that the country was verging upon bankruptcy. This charge was pretty well answered when Hon. Sir F. Hincks showed that, in consequence of the excellence of his financial management, he had on hand a large surplus, and would be able to devote a considerable amount to the carrying out of great public works, without increasing the burden of taxation.

Another charge made against the Government, and it was one which was constantly ringing in our ears, was to the effect that the Ministerial policy with regard to Manitoba was as bad as it well could be, and that it was opposed to the interests of the English speaking people of that Province. Dr. Schultz, the representative man *par excellence* of the Protestant party in the North West, exposed the falsehood of this accusation very conclusively, showing that those whom he represents, are not only satisfied with but very grateful for the measures that have been adopted for the settlement of the Province, and proving that the Manitoba Bill had been a great success. No doubt, the same class of anonymous and irresponsible scribblers who have been in the habit of misrepresenting the condition of affairs in the North West, will continue to do so; probably men who call themselves "statesmen," and from whom better things might have been expected, will go on distorting facts and inventing fictions for the purpose of gratifying their own ends and sime—still the fact will not soon be forgotten by the people of Ontario, that the untruthful statements and unjustifiable assertions made by the Opposition in reference to the Government's Manitoban policy, have been exposed and contradicted by the very gentleman whom they were in the habit of quoting, and upon whose alliance they counted with the utmost certainty. Dr. Schultz may and probably will be black-lettered by the *Globe* before he is much older; but in resisting the advances of the factionists and stating in a straight forward manner the real position of affairs in Manitoba, he acted the part of an honest and patriotic man. The Grits may not forgive him, but the people will think far more of him than they would have done if he had played into the hands of Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake, the gentlemen who have insulted the memory of poor Scott by dragging his name in on every occasion, in the hope of making some political capital thereby.

The passage of the British Columbian Union resolutions would of itself be sufficient to render the session a memorable one. It was necessary that the Government should deal with this question at once, and with the construction of the Pacific Railway which is a necessary accompaniment of the Union, and they have done so in a bold and energetic manner. At the next session of Parliament we shall doubtless see members from British Columbia take their seats in the House.

In addition to this great measure, the Government have also asked for several grants for the construction of certain public works, more especially for the perfecting of our canal system. The report of the Canal Commissioners which has been laid before Parliament and to which we have previously alluded, recommends some important improvements which will not only render our canals far more complete, but will probably be the means of obtaining some important concession, from the United States Government in favour of Canadian interests.

From what has transpired it is evident that all the Dominion Government have to do is to persevere in the policy to which they have hitherto adhered; to labour, as we believe they have done, conscientiously in the public interest; to avoid everything which savours of sectionalism and sectarianism, and then they will not only secure for themselves a prolonged tenure of office, but what is still more important, insure the welfare and progress of the Dominion.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The inconsistency of the *Globe's* position in reference to the British Columbia question has been so marked that it is forced to endeavour to find some excuse for itself. Of course, however, it utterly fails to do so. Our contemporary says:—

"The *Globe* has always favoured the construction of a Pacific Railroad through Canadian territory, and that at the earliest possible moment consistent with the progress of the territories through which it must pass, and the financial position of the Dominion. But that is a very different thing from the insane proposition of the Dominion Government."

The insanity of the proposition of the Dominion Government consists, according to the *Globe*, in "entering into a solemn covenant to make this line without even a preliminary survey." If this is insanity, of what wild "midsummer madness" has not the *Globe* been guilty, for it declared only a few weeks since that the line "*must be pushed through at whatever expense*," and that our rulers would be "*traitors*" if they lost "*a single season* in putting things in a fair way for the Canadian Pacific Railway." Again, said the *Globe*:—

"A railway through British Territory is a necessity, if the Dominion is to have any chance of fulfilling its destiny and developing its mighty and varied resources. Not only the line through British Territory may be carried through from strictly commercial considerations, but must be, if British authority is to be maintained on this continent, and our New Dominion made practically, as well as in theory, a great fact!"

If a Pacific Railway is such an urgent necessity as it is here stated to be, if it "must be pushed through at whatever expense;" if without it we have no chance of "fulfilling our destiny and developing our mighty and varied resources;" if our new Dominion can never become practically, as well as in theory, a great fact without it, would it not be more insane to defer all action in it for an indefinite period, than to contemplate its construction within ten years? The Government have not asked Parliament or the country to do anything more than the *Globe* has done, viz.: simply to declare that the road "must be pushed through." The scheme for its construction will be laid before Parliament when the time comes, nor can money or land subsidy be granted without the consent of the people's representatives.

DOMINION ITEMS.

A party of emigrants intend to leave London (Ont.) for Manitoba early next month.

Navigation at Belleville opened exactly two weeks earlier than last year.

The Judges of the Supreme Court in Montreal have discarded blue paper altogether, and require all pleadings and other writings in suits to be on white paper. The reason given is that blue paper is too trying on the eyesight at night.

A considerable number of Bills have been introduced into the Manitoba Legislature. Both Houses are working harmoniously.

A child fell into a pail of hot water at Galt, on Tuesday, and died from the effects of the scalding it received.

Fishing for speckled trout does not commence until the first of May, next, and the term expires on the 30th of September.

The libel case of Wm. Mathews, Mayor of Brantford, vs. the *Courier*, for charging him with being a hireling of the Great Western Railway, and selling the interests of the Town for a consideration, was tried at the Assizes and resulted in $100 for plaintiff.

A boy named Jones while rowing on the Welland Canal at St. Catharine's on Tuesday was drowned by the boat upsetting.

There has been an extensive land slip on the Mountain at Hamilton.

A good likeness of Mr. James O'Reilly, Q. C., appears in the last number of the *Canadian Illustrated News*.

Bishop Oxenden, Metropolitan of Canada, has written a work which is likely to be of interest to this country. It is entitled "My First Year in Canada," and has just been published by Hatchard & Co., of London.

☞ Thousands of people are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms of consumption, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a "slight cold." How necessary is it, then, that a cold should be cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to get rid of it. "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" will stop the hacking cough in a few minutes, and by their influence on the bronchial and pulmonary organs all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated—but they must be taken in time. Sold by all Druggists and medicinedealers. Price 25 cents per box.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—A horse dealer residing in the vicinity of Keyport, N. J., and who buys up horses for the New York market, purchases "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" by the dozen and feeds it to his horses; he says it is superior to anything that he has ever used as a condition medicine, that the horses are so much more improved by its use as to sell more readily and command higher prices. Two other horse dealers, one residing at Huntingdon, the other at Glen Cove, L. I., also purchase it by the dozen and for the same purpose; those men, as well as many others similarly engaged, know too well the value and importance of this medicine ever to be without it. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietor for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THURSDAY, 13th, April 1871.

After routine.

In reply to Hon. Mr. HOLTON'S question as to whether any information could with propriety be furnished to the House as to the proceedings of the Joint High Commission so far as they affected the public business,

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the Government were not in a position to give any information as to the proceedings of the Joint High Commission.

In reply to Mr. CARTWRIGHT as to whether the resolution respecting the construction of the Pacific Railway adopted by the House the other day had been transmitted to the British Columbia Government,

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER replied that there was no necessity to communicate it, though possibly it might form the subject of a despatch if the Governor General should think it advisable to do so.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said as this was the last day of the session he wished to call attention to an attack made upon him in a former debate by the hon. member for Lambton. That hon. gentleman at some public meetings which he had attended in the West, had repeated some of the stories circulated to his prejudice last year, and assailed him personally in his absence. He had taken no notice of these slanders, but the member for Lambton while he was ill and confined to his house, made a stab at his vacant chair and hazarded a statement to which he desired to give a flat contradiction. The words, as taken down by the Hon. Minister of Customs, were that he (Mr. Howe) in the North West—referring to the British flag then flying over a house—had given orders to "Take down that rag," and had "wished to God that the Yankees had the whole country." As the hon. Member for Lambton was not in his seat, and as he understood, had returned to his home, he should make no further comment upon his conduct than to say that the language attributed to him was an open invention and a disreputable falsehood.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON desired to say on behalf of the hon. member for Lambton, who would not be in his seat again this session, that it was unfortunate that this matter had not been brought up earlier in the session in order that the hon. member for Lambton might either make good his statement, or if it should be proved to be unfounded, that he might withdraw the charge. He (Mr. Holton) was sure that the hon. gentleman, if present, would do either one thing or the other, for no member in the house was more candid in correcting an error which he might make in the heat of a debate. Of course he (Mr. Holton) did not attempt to substantiate the statement of his hon. friend, he merely rose to say that it was a pity the matter had not been referred to earlier in the session.

Hon. Mr. HOWE said his intention was to have replied to it the moment he entered the House and took his seat, but at the suggestion of his colleagues, he left it over in the expectation that when the hon. member for Lambton should rise at the close of the session to make his usual criticism on the course of the Government a chacne would be given to him (Mr. Howe,) to refer to this matter, without interruption to the progress of public business.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said if his memory served him right the very statement was made in the House last session and the truth of it distinctly denied by the hon. Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said that he had telegraphed to James Turner a merchant in Hamilton who had been the intimate companion of the hon. Secretary of State while in Red River on the occasion refered to and had received a telegram in reply which stated that there was not a word of truth in the statement respecting the flag, nor did he believe such words had ever been used by the Secretary of State, nor did that hon. gentleman ever do or say anything while in the North West to give foundation to the rumour.

Mr. DONALD A. SMITH said he had heard the rumor but he had never yet been able to find one individual who had heard the Secretary of State make use of the disloyal words attributed to him. On the contrary he (Smith) had heard that the hon gentleman had advised the people of the North West not to stand up for supposed rights but to go in and make the best of the connection with Canada.

Hon. W. MACDOUGALL said in justice to the hon. member for Lambton, that the hon. gentleman was justified, not in using the expressions quoted, but in saying that such language was reported to have been used, for there were several gentlemen from Red River who asserted that it was so. If the hon. Secretary of State denied that he had used such words he (Macdougall) should should be very loth to doubt the denial even in such a critical case as this. But there was a circumstance which the hon. member had admitted, viz, that a flag was raised on a pole near the residence of Dr. Schultz; that it was a British flag and with the word Canada, and that some question, having been raised as to whether it should be raised or not, the Hon. Secretary of State had said it should not. So it would not do to deny the statement of the hon. member for Lambton in the absolute and unqualified manner in which the Secretary of State had done. He (Mr. Macdougall) had submitted in silence to many an attack on himself. personally, during this session, to which he could easily have replied, but he had refrained from doing so, feeling that it was to the interest of all parties, and feeling that it was his duty as a Canadian and a public man not to add to the irritation and ill-feeling which the events in the North West had excited in our midst. He did not desire to awaken reminiscences, but he would say that looking to the past career of the Hon. Secretary of State, and remembering that he was an old man failing in health, he [Mr. Macdougall] had rather a feeling of sympathy than otherwise towards the hon. gentleman and was disposed to forget the past [hear, hear].

Hon. Mr. HOWE said he was an old politician and was accustomed to hard knocks, but he would say that he regretted that the hon. member for North Lanark should have allowed himself for a moment to take up floating rumours at a time, no doubt, when the hon. member was placed in a position and surrounded by circumstances calculated to create irritation—he regretted that the hon. member should have done this and entertained hard feelings against an old friend and colleague without better foundation. If the hon. gentleman had come to him (Mr. Howe) and said, "Did you do this or that," he would have frankly explained on the instant, not only his own conduct, but the part he had taken in public affairs in which they were both mixed up at that time. It was due to himself to say that he (Mr. Howe) urged upon the hon. gentleman to accept the governorship of the North West, and from the time that he [Mr. Howe] parted with the hon. member on Lake Superior till he returned to Ottawa, his defence and support of the hon. member's personal and public character, whenever assailed, was loyal and true, and he declared that until he found himself assailed in a most unfair, and what he conceived, a most ungenerous manner by the hon. member for Lanark—until that time, he [Mr. Howe] had never entertained anything but a feeling of friendship for the hon. gentleman [hear, hear]. With regard to what took place in the House during the discussion on this matter last session, he [Mr. Howe] did not remember what explanation he had made, but this was the statement that he would now make. He saw the flag with the word "Canada" on it, but he never presumed to give orders as to whether it should be taken down or not. He referred to his forty years of public life, to his speeches and writings in proof that he had never at any time uttered a word which could be construed into disloyalty. On the contrary, in public meetings both in this country and in the United States, he had always spoken with pride of the connection of this country with great Britain. His own history and his family history were the best evidences of his loyalty to Britain [cheers].

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL said he was willing to withdraw his proposed regulations respecting lands in Manitoba, as the Government had expressed their readiness to adopt the most important of them.

Mr. SMITH (Selkirk) asked whether the Government would modify the Manitoba regulations, to extend the grant of lands to old settlers of 1812, 1820, who were not half-breeds, but of English and Scotch birth and parentage. These men had done a good deal of service to the country and had helped to form the community, and were entitled to as liberal treatment as their children the half-breeds. He hoped Government would accept this suggestion.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER explained the effect of the Act as to the distribution of lands to the half-breeds, and that Government could not depart from its previous decision.

Mr. FERGUSON had hoped that the Government would have imposed settlement duties. The half-breeds were no mere raving tribes, and ought to perform the same settlement duties as emigrants. He was told that 163 acres would come to each person, but the member for Lisgar told him they would not get more than 120 acres, but under any circumstances they ought to be governed by the same regulations as other emigrants, in order to prevent them from disposing of their lands to mere speculators for a small amount of cash. He moved a resolution providing settlement duties on the Indian lands.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said he hoped the motion would be pressed. The Government could not now impose settlement duties as a great number of those entitled to the lands under the Act were children. Until the children came of age the Government were the guardians of the land, and no speculators would be suffered to get hold of it. The regulations could be altered from time to time if necessary.

Mr. FERGUSON said he would not have pressed the question if he thought he could have avoided, but as it was distinctly provided that no settlement duties were required, he must try to amend it. It was intended that no speculators should get hold of the land, steps should be taken to prevent it, and if the matter were left an open question instead of stating distinctly that no settlement duties were necessary he would withdraw his motion.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER could not assent to the proposal.

Dr. SCHULTZ said it was unfair to press the motion, as unless the land was given entirely free, the recipients would derive no advantage.

In reply to the member Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said the people could not sell the lands until they came of age.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON could not vote for the motion under the explanation of Government, although he thought it right in principle. He hoped it would not be pressed to a division.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL also hoped a division would not be taken. The hon. member seemed to think that the Act imposed settlement duties, but such was not the case. If these duties were imposed the Indians would lose the only benefit the grant possessed.

Mr. FERGUSON said he must press his motion.

The resolution was declared lost on division, and the order discharged.

PROROGATION.

The SPEAKER gave notice that Parliament would be prorogued to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS IN MANITOBA.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said yesterday, a question on this subject was referred to the Standing Committee, and he had objected at the time that no meeting could be had, and on proceeding to the Committee room he found not one present, and he had been informed that only five had appeared. He thought the fact of the reference showed it was necessary that the matter should be dealt with this session, and he asked if the Government had any proposition to submit on the subject.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said when the reference was made, only five members of the Committee were absent, and the clerk was instructed to give notice of the meeting without delay, and at least 18 or 20 were summoned, but many members left the city after receiving the notices. If the Committee had met the questions could have been settled. The Government had no intention to move in the matter, and, of course, would bear the responsibility of not doing so.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said there was no statuary provision in Manitoba to regulate contested elections, and he regretted that a measure was not to be submitted, and he suggested that the quorum of the Committee should be reduced so as to allow a meeting to be held, and a Bill introduced and passed.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said Government was already to accept good suggestions, but if there was to be any responsibility, it would rest on those members of the Committee who had not attended the meeting when notified.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

On the motion of Mr. CARTWRIGHT that the House should go in Committee to consider certain resolutions whereon to found an address to Her Majesty on the subject of the withdrawal of garrisons and munitions of war from British North America.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought it should not be entertained inasmuch as it passed a censure on the policy of the Empire.

Mr. POPE also opposed the motion. He thought the sooner Canada learned how to take care of herself the better, and the strongest tie to bind the two countries together was the tie of mutual interest. Britain should not be asked to keep a single soldier in the country.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL hoped the motion would not be pressed. When Canada had been attacked on grounds affecting the Empire she had a right to Imperial aid, but Canada was loyal enough and strong enough to defend herself on every ordinary occasion, and he would not be sorry when the last British soldier left the country. The Imperial policy was settled and wise, and could not be complained of.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER said any address of this kind ought to be carried, if carried at all, on a unanimous vote. The nature of the address proposed, however, was not in direct opposition to the Imperial policy, but only asked a garrison to be left at Quebec, and the Government had no objection to it. The Government had however done its best to retain as many troops as possible, but had failed, and very likely the present address would have no greater effect, and he would ask that the motion should, therefore, not be pressed.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said the address was a mere endorsation of the Government Policy. He believed Canada should defend herself in quarrels of her own, but not in matters over which she had no control. Not only were the troops withdrawn, but stores and other material also, the want of which could not be supplied at once, and might prove very detrimental in case of a sudden attack. He however consented to withdraw the motion.

Mr. MASSON (Terrebonne) said the hon. member for Chateauguay had opposed entirely the vote for artillery, which was only necessary in consequence of the withdrawal of British troops, and it therefore seemed that he did not think the fortifications should be sustained at all. He thought the House had a perfect right to approach the Imperial Government on the question.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON, while opposing the artillery had intended to move an amendment embodying his views, and was only deterred from doing so because of the time of the session at which the militia estimates were discussed.

Motion withdrawn.

SUPPLY BILL.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS moved the second reading of Bill No. 101, an Act granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service for the financial years ending respectively the 13th June, 1871, and the thirtieth June 1872; and for other purposes relating to the public service.—Carried.

At 5:40 the House adjourned till 1 o'clock to-morrow.

DR. SCHULTZ'S SPEECH.

Delivered in the House of Commons on Wednesday April, 12th 1871.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would willingly have avoided any discussion of the matter which now occupies the attention of this House. I would have avoided it, because everything connected with recent events in Manitoba has been to me of so painful a nature that now that we have better and brighter prospects, I would willingly have allowed the whole matter to have remained untouched. Still, I find in my newly undertaken duties that one's personal feelings must not always be consulted, and that the interest of the people he represents, and of the Country at large must be considered first, and the observations of the hon. gentleman from North Hastings, are such as call from me, as one of the Representatives from Manitoba, all the information I possess on one, and the principal point which he has adduced, namely the complicity of the Hudson Bay Co., or rather of a portion of their officers with the unhappy Rebellion of last winter. I am aware Mr. Speaker that the views which I shall advance in regard to the origin of Red River difficulty, and the substance of the documents which I shall read in support of these views, may differ materially from those generally entertained in some parts of this Dominion, yet I advance them with the full belief that they are concurred in, and indeed, openly expressed by nine tenths of that portion of the people of Manitoba, unconnected with the Rebellion itself, or with the Hudson's Bay Company. It might, at first sight, Sir, appear strange that a Corporation who had lately surrendered their rights to the North West Territory, who had received what might be considered a fair compensation for that surrender, and who, moreover, still retained a very considerable landed interest in that Territory, could have any possible reason for desiring anything but the prosperity, the advancement, and the peace of the country. Indeed it was generally advanced as a reason for allowing them to retain one twentieth of the land, that this concession would bind their interests to ours, and be the means of allaying any possible source of discontent. But, to properly understand the bearing of this question, it is necessary for the hon. members of this House, to bear in mind that there are two elements in the composition of the Hudson Bay Company, namely: The Stockholders of that corporation, and its managing partners in the country. So long as the Company confined its attention to the collection of furs—so long these elements were in accord, and the immense profits, which in former times were made, were fairly divided between the Stockholders, who had advanced the money necessary to carry on the business, and those who had in the country, the care, the danger, and the labor of the trade. Hence it was that while the Stockholder who assumed territorial, as well as trading rights, would sometimes admit, that the country *was* fitted to be something better than a preserve for fur bearing animals, *that* concession was rarely, if ever, made by one of the inland officers, whose profit was derived solely from the fur trade, and whose right to participation in any other source of profit was disputed, if it was not entirely ignored by the stockholders.

It will be readily seen, then, Mr. Speaker that there was in such a union of diverse interests, the elements of discord, and this became apparent as soon as the Stockholders consented to entertain a proposition for the purchase of their territorial rights by this country. While the stockholders could see in the large sum to be paid for rights which were then in dispute, an ample compensation for the gradual but inevitable destruction of the fur trade profits which must follow, the inland fur trading-officer saw in it only his own ultimate ruin, and he opposed the project with all the power he possessed, and when the bargain had been concluded, he felt that Canada had accomplished his ruin by the purchase she had made, and that the stockholders had unfairly dealt with him in refusing him a portion of the compensation they themselves had received. Men so circumstanced, sir, are usually ready for rash and even violent action and we find the first evidence of this at the annual meeting of the officers at Norway House, held a short time after the conclusion of the negotiations and a few months before the emeute at Red River.

The following description which I found in one of the respectable journals of the Dominion will, if its evidence may be trusted, show the state of feeling which prevailed:—

"One of the causes of dissatisfaction amongst the Hudson Bay Company's officials in the North West is this: they say that the £300,000 to be paid the Company by the Canadian Government, will be pocketed by the English shareholders, and that not one copper of it will ever be seen by the traders in this country. No doubt they are perfectly right in this view; when the English shareholders get hold of the money they will very likely hold on to it. But the traders of the Nor' West proposed a game a little while ago which, if carried out, would more than make up to them the share of the £300,000, which, they say, the English shareholders intend robbing them of. At a meeting of the Council of Rupert's Land—the body which controls the Company's affairs in the territory, a motion was submitted by one of the Chief Factors, proposing that they should secrete for their special use and benefit, furs to the value of £40,000 to be divided amongst the factors and interested, just as soon as it should be clearly shown that the English shareholders intended gobbling up the whole of the Canadian purchase money. A lengthy and animated discussion took place on this exceedingly dishonest proposition, after which the motion being put, it was lost simply by the casting vote of the Chairman."

Now, Sir, this account may or may not be exactly correct, but *it is true* that a wide-spread and deep disaffection prevailed and the most violent language and even threats were used towards this Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Speaker, it has been argued that we had rebellion at Red River because we did not first consult the feelings and wishes of the people of that region. Well, I can only say that you will rarely hear that explanation attempted at Red River. Why, sir, I have myself seen on petitions praying for annexation to Canada many of the names of those who were foremost in endeavouring to prevent that union, and if it had been that this was really the cause we would, I think, have found all classes joining in it, instead of its being confined to that portion of the population who had the least property at stake and to the friends and sympathizers of the Hudson Bay Company.

Now, if we assume that the officers of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Garry were anxious, or even willing, that Canada should possess the North West Territory we find it utterly impossible to explain the fact of their criminal inaction, their advice to Governor McDougall to leave the territory, their surrender of their Fort, their advice to the people to join the Provisional Government of President Riel. But if we assume their complicity in the matter, we can readily understand the prevalent belief among the loyal people, both English and French, of Manitoba, that the disaffection and dissatisfaction of the Hudson Bay Company's officers, the disappointment of Governor MacTavish at not being appointed Governor, caused them to hope that with Riel as their tool and agent they could keep out the Governor, disgust Canada with her bargain, and keep the country for some years longer, a preserve for fur bearing animals with the consequent extension of the fur trading profits: That they purposed taking steps which would lead to robbery, and end in murder, I am not prepared to state, but the general belief is that with Governor McDougall turned back and with a Hudson Bay Co., officer at the head of a Provisional Government they could have forced Canada into an arrangement more sutiable to themselves even if less profitable to shareholders. However, this may be, I have not risen to make statements on my own responsibility. I will read to the House a number of affidavits bearing on the matter, and although I could say much from my own knowledge that is relative and corroborative, yet I shall refrain, and leave hon. gentlemen to what opinion they deem fit from the evidence I present. As for myself I shall be glad if they are able to do so, yet, until that Body can show, that their responsible officers acted as Loyal men should act under similar circumstances. I cannot consent to their receiving one penny of the money of this Dominion.

The first statement bearing upon the subject is that of Sgt. James Mulligan a Pensioner of Her Majesty's 17th Foot and lately and for some time Chief of the Police Force in the Town of Winnipeg. Sgt. Mulligan being duly sworn before one of the recently appointed Manitoba Justice of the Peace states among other things.

"That hearing that the buildings of Dr. Schultz were threatened with a consequent danger of fire extending to the town, said James Mulligan, then Chief of Police, proceeded at once to Fort Garry, and spoke to Chief Factor Dr. Cowan, who was a Justice of the Peace and in charge of Fort Garry, told him what he, the said Mulligan, had heard. Said Mulligan urged said Cowan to take steps to prevent such an outrage, and asked for instructions how to proceed. Cowan answered, what can we do? Said Mulligan replied that it would be advisable to call out the 300 special constables who had been engaged. Said Cowan refused to do so, and said Mulligan returned to take what precautions he could with the two policemen under his charge. Said James Mulligan further says that before the rebels assembled at Stimking River, he gave due notice to said Justice Cowan of their intention to do so, and that the said Justice Cowan seemed to take no notice of it. That repeatedly afterwards up to the time of the Fort being occupied by Riel and his men, the said Mulligan did urge upon the said Cowan the danger in which the Fort stood, and a short time before did inform the said Cowan that the rebels meditated doing so immediately and again urged the said Cowan to call upon the said 300 special constables, but was in all cases distinctly refused. Said James Mulligan further says that a short time after the rebels had taken Fort Garry he went to said Fort with one Sergeant Major Power and requested an interview with Governor McTavish, that he was told that Governor McTavish was too sick to see anyone, but was referred by Dr. Cowan to Acting Governor Judge Black. To Judge Black the said James Mulligan said, I have come here with Sergeant Major Power to request permission to raise the British Flag and to defend it. Judge Black asked him, how that could be done? Said Mulligan declared that he could call on the pensioners to the number of thirty and get as many more as he wanted from the loyal population. Said Black said, I will see the Governor to-night and we will see about it, and I will give you an answer to-morrow. On or about three o'clock on the following day the said Mulligan was informed that the request about the flag *could not be granted, and that his services with pensioners and loyal men were not required.* Said James Mulligan further says that on the 29th November, 1869 he did receive from Governor MacTavish an order in writing to procure the services of seven men and with them to guard certain Government stores in the storehouse of Doctor Schultz, and that said order was issued in consequence of an urgent appeal for protection from Jno. A. Snow, the Agent of the Canadian Government at that time, that he did procure the said seven men and place them to guard the building, that he remained till the seventh day of December, when the buildings were surrounded by an armed force under Riel, and orders having come from Col. Dennis to surrender he was included, in the general capture, and remained for ten weeks in prison. Said Mulligan further states that after ten weeks imprisonment he went and saw Dr. Cowan, and asked to see Governor MacTavish, that he wished the pay of the men that he had employed to defend the Government stores. Said MacTavish raised all possible objections and said, to tell the truth Mulligan, Riel has deceived me, he promised that he would respect my guard, and he also promised me that he would remain only three days. Mulligan then said "you seem to have made a close bargain with Riel," which Governor MacTavish did not deny, and admitted in general terms that he had made a mistake in not calling upon the loyal people. Said Mulligan further says that a few days after the taking of Fort Garry by the rebels, he called upon Dr. Cowan and asked how those rebels were being feed and whether they had broken into any of the stores. Said Cowan said that they had not, but that he had given them access to the stores. Said James Mulligan finally says that he has been Chief of police in the town of Winnipeg for four years, and that he acted in that capacity during the whole of the rebellion until his own imprisonment on the 7th December, 1869. That he repeatedly warned Doctor Cowan and other of his superior officers of the rising and of the intention of the rebels to overthrow the Government and take Fort Garry, but that on all occasions he was rebuffed and all his office of services on behalf himself and in the name of the loyal people who were willing to support the police authority and anxious to keep down the rebellion were distinctly refused, and that the said James Mulligan fully believes that the Hudson Bay Company authorities could at any time have stopped the said rebellion, but that they encouraged it for their own purposes and verily believes Riel and his men to have been invited to take possession of Fort Garry."

The next statement is one also upon oath made by a very respetable resident of the Parish of Kildoman who states.

"That during the fall of 1869 he was working in the vicinity of Fort Garry, and slept occasionally at the house of his sister in said Fort. That on one occasion, just before the gathering of rebels at Stinking River to resist the entrance of the Hon. Wm. McDougall into the Territory, in going out in the dusk of the evening he saw Louis Riel and Chief Factor Dr. Cowan enter Fort Garry by the South Gate, and not wishing to be seen, he, the said John Flett, did enter the porch leading to the Hudson Bay Company's store. That while in said porch the said Riel and said Cowan advanced and stopped about five yards from where he was. That he did distinctly hear this conversation which took place between the said Cowan and Riel. That it appeared from the remarks he heard as the said Cowan and Riel approached that said Cowan urged said Riel to go on with the proposed stopping of the Hon. Wm. McDougall at Stinking River. That said Riel replied, "What good will it do me? What will I get for it?" Said Cowan answered that Governor Mactavish would do as he had promised, and said Cowan also assured him, the said Riel, that he would get what he had been promised. That said Cowan and said Riel then walked in the direction of said Cowan's residence. That said John Flett verily believes from the whole conversation that said Cowan, who was then in charge of Fort Garry, was inciting and encouraging the said Riel by promises of payment to take active steps for the keeping out of the said Governor McDougall which said Riel seemed to hesitate about doing. That said John Flett did on several occasions see the said Cowan and Riel in close conversation, but could not hear what was said.

Another and the last which I shall call the attention of this Honourable House to, is that a Gentleman who occupied an official position under the Hudson Bay Company for some years and may be suffered to have had considerable insight into the real state if affairs. He states.

"That about four years ago he was commissioned by the Hon. Hudson Bay Company in England a member of the Council of Assiniboia and that he has been a Petit Magistrate and Collector of Customs for about ten years. That about one week before the erection of barricades at Stinking River, and when the rebels were then collecting at that place, he was summoned to attend a meeting of the said Council of Assiboia to consider the state of affairs. That at said Council he warned the other members of the gathering near his place on the Stinking River, but that the President, Judge Black, then acting Governor, did not suggest or advise any active measures to prevent the evil. That he then urged upon the Council the necessity, and offered to raise among the loyal portion of his own people, the French half-breeds, enough men to put the gathering down. That on pressing the matter he was allowed to see what he could do in getting the names of persons willing to act in such service, and to report. That he afterwards procured the names of ninety-six able-bodied men willing to act, and that the fact was duly reported, but that Governor Mactavish directed him to disband and pay off the force which he had gathered at the north side of the barricade to the number of fifty six without giving him any reason for doing so. That he requested and waited a day and a half for a written order, but that such order was distinctly refused. That there were on being estimated about sixty-six of the party under Riel and Bruce at the said barricade at Stinking River. That he asked Governor Mactavish for additional permission to call on the English people, but that request was refused. That afterwards, and a short time before Fort Garry was taken possession of by said rebels, he informed Dr. Cowan the master of said fort, of their intention of doing so, but that he did not advise or take any steps to prevent their doing so, and that in his presence a prominent French half-breed informed Governor Mactavish of the intention of the rebels to take possession of the Hudson Bay Company's safe and of the Fort. That to the best of his knowledge and belief the officers of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Garry did not wish to stop the action of the insurgents at Stinking River, and that had he been given authority to so it could easily have been accomplished with the aid or the French half-breeds alone. That the said officers discouraged and frowned down every suggestion of a means of doing so and refused all offers of aid and that he believes that for some private reason the movement of the insurgents under Riel, Bruce and Lepine was thoroughly in accord with their own wishes."

And now, Mr. Speaker, as regards that clause in the Suplementary Estimates, which asks this country for $40,000 to relieve the sufferers from the recent rebellion at Red River. I may say that this is a point which specially pleases me. I am perfectly well aware that this government might, had it so chosen, waited to ask the country for an amount for this purpose, till an investigation had been made, till evidence had been taken, till a Commission had sat. Yet, without any undue pressure that I am aware of, they propose to spend this sum in this very laudable way, and I am disposed to look upon it, as an earnest, that the Government intends to deal fairly, possibly even liberally with the the loyal sufferers of last winter. I may say also now that we are discussing the subject, that at a time when this Government was accused of having no sympathy with the Red River loyalists they did that which saved me, at least, from utter ruin and inaugurated a principle which, by this clause in the supplementary estimate they seem determined to carry out. I have also since learned, Sir, that this relief to myself, which I speak of, was not afforded without a considerable stretch of legal authority, and that a Minister of the Crown even became personally responsible for the amount. Well, the conclusion that I feel forced to come to, after a considerable degree of doubt on this matter, is, that in this matter at least, the Government are not so utterly heartless as has sometimes been represented and if the indemnity proposed, be confined to these and these only, who are known to have lost their property or their time for the sake of loyalty to the Crown, it will tend to reassure that class of sufferers in Manitoba who now consider that they have been neglected and disregarded.—(Applause.)

MR. BOWELL'S SPEECH.

Delivered in the House of Commons on Wednesday, April 12th, 1871

Mr. BOWELL desired to call the attention of the Government to the wording of this paragraph. By it all classes could make claims under it. Even the Hudson's Bay Companies Officials in that country could make claims under it, and these parties, to his mind, were more responsible for the troubles in Ruperts Land, than any one else, and in his opinion, they were the parties who should be made to pay these losses, and not Canada. If, however, the claims of the loyalists were to be paid, great care should be taken that these payments should not be quoted as a precedent upon which others who were not loyal, could make claims. He did not wish to have another rebellion losses bill to stir up the animosity and ill feeling that existed in the country some years ago. It might be true that the present men in power did not intend to pay any of the Hudson's Bay Officials, but they had no certain lease of power, and the Opposition might if they obtained possession of the Government Benches, go beyond the intentions of the present men in power, and for the sake of securing support, might pay them (laughter). Under the paragraph there was nothing to prevent Riel from coming back and claiming an indemnity.

A VOICE—Yes, a rope.

Mr. BOWELL doubted from what had taken place in that country whether the fear of a rope would keep him out of the country. He thought that the claims ought not to be admitted without reservation. He, however, did not think the people of Manitoba should be taxed, there by sending a firebrand into that country which it might be difficult to extinguish. He looked upon any claim by the Hudson's Bay Company as a mere piece of impudence, inasmuch as they had, in his opinion, been instrumental in causing the insurrection.

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS did not acknowledge any right or liability whatever towards the Hudson's Bay Company in reference to any claims which they might submit.

Mr. BLAKE—He knew that well enough. He was acting merely for party purposes.

Mr. BOWELL—It comes with exceedingly bad grace from the hon. member for West Durham, to attribute party motives to any member, in the discharge of what he conceives to be a public duty. There is no man in the House more sensitive than he when motives are attributed to him, or even hinted at. Yet there is no man who had prostituted greater abilities for petty party triumphs oftener than that hon gentleman. What right had he to charge him [Mr. Bowell] with being insincere in this matter. Had he not upon every occasion voted against the Government upon their Red River policy [hear, hear]. When this question was before the House during the last session, the member for West Durham found it convenient to be absent, attending to his own personal and pecuniary interests and neglecting those of the country. Why was he not then in his place? Did he see looming up in the distance, a question upon which he could agitate the whole of the people of Ontario [hear, hear]? Was it because he wished to have the power at his command to inflame the worst passions of human nature when he could turn it to profitable political account? Was it for this reason that he studiously avoided at the command of his political master and controller in Toronto attending any of the indignation meetings held in that city? Who that has watched his course in this House, and witnessed the exhibition in the Ontario Legislature during the last Session, but must have come to the conclusion that his whole course has been one of purely party tactics [hear, hear]. Here when it was first discussed last year, he was conveniently absent and during the present discussion both he and his leader, the member for Lambton, had been as quiet as lambs neither of them had raised their voices, until goaded on to do so by their opponents, and then the mildness and gentleness with which the member for Durham had touched the subject was truly amazing when compared with the manner in which he fulminated his thunders at every one who dared to think differently from him, in the Legislative Hall at Toronto [hear, hear]. Here he pretends it would be useless to bring the subject of Scott's murder before the House because he would not carry a motion similar to the one he had introduced into the Legislature at Toronto, when surrounded by an Ontario and protestant audience [hear, hear].

Mr. BLAKE—I did not say that.

Mr. BOWELL—No, you did not say protestant, but that is what you meant. There you succeeded in arousing the prejudices of a certain class of the people who were honest in their feelings of indignation at that murder, and thought you were sincere not knowing by what feelings you were actuated. But now the elections are over in Ontario, and having made an agreement with a certain class of people not to discuss this question further, and knowing that your political allies in this House from Quebec would vote against you to a man, you have found it convenient to keep quiet and push forward another to do what you had not the courage to do yourself. He forsooth to accuse any one of being actuated by party motives. Why this question has been the stalking house in every election contest in Ontario by the member for Durham, and his partisans [no, no]? The member for Durham says no, no, yet such is the fact. Likenesses of poor Scott have been hawked about among the electors in one hand, and Blake's resolution in the other to influence men in their vote. The portals of the grave have been opened, and the dust of the martyred dead dragged forth to do the works of such politicians as the member for Durham. Crocodile tears have been copiously shed, and affected tears wiped from where none existed, in order to carry the Ontario elections. The hon. member knew well that the people of that Province were excited and indignant at the thought that no action had been taken to bring to justice these murderers, and that all that was wanted was to put a match to the inflammable matter and that a conflagration would ensue. He did it, he profited by it, and now he wishes to play the moderate man, and that to in the very place where he knows, action should be taken if taken at all. He knew well that a local legislature had no power to deal with a question affecting the administration of justice in an other Province. Yet, with all his assumption of political honesty he did not hesitate to drag it before a body of men, and a court that he knew had no jurisdiction, and all to affect the elections, and now he arrogates the right to himself to lecture others upon their honesty, and to charge them with insincerity.

Mr. HOLTON rose to a point of order. The hon. gentleman was wandering from the subject.

Mr. SPEAKER said that he failed to see the connection between the Speaker's remarks and the item before the House.

Mr. BOWELL bowed to the Speaker's decision, but thought he was justified in repelling the insinuation of the member for West Durham and to point out that being politically dishonest himself he did not hesitate to accuse others of the same fault. He observed also that the hon. gentleman who was designated the point of order of the House was not so strict with those who sat behind him. He then went back to the resolution, and concluded by saying that some expression should be contained in the resolution excluding the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company. But as the Government had pledged their word their parties would not be paid, he would waive that point, and content himself with moving that the following provisio he added to the said resolution:—"Provided that this House in voting $40,000 to provide for compensation to sufferers by the insurrection in Rupert's Land in 1869-70, claims from loss of property, or for imprisonment, or for forced emigration from the territory, does so upon the understanding that steps shall be taken by the Government of Canada, by Address to the Queen, or otherwise, to bring to trial those persons who were in any way connected with, or accessory to the cold blooded murder, for his outspoken loyalty to the Queen, of Thomas Scott, lately a resident of this Province, and an emigrant thence to the North West."

SENATE.

Debate on British Columbia.

(CONTINUED.)

Hon. Mr. ODELL—Knowing the sanguine temperament of my hon. friend opposite (Hon. Mr. Botsford), I am not surprised to hear the opinions he has expressed. In justice to him I must acknowledge that he has always enunciated these views, but I scarcely expected him to go as far as he has done to-day. He tells us that even $100,000,000 or more, would not deter him from voting for this measure. He tells us also that it is the duty of the Government to deal with this question. I quite agree with him, but I think it was also the duty of the Government to deal with it in such a way as to be acceptable to the country and not to cripple our resources. He undertakes to inform us what the Government propose to do, and what sort of railway they will build, but he forgot to tell us what the Government are going to do hereafter when this heavy burden is imposed on the country. Now. I have been absent from the country for the past six months, and have not had an opportunity of enquiring into the state of public opinion, but all I can gather respecting the views of the people of New Brunswick, leads me to believe there is a very strong feeling of opposition to the measure. Although I admit that we are here to legislate for the Dominion at large, and that we are not actually representatives of the people, at the same time I hold we are bound in some measure to consider the wishes of the different sections for which we have been selected. I confess that I was astounded when this scheme was put into my hands on my arrival here, and I felt at the outset that this government in their hot haste to form the connection had been over-reached by the delegates and legislaure of British Columbia. I am not surprised that British Columbia should insist on obtaining the best terms she could acquire, and I believe she was influenced, to a large extent, by the previous legislation of the Dominion, in respect to other provinces. I have no doubt, that the terms which were offered to Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and the additional concessions made in the case of Nova Scotia, have led the people of British Columbia to suppose that they could exact any terms they wished from the Government of the Dominion. I object also to the mode in which this matter has been submitted—I am strongly of opinion that in the case of an important measure like this, we should be consulted with respect to the details. I have listened attentively to see why it is we cannot exercise what is our right and privilege, and am told that this is a treaty which we must accept or reject as a whole; and yet we find that the little colony of British Columbia has had the right to express its opinion upon the details through the Legislature and through the people. I have heard no objections to the admission of British Columbia upon any fair terms, and no objections to a reasonable subsidy for a railway, and therefore there is no excuse for the course pursued, which is humiliating to this House. I find that every one who has referred to this question has spoken of it as part of the Confederation, and it would seem that our present votes are to be guided by our past action with regard to that scheme. Now, as respects myself, let me say at once, that when the people of New Brunswick changed their minds upon the question and decided in its favour, I withdrew my opposition to it, as I proved by the fact of my acceptance of a seat in this House. On no occasion have I endeavored to throw any obstacles in the way of the completion of the work. I am glad when the scheme works well, but at the same time I am quite aware that there are some differences of opinion with respect to its operation. I hope that such feelings will soon disappear, if even-handed justice is meted out. But if we undertake all these extravagant expenditures we may depend upon it that there will be a reaction against Confederation. I have heard a great many glowing descriptions and fancy sketches with respect to this Union and railway scheme—Great Empire—Interoceanic road—Eastern trade—a picture all sunshine, verdure and beauty. But let us reverse the picture and paint the same landscape when the storm clouds sweep across the heavens, and the hurricane devastates the land, lashing the sea into fury until it rises in its majesty and engulphs everything on its surface—I do not desire to paint such a picture. I believe the truth lies somewhere between the two extremes. With prudence and economy we may go on prosperously, and probably be able to meet all our present liabilities in the course of time; but it may be different if we burthen ourselves in the way proposed for the sake of admitting an insignificant and distant colony into the Confederation. If the golden accounts that have been given of British Columbia be true—if it has all the rich resources and the magnificent climate so often referred to since this debate commenced—how is it that it has not attracted immigration, and that its capabilities have never yet been developed? Why have not lumbering operations been profitably carried on there, as here and in New Brunswick, without subsidies, and long before the introduction of railways? Why have not these valuable Fisheries we hear of been long ago prosecuted as in Nova Scotia. We are told, on the other hand, that we must give these large subsidies to British Columbia to meet her *necessities* or she will annex herself to the United States. This she dare not do without the consent of the Mother Country, and I will not do her people the injustice to believe they desire it. But if the country is as rich as it is represented to be it ought to be better able to maintain itself. I might follow the example of others and present calculations with respect to the building of a railway—seldom, indeed, in this House has such an array of figures been presented—but after all what are they based upon? There is no man within these walls or outside that can undertake to say what the cost of this railway will be until we have an accurate and scientific survey. I do not believe any persons can be found capable of expressing an accurate opinion of the whole country through which it is to pass. Some may know portions of it and that is all. Still here we find the Minister of Marine and Fisheries actually dividing it into sections, and estimating the cost of each. He might as well attempt to tell you how many fins the fish in the Pacific possess. The figures are valueless. No one can tell what amount this railway will eventually entail upon us, whether one hundred or two hundred million dollars, and is this a sum to be trifled with.

I had recently the pleasure of meeting a gentleman from British Columbia, and the information he gave me with respect to the country appeared to me reliable. He could not help expressing the astonishment which the people of the Colony felt at the terms which had been agreed to by the Government of the Dominion. He made this remark afterwards, where is the money to come from? I replied I was under the impression that we would find it very difficult to raise funds for the construction of the road, except at a ruinous rate of interest. The state of Europe was such that no one would be inclined to invest, England would have enough to do to hold her own, and manage her affairs without getting involved in such speculations. He told me there was a great deal of valuable pine timber in the country, but it would be found very difficult to get it to market as they had no snow roads, that the large trees very often broke in falling and that being resinous pine the stumps did rot for ages and that there were no means of reducing them—some were so large that they had actually built a billiard room on one—so that clearing the land was very expensive. They had gold but were obliged to mine so deeply for it, it was not profitable. Copper in abundance—but that was abundant everywhere. With all the information before me I do not think we can derive much revenue from the resources of British Columbia. If we are to pay the expenses of their Government and everything connected with it—if we are to

build this railway, why too are we called upon to pay $100,000 for the right of way through the country which they ought to give freely. The mode of submitting the measures—the fictitious Population, the disproportionate representations, five per cent on the difference of indebtedness per head calculated on 60,000 instead of 10,000 in section 2, and the 100,000 for Railway lands are all objections, but minor objections, which might be got over. Now I have come to the Railway, the real *stumbling block* in this matter so called by the supporters of the scheme. Even the eloquent member from Nova Scotia [Mr. Miller], was brought to a stand still for a moment, but he succeeded at last in getting over it in a very peculiar manner. When repeating old Confederation speeches he spoke of the Intercolonial Railway and the Halifax Terminus though once I believe an anti he was very fluent, but when he came to the *stumbling block* he looked first on this side, then on that, finally he struck his spurs in Pegasus, but Pegasus with the aid of his wings could not get over. Then recollecting the French Balloons he inhaled a little more gas up, up he went off into the clouds, over the Rocky Mountains, to the shores of the Pacific; but by and by the gas escaped, down came the balloon and nobody was hurt, (Laughter).

But there stands the *stumbling block*.

The Hon. member from Cumberland (Mr. Dickey) was also brought up at this same stumbling block, but he got over it in a very different way. He said he meant to be candid, but he was far too candid—his views about the scheme were such that I could not for the moment conceive how it would be possible for him to vote for it. But he managed to get over the difficulty at last in a sort of logical way—he said the railway would bring money to the terminus—Halifax would be the terminus; and therefore he must support it in the interest of Nova Scotia. I find, however, I cannot get over this stumbling block in any way whatever. In my opinion no language can be stronger than that used in the 11th section with respect to the railway. The Government undertake to secure its commencement in two years and complete it in ten. We have been told that there is another resolution somewhere; but we know nothing about it, and even supposing it were passed it could not affect this solemn treaty. This resolution may bind the hon. gentleman to vote for it, but only so long as they choose. British Columbia might say that she does not put the same construction on the treaty and refuse to come into the Union. Under all the circumstances, therefore, it is advisable to give further consideration to this matter and not bind ourselves to build this railway and incur all these expenditures so recklessly. I do not consider this a Government measure, nor do I view it in any party light. I believe we are legislating with regard to posterity. After the general election another Government might come in, and in such an event I would vote in the same way if a similar question were brought up. Ever since I have been in this Senate I have been struck by the great ability, good sense and urbanity, with which the hon. Postmaster-General has always conducted the business in the House, and feeling this, I have always a great desire to support him; but on the present occasion I cannot do so, although he has assured us that it is not the intention of the Government to go into any such extravagant expenditures but that they intend to be bound by the resolution which has been introduced in another place. If that hon. gentleman had the sole direction of this matter, I would accept his assurances, but changes may and must in the natural course of events occur, and we do not know who will be called upon to deal with this question in the course of the next ten years. Therefore I cannot now strain at a gnat and swallow a Campbell.

[Conclusion in the next].

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

The *Queen Victoria* started yesterday morning on the first trip of the season with a good load of passengers, &c.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.—The Ottawa Field Battery will meet at the Gun Shed at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

POLICE COURT—THURSDAY.—Wm. Quinn, drunk, $2 and costs.

Peter Brown, for assault, was fined $2 and costs.

Two other cases were adjourned.

We learn that Mr. Henry P. Wright, of this city, who won the "Final Prize" at McGill University, has since passed a most successful examination before the Ontario Medical Board in Toronto. Mr. Wright pursued his studies under the direction of Dr. J. A. Grant, M.P.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Ottawa Field Battery and the Brigade Garrison Artillery will turn out to-day during the prorogation of Parliament.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran are holding a great sale of Spring and Summer Goods. Early buyers will secure best bargains.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

THE MARKET—THURSDAY.—The attendance on the market to-day was small

Oats, 60cts per bush.
Potatoes, 55c p r bush.
Turnips, 40c per bush.
Eggs, 15c to 18c per doz.
Butter, 18c to 20c per lb
Calves, $4 to $5 each.
Lambs, $2.50 to $3 each.

DANGEROUS.—We have learned frequent complaints of the very dangerous state of the slates on the By-Ward market roof. Numbers of the slates have become loose, and scarcely a week passes without some of them falling to the ground among the crowds of men and women doing their marketing. Were a heavy slate to strike a person on the head, it is almost certain the result would be fatal. It is the duty of the Market Committee to take a walk to the market at present and see the numbers of slates on the ground, and several others ready to descend.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

By referring to our columns it will be seen that Mr. Rowe Auctioneer proposes to sell this morning at his rooms, Rideau st., a very choice lot of furniture suitable for every department in housekeeping. A quantity of tapestry and wool carpets, several cooking stoves &c. As this is the season for these goods, our readers would do well to make a note of the sale and be guarded accordingly.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—As we stated a few days ago Miss Clarke assisted by a number of the favorite amateurs of this city will give a grand concert in the Music Hall this evening. Those who wish to spend an hour or two pleasantly should be present.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—A Cropsey, Oswego; J Smith, C R Jones, Rev J Fraser, C E Lewis, O A Donseau, L Munro, J H Del Roche, Alfred Selwyn, Montreal; E Gauther, Toronto; E W Chandler, New Brunswick; S Davis, Costicook; H Cox, S B Foote, Quebec; W R Whitlock, Ogdensburg; Mr Romain, Albany; C Domie, Prescott; W J Boyle, Chatham; Mrs Mohr and two sons Fitzroy.

SEE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock to the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—Last evening was the occasion of the concert by the Philharmonic Society of this city, and we as sincerely regret the inexpressive of the audience which attended as we have pleasure in testifying to the very high and creditable order of the entertainment. It was a musical success, and only required a due amount of public appreciation to make it a general success. However, we have rather reason to pity those who were not present, for they certainly missed one of the best musical treats that have been afforded in Ottawa for some time, and when we state that in addition to the numerous choruses, songs and solos, Miss Aumond and Mr. Sinclair sang (if possible with more than ordinary effect) and responded to vociferous encores, the proper merits of the occasion may be better realized. Miss Carrier and Miss Joynt both sang very sweetly, and were rapturously encored. Beside the ladies and gentlemen who are here named a numerous corps of lady and gentlemen members of the Society were present on the stage, and assisted in the singing of the choruses. The amateurs of the Society have improved considerably since their previous concert, and Mr. Fripp is certainly deserving of credit for his liberal exertions in promoting the culture of the musical talent of Ottawa.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL READINGS.—Notwithstanding the Philharmonic Concert, the attendance at the St. Patrick's Hall last evening was very good. The programme was an interesting one, and afforded much satisfaction as was evident from the applause of the audience. Readings were given by Dr. Martin, Mr. Johns on and Mr. Waller. Miss Turgeon in her usual accomplished style presided at the piano. The entertainment was opened by a duet by Miss Turgeon and Miss Green, and brilliantly executed, and deservedly encored. Miss Duignan sang a pretty song in good taste, and received a merited encore. With practice this young lady will excel as an amateur vocalist. Mr. George Turgeon and Mr. Humphries sang some select songs and were encored. The entertainment on the whole was good. Next Thursday evening will be the last of the season and we are given to understand that an extra good programme will be arranged for that occasion.

DEPARTURES FROM THE RUSSELL HOUSE AND THE CITY YESTERDAY.—Hon J Simpson, J H Burford, Esq, J Daniels, Esq, Jos Bolton, M P, M Webb, M P, G B Baker, M P, H S Ormond, Esq., Miss Ormond, W O Foster, Esq, C Magill, M P, R MacFarlane & Wife, M P, T Scatcherd, M P, Hon B Seymour, D Hillard, Esq, Mrs M'Lachlin, A Brooks, Esq, Jas Brown, M P, R Hurley, Esq, T Thirkell, Esq, Jas Beatty, M P, W F Bowes, Esq, J A Cameron, Esq, M C Nunn, Esq, Hon E Leonard, R Morris, Esq, W D Whitlock, Esq, W McDougall, M P, J J Ross, M P, John MacLaren, Esq, Chas MacDonald, Esq, Hon J Devers, Hon D M'Donald, D A Macdonald, M P, E Barthe, M P, T N Gibbs, M P, Mr & Mrs W S Mayo, J Langlois, M P, S Davis, Esq, L R Masson, M P, Hon E B Wood & Wife, T C Street, M P, Dr Bown, M P, A Cropsey, Esq, J F Morgan, Esq, R Stephenson, M P, H Cox, Esq.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A special meeting of the Board of School Trustees was held last evening in the City Hall, for the purpose of considering applications for the office of Inspector of Public Schools.

Mr. James Joynt was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Applications were read from Mr. Fitz, Wm. Hely, Mr. A. Pratt, and the Rev. H. J. Borthwick.

Mr. Birkett moved, seconded by Mr. Le Suer, that Mr. A. Pratt be appointed to the office of Inspector.

Mr. Preston spoke in favor of Mr. Pratt's appointment.

Mr. Kirby moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Mills, that the application of the Rev. Mr. Borthwick be received, and that he be hereby appointed Inspector of Schools for the City of Ottawa.

After some discussion on a point of order, the amendment was put and carried on division.

The Board then adjourned.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

Midnight Despatches.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The trouble in the Joint High Commission on the San Juan boundary question has not yet been decided, and the Commissioners on the part of the two Governments are no nearer any agreement than they were a fortnight ago. By the provisions of the treaty of 1853, fixing the boundary between the United States and British America from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, it was stipulated that the line through Puget's Sound should be a centre channel around the Island of San Juan. There are two channels, through both of which vessels can pass. The United States claim, however, that the surveys, soundings, &c., shows that the northern is the main channel, while the British Government insists that the southern is the one referred to in the treaty. All admit that the island is not worth having, and that neither of the Governments care for it, but because it is a subject in which the pride of both Governments have been enlisted, neither is willing to recede. The only significance of the contest is the principle involved. From present indications no agreement on this question will be arrived at

NEW YORK, April 13.—President Cespedes has caused to be published for the information of the Foreign Governments his appeal to the supreme Government of Spain to direct its subordinates in Cuba to conduct the war on humane principles. The President recounts some cold blooded atrocities of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba, and threatens retaliation in self defence.

The French Canadians in New York are to hold a mass meeting in favor of the annexation of British North America to the United States, at the Masonic Hall, on the 21st inst. All English speaking Canadians who favour annexation are invited to take part in the proceedings. The address of the committee claims that there are over 3,000,000 of French Canadians scattered from Quebec to New Orleans, and expresses the opinion that if these people will unite after annexation they can make their votes tell.

LONDON, April 13—The *Times'* Versailles special says a column of the insurgents advanced to Clamart without meeting opposition.

Thiers is opposed to bringing on a decisive action till fifty thousand additional men shall have reinforced the Versailles Government.

A special from Paris says Dombrowski telegraphs to the Communal Committee that his forces occupied three-fourths of the town of Neuilly.

A letter from Guizot on the state of affairs in France has just been published. He approves of the conduct of the Assembly, and trusts that the struggle will be short, and expresses his confidence that the result will be both certain and decisive.

The *Times* special from Paris says that a portion of the Versailles army engaged in the attack upon outlying forts to the South of Paris has suffered greatly in both killed and wounded.

Gen. Dombrowski is very popular with his troops, he declares he will burn Neuilly, Villiers and Puteaux, if such steps is necessary for the defence of Paris.

The bombardment of the Maillot gate continues.

A despatch from Versailles says there is great concentration of troops before that city.

Marshal McMahon has gone to Ville Letans and a decisive attack upon the insurgents position is expected.

Thiers is now opposed to conciliation, and thinks the success of the army is certain.

A despatch from Paris says a battery of big guns has been mounted in Avenue du Tracadeno, pointing towards Fort Mont Valerien.

Gen. Dombrowski has selected Asnieres as the centre of operations against Courbevoie.

PARIS, April 13.—The *Cri du Peuple* says the Versailles troops have been driven from Neuilly and are flying towards Courbevoie.

The attack made yesterday by the Versailles forces was a failure.

The Orleans railway has been cut by the Versailles troops.

There was a heavy but intermittent cannonade during the whole of last night, which has grown more violent this morning.

Fort Mont Valerien is firing heavily.

The members of the Commune are personally in the field to encourage their wearied troops.

The British Consul at Paris has warned all Englishmen to leave the city.

VERSAILLES, April 13.—It is officially announced that the alleged communist victories are entirely without foundation

There has been no engagement this morning, all the roads leading to Paris are occupied by the Versailles troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The S.S. 'Ajax' from Honolulu brings advices from Sidney up to the 29th Feb and from Auckland to the 7th March. The news is generally unimportant.

The schooner 'Banshee' has been wrecked on the coast of Otogo and all hands are lost with the exception of the Captain.

Several coasting vessels have been wrecked but no lives lost

BANK DEFALCATION.—The defaulting manager of the Perth Branch of the Bank of Montreal, whose disappearance we announced on Monday morning, has been found at Rome, N.Y. We understand that he gave up all the money found upon him to the authorities of that city, and that his conduct is attributable to temporary insanity rather than to any improper motive. When he left Perth, he sent some money to his wife, which that lady at once gave up, together with the letter which accompanied it, to the bank authorities. It is stated that the sum of $18,000 was found upon the defaulter.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY will parade at the DRILL SHEDS TO-MORROW, Drivers at 1.15 p.m; Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners at 1.50 p.m

By order,
J. FORSYTH,
Captain.
Ottawa, April 14, 1871 1640 1

MUSIC HALL,
TUESDAY, 18th APRIL, 1871.

GRAND CONCERT,

(Under the Patronage of Lady Lisgar and the Ladies of Ottawa,)

GIVEN BY

MRS. ELENA WATERS,

And assisted by

F. JEHIN-PRUME,

(Violin Solo to H. M. the King of Belgium.) and several Artists.

Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8.

Tickets ..... 50cts.
Reserved Seats ..... 75cts.
Gallery ..... 25cts.

Tickets and reserved seats can be secured at Messrs. ORME & SON.

Ottawa, April 14, 1871 1640 4

BOWDELLS
—AND—
LONDON JOURNAL
FOR APRIL,
AT
HAUSERS,
No. 42 Rideau-st., and Sussex-st.
Ottawa, April 14, 1871

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

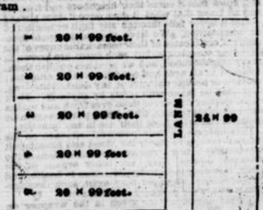
For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.
Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629s

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
—AT THE—
CITY AUCTION MART
YORK STREET.

J. BERMINGHAM will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his Auction Rooms, on York street,

On MONDAY, the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock, a.m.

To the highest and best bidder, that valuable and well located Property situated on the corner of Sussex and North Murray streets, Ottawa, and as shown on the following Diagram.



TERMS—1-10th of Purchase money down at time and place of Sale; the balance in ten years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Also, Lot No. 13, South side of Bolton street, 66 H 99; same terms.

Also, Lot No. 22, Block F, 60 H 99 corner Sherwood and Oregon streets, off Duke street, Chandlers, with Block of STONE BUILDINGS thereon, being six separate Dwellings, having each five good rooms, Kitchen and Cellar, and always occupied, all bringing in a rental of from $50 to $60 per month. This is an excellent investment. Terms easy, and made known at time of sale.

Also, Lot and House on Carleton street Lower Town, nearly opposite Mr. John Murray's and adjoining Cusack's Grocery. The lot is 66 H 99, with good Frame House in two tenements, having good cellar and stone foundation; is well adapted for a Grocery or Provision Store, or can be rented at $10 per month

Also Lot No. 5, west side King street, 66 H 99 with a good Frame House thereon and at present insured for $500.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

☞ Don't forget the Day, MONDAY, 17th inst., at the City Auction Mart, York street, at 11 o'clock a.m.
Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

By A Rowe, Auctioneer.
OTTAWA TATTERSALS,
YARD AND STABLES
BRITISH LION HOTEL,
SPARKS STREET.

The subscriber will sell on SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871, at two o'clock, at the above Stables, 1 large Bay Horse, kind in harness, good driver, six years old, 1 Heavy Grey Horse, six years old, 1 Dark Brown Horse, sixteen hands high, 1 Folding Seat Buggy, Jocrame make, Quebec, 1 do., Toronto make, steel tire and patent axle, 1 Open Buggy, 1 Set Single Harness, Plated, 1 Double Set do, 1 Set Express Harness, 1 Riding Saddle.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1640d

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT
AND UNRESERVED SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from Mr. DICKINSON, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, to sell at his residence, Richmond road, on TUESDAY, April 25th, 1871, all his Household Property, consisting of Superior Rosewood Piano, English make, Parlor Set, in Green Damask, Walnut Centre Table, Side Table, What-Nots, Parlor Ornaments, Mirrors, Engravings, Curtains and Tapestry Carpets, Extension Dining Table, Sideboard, Sofa, Leather Cover, Chairs, do. Tapestry Carpet, Curtains, &c., Hall Stove and Pipes, Hall Lamp, Hall Table, Chairs, Oil Cloth and Stair Carpet, Bedrooms Sets, B. W., Spring Matrasses, Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Carpets and Curtains, very superior Cooking Stove and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Furniture, &c., very superior Dinner Set, consisting of one hundred and fifteen pieces coloured, white Stone China, white and gold do., a large quantity of Cutlery, some very excellent Plate, about sixty volumes of Books, principally Standard Works, a good family Sewing Machine, quite new, and a large quantity of other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

Catalogues giving full description can be had a few days previous to Sale

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1639td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,
AUCTION SALE
—OF—
BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE,
CARPETS, &c.,

At Eleven o'clock a.m., FRIDAY, April 14th, 1871.

The subscriber has completed arrangements with a Western Furniture Manufacturing Company for the receiving, and will sell by Auction during the season new and fashionable Furniture of every description, the first sale of which will be held on FRIDAY, April 14th, 1871, at the Subscriber's Rooms, Rideau-st., consisting of two very superior Parlor Sets, in Green Reppe, J. W. handsomely carved Parlor Sets in Hair Cloth, in B. W. Centre Tables, Side Tables, Corner What-Nots, Side What-Nots, 1 superior Sideboard, B. W. glass set in rock, 1 B. W. Chiffonier, Extension Dining Table, B. W., 1 do. Oak, Cane Dining Room Chairs, Damask covered Couches, Black Walnut Bedroom Sets, 3 painted Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Washstands, Tables, Bureaus, &c., 2 No. 8 Cooking Stoves with furniture, new, a quantity of Tapistry and Wool Carpet, &c.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery. Sale at 11 a.m.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

N. B.—Catalogues will be ready previous to the sale.
Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

By A Rowe, Auctioneer.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property will be held at Private Sale for a short time, and if not disposed of in that way, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given

Lot No. 44, on the south side of Maria-st. 66 H 99, with a new Brick Residence thereon the House is large and well arranged both for comfort and convenience. The location is counted the best in the city.

Title freehold and terms easy.

Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Alice-st., with a Brick Cottage thereon, having been built but two years. A comfortable dwelling, and about two blocks from the projected Depot of the Canada Central Railroad.

The title is undisputed, and the property will be sold cheap for cash.

Excellent Dwelling House and Three Acres of Land, situated on the Banks of the Canal, One and a Half Miles from the City Limits. The land is excellent and well adapted for a market garden.

An excellent bargain can be had by a cash purchaser.

West half of Lot No. 9, Queen-st., 33 H 99, vacant lot, 10 per cent purchase money down, balance extending over a term of ten years

Also, Lot No. 10, East Gloucester street, Lower Town, large size.

Terms of payment made easy. Any further information can be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626tf

OTTAWA TATTERSAL'S
AT THE
YARD AND STABLES
OF THE
BRITISH LION HOTEL,
SPARKS STREET.

The subscriber will hold a sale once each week, commencing on Saturday, April 15th, 1871, at the above yard and stables, of horses, carriages, and harness, and all other articles in that line. Parties having property of that description to dispose of, will find this a convenient and profitable way to dispose of them. All goods will be advertized a day or two before each sale, and terms will be found reasonable. Entries can be made at the Subscriber's Sale Rooms, Rideau Street, or at the British Lion Hotel.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1633td

GRAND CONCERT.

MISS LOUISE CLARKE

(Who comes crowned with laurels from Montreal and Quebec.)

Will give a

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

IN THE

RINK MUSIC HALL,

On FRIDAY, the 14th INSTANT.

Assisted by the leading amateur talent of the city.

An eminently attractive programme is prepared.

Tickets 50 cents; to be had at Orme & Son's, and at the door, on the night of the Concert.
Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638td

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to Defy Competition.

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
APPLES,
CRANBERRIES,
COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY Pine Apples.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OPPOSITE FREDSHER'S CONFECTIONARY.

March 31, 1871 1630

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING
—OF THE—
STOCKHOLDERS of the OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

Will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, in the Village of New Edinburgh, on

SATURDAY, the 15th Day of APRIL, A.D., 1871,

at the Hour of Twelve o'clock, Noon,

For the purpose of declaring all shares in the Capital Stock of said Company, upon which any calls are remaining due and unpaid forfeited.

By order of the Directors.
ROBERT SURTEES,
Secretary.
New Edinburgh, April 3, 1871

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No. 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA, December 22 1870

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE on Kent street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

P. LaSUEUR.
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1633 3awk tf

PRIZE BEEF FOR EASTER.

ALFRED BUFTON

Begs to inform the public that he has just purchased some of the finest Cattle to be found in this section of the country, amongst which are

TWO SPLENDID STEERS,

AND

ONE THREE YEAR OLD HEIFER,

From the stables of the celebrated feeder, Mr. John Clark, of Nepean.

ALSO,

Twenty beautiful Southdown Wethers, fed by Mr. James Severight, Gloucester; also, four beautiful fine Calves from the same farm; three Calves, fed by Mr. John Foran, of Ottawa County, and two from Mr. Pritchard's farm, at Nepean. He has also some exceedingly fine Porkers, fed by himself. All of which together with others, will be killed and exhibited for sale at his Stall in Wellington Ward Market, on MONDAY Morning, for Easter.

ALFRED BUFTON.
Ottawa, April 8, 1871 1636 3

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Fetherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul-st.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden Houses—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.
Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,
Family Proof, Old Rye, and Bighwines

Ale and Porter (in Bottle)—Dawes and Rochester's.
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies and Keillen & Son's Dundee
MARMALADE.
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 RIDEAU STREET.

☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you. 1674 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET.

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only for Country Merchants

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS.

Best Assortment in Ottawa

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns
COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted.
SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers.
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa

Department of Small Ware, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A new feature in attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of fine Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Coil rs, Hooks and Eyes, &c., &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,
No. 17 SUSSEX Street,
☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜
LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.
Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.

Address,
"S"
Times Office,
Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf.

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.
Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to
MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa Times Office.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

FOR SALE.

THE STEAM TUG "PERRY"

Apply to

WM. MOSGROVE.
Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1627tf

TO LET.

A furnished Bedroom and Parlour, with Breakfast if required.
Address B C, TIMES Office
Ottawa, March 3. 956

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to
THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 36 Rideau-st.
Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871

SEEDS,

100 BUSHELS CHOICE

CLEAN GRASS SEED,

FOR SALE

At the

TEA-POT.

Sussex street.

DUFRESNE & McGARRY.
Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1639 10

TO TAILORS.

A FOREMAN of First-Class experience and ability, just out from England, wants a situation as CUTTER, is fully qualified to conduct a first-class Business. Address,

T. P. CUTTER,
Times Office.
Ottawa, March 25, 871 1623tf

THE MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY, OF all Denominations are hereby notified that in future, they are invited to be present at the Opening and Prorogation of Parliament, by His Excellency the Governor General, and that seats are provided for them on the floor of the Senate Chamber.

By order,
R KIMBER,
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.
Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1639 3

FOR SALE.

A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.

For particulars, apply at the
VARIETY HALL,
34 Sparks street,
Ottawa, March 25, 871 162

JOHN LESLIE

Having now completed the opening of three Cases of Superior Goods, including

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, from some of the best English Makers.

IN JEWELLERY:

Diamond Sets, Complete,
Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings,
Necklets, Chains and Lockets.

With a full assortment of

Plated Ware and Table Cutlery,
Ottawa, April 11, 1871 1636a

BOARD
—OF—
PUBLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES

NOTICE.

Applications from persons qualified to fill the office of Inspector of Public Schools for the City of Ottawa, will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY, at noon, the 13th inst. The attention of applicants is requested to the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, in which are prescribed the necessary qualifications to fill the office of Inspector.

HIRAM ROBINSON,
Chairman of the Board of Public School Trustees, Ottawa.
Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1636 3

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Gas Consumers are required to pay their accounts on or before the 14th instant, otherwise the discount of 33⅓ per cent will not be allowed.

By order
JOHN PENNOCK,
Secretary.
Gas Company's Office,
Ottawa, March 12, 1871 1639 2

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA
WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.
Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders are invited for the various works required to be done, in the erection of two STORES, on the corner of Sparks and Metcalf streets, for THOS. HUNTON, Esq. Plans, Specifications, and conditions, may be seen on application to WILLIAM HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant and until FRIDAY, the 21st, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639 3

FERNS!!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES,
with Glass Domes, 3 sizes
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS
richly ornamented in colours
BIRD CAGES. CANARY,
(magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES,
all Brass and Copper.
BIRD CAGES,
Enamelled.
BIRD CAGES,
Wood and Wire
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS,
Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out,

Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.
35 SUSSEX STREET.
H MEADOWS & CO.
Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOI

LOWER TOWN MARKET,
Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH.
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT.
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and salt Fish,
Fresh Oysters and Lobsters always on hand,
Ottawa, Feb, 3, 1871 1481 2m

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY
—AND—
LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure all kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.
Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders' Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY
OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.
AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1341 3m

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY
your Cakes,
Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit
Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes
Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary in the city, fancyboxes, Horns, of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures, of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.
Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
Wellington Street, Opposite the
BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage it receives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.
Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1891 1y

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.
Alex Fraser, Esq., Walter Smith, Esq.

PARTIES
Wishing to purchase
MOWERS OR REAPERS,
OR BOTH COMBINED,
Can be accommodated by calling on
WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK
Co. Carleton,
Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

HULL
SASH, DOOR
AND
BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors,
Sashes,
Mouldings,
Framings.
Clapboards,
Sheetings,
Battens,
Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.
E. B. EDDY, Proprietor.

SELLING
OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES
OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

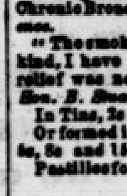
An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
Wine Merchant,
Elgin Street,
Ottawa, March 27, 1871

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING
—AND—
SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf



FOR ASTHMA.
and Chronic Bronchitis
DATURA TATULA,
Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. W. Parker.

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis."—Dublin Journal Medical Science.

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—General Alexander Hon. B. Stuart.

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.
Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 5s, 8s and 15s.
Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes 2s 6d, 5s and 10s
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.
AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT:
OTTAWA, February 10, 1871.

Authorized discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.
R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

RICHARD HIGMAN,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
LATE MANAGER,
MEDICAL HALL,
SPARKS STREET,

Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.

He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Roos' Cigar Store, with entirely new stock, of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his situation.
Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

TO TAILORS,

There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.

To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.
Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1639a

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the Department.

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State of Canada.
W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1020 td

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 39, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to be on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to
CHARLES ROWAN, Ottawa.
Ottawa September 1870.

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT
TO SAVE MONEY
GO TO THE
PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,
—BY—
P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,
No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,
OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts' HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,
With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.
—ALSO—
WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

Try their TEAS.
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for
FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,
at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office, Ottawa.
April 4, 1871 1633b

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,
No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

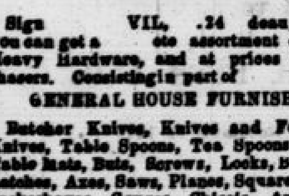
Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deif Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,
—ALSO—
FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.
Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!



Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c, &c &c. Together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Sinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.
Ottawa, No 18, 1870

1870 XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,
Toilet Bottles
and Sets.
—ALSO—
Lubin's and Violet's
Perfumery,
Mirrors
AND FINE
Toilet Articles.

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.
Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

THE METROPOLITAN
Building and Savings Society
MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1540 1l 71

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,
No. 26 Rideau Street

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,
FAMILY PROOF,
AND
HIGHWINES,
of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.
Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

Defy Competition.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Mermalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,
Corner Sussex and York-sts.
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,
39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA
HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT
(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

Offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, Bordeaux and other Vinegars.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON,
LABR. HERRINGS,
and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—
Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE.
Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—
COGNAC BRANDIES Hennessy & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—
De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.

WINES—
Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,
high proof and flavor, at extremely low prices.
Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.
Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales.
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sale at refiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.
Now is the time or bar gains. 1185

THOMAS ISAAC,
IMPORTER
Shelf and Heavy Hardware
HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,
Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa
Cooking and Fancy Stoves
Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand.

Medical.

GABRIEL'S
TRADE MARK
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MESSRS GABRIEL.
Dentists.
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
PREPARATIONS
FOR THE TEETH.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
The old-established Dentists,
64 Ludgate Hill, London,
And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty, Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2awfm 1awk6m

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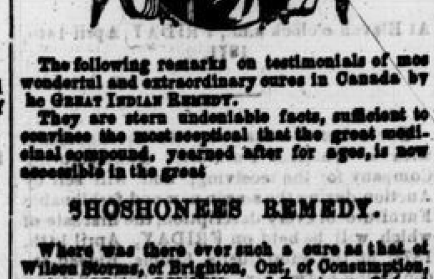
SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

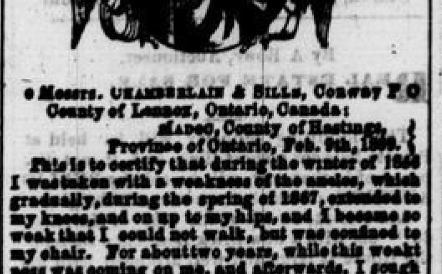
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hacey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:
MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J.P.
Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS Ottawa.

TRADE MARK
GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S
QUININE
WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufactur

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted Immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to
C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m d&w

Medical.

DARLEY'S
ARABIAN OIL
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Wit-lows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.
November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

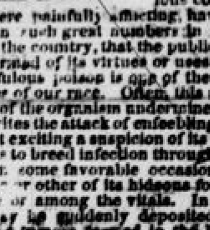
The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.
NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.
November 30, 1870 1537y

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



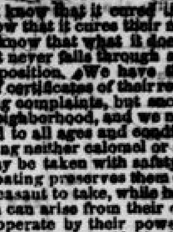
The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA*: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhoea*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.
J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.
Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.
Ottawa, Feb. 22, 1871 1598

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge. REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reyrolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Reads Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:
A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN.
DRUMMOND, Manager 1141tf

Medical.

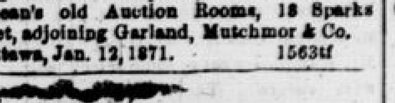
RICHARD HIGMAN,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Late Manager
Medical Hall,
SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.
Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf



CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville and Ottawa Railways,
GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6.00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3.00 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.15 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4.45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point at 12.00 and 9.00 p m

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

H ABBOTT,
Manager
Brockville, March 8, 1871 1609tf

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally 52y1236 law

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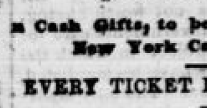

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to
N SPARKS,
Elgin street.
Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

$765,000

In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts Each	$ 40,000
10	" "	20,000
20	" "	5,000
50	" "	1,000
200	" "	500
350	" "	100
50	Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each.	300 to 700
75	" " Melodians, "	75 to 100
250	Sewing Machines, "	60 to 175
500	Gold Watches, "	75 to 300
	Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at	$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c.

Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On the receipt of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune*, Dec. 28. "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald*, Jan. 1. "Just and Honorable,"—*News*, Dec. 9.

Send for circular. Liberal inducement Agents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; even tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; [illegible] address
C B HARRIS & Co.
Managers.
62 Broadway, N.Y
March 14, 1871 1614 3m

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J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

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Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.
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HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 5ly

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

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WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAYLOR.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

DR. DICKINSON,
Residence and Surgery Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, (McGill University) Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chandiere, Ottawa. 1389y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Sparks Street
OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,
BARRINGTON-STREET,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
Established 1851.
Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.
969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,
Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.
B. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)
A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,
M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,
Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.
The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.
Oysters, Game etc., daily

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,
—AND—
DRAIN PIPE DEPOT,
RIDEAU STREET,
ESTABLISHED 1866.
WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbleized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone, Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

T G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent,

CHEAP READING,
—AT—
HAUSER'S LENDING LIBRARY
No. 42 RIDEAU STREET.

Terms of Subscription: $3 a year, in advance
From non-Subscribers, Deposits will be required.
BOOKS Bought, Sold and Exchanged.
Ottawa, January 15, 1871 1565y

CANADA AND
U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Darwings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate, United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.
T. G. COURSOLLES,
November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared, Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.
Ottawa Feb 28 1871. 1595 6m

TO LET,

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.

Also the Shop at present occupied WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to
WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871 1592tf

HAGERMAN & ROSE,
PORK PACKERS,
PORT HOPE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barreled PORK, for Sale.
February 2, 1871. 1580 2m.

THE TIMES is printed and published by The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa
JAMES BARRETT, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1641. OTTAWA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

Dry Goods.

1871 SPRING FASHIONS 1871

Grand Show Day.

MAGEE & RUSSELL'S

Spring and Summer Importations,

Being now complete, their Spacious SHOW and SALE ROOMS will be opened for th Season,

On THURSDAY, 30th Instant,

With a GORGEOUS DISPLAY of all the latest Fashions in

MILLINERY GOODS,
MANTLES,
MANTLES,
JACKETS,
COSTUMES, &c.

☞ M. & R. will also make a general exhibition of NOVELTIES in all the various Departm nts of their commodious premises.

☞ Having sent a Special Buyer of Fancy Goods t the British Markets, they were nabled to procure many exclusive Novelties. Their Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods will also be found better value than heretofore.

Ladies, you are most respectf vited to view the Grandest Display D Goods

MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DOMESTICS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES
RIBBONS and LACES,
WOOLENS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DAMASKS,
REPPS,
CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,

Ever offered by us.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUR AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application sof this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.
ontreal, arch 11, 1871 1613y

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

&c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa
The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq.
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq.
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq.
The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J G WORTS, Esq,
S H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H HOWLAND, Esq,
G P RIDOUT, Esq,
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SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, roprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 871 2 3m

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING :

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.
ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

THURSDAY, 6th day of April, 1871.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency that the public convenience would be promoted if the Custom House Station at Esquimaux Point, which is situate in closer proximity to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec, with which it is now connected, was detached from the last mentioned Port and erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe.

His Excellency the Governor General on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intituled : "An Act respecting the Customs has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and after the first day of April inst, the Port of Esquimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached from the Port of Quebec and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of Quebec.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 3

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy. Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows :

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B, the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and hey are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have at lutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits: but men f terprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from 2 in silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—445 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

—o—

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who e'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL's trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL'L spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a tria of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE, JAPANESE TEAS

60 Cents Per lb.

5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,

5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

—o—

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satis fact

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT, RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL ad DEPARTU R MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY. A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY. A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY. P.M.
11.00	......	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	......	4.00
11.00	......	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	......	4.30
8.30	......	9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U. S	9.00	......	7.15
3 0	......	00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	......	7.15
8.30	11.00	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.00	......	4.30
8.30	11.00	......	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.00	......	4.30
......	11.00	......	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	......	......
8.30	......	......	Osgoode, Russell, &c	......	......	4.30
7.00	......	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	......
7.00	......	......	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	......	11.40	......
10:30	......	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11.00	......
......	......	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c	9.00	......	......
10.00	......	......	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	......	......
6.00	......	......	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and Intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	......	......	6.00
11.50	......	......	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	......	......

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New Yorkclose every Monday at 10.45A.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices taroughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 6, 1871

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser therwise a small payment down, and the balance from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor.

R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

☞ Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

MRS. HETHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagements as Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, sion Bridge.

Ottawa January 31 1871

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent qualit at ROWE'S SALE ROOMS. Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871 1588f

T. BELLEMAR,

Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80!

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower, than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at aprevious Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to t e following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered :

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids' at 50 a cents pair, slightly damag ed

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularise.

☞ Call and examine ☜

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN,

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.,

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT, to take care of a Horse, and do in-door work.

Apply to

E A MEREDITH,
Corner of & King Wilbrod-sts

Ottawa, April 5, 1871 1639a

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity o returning their sincere thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT.

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSD Y Next, 6th Inst.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAN & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

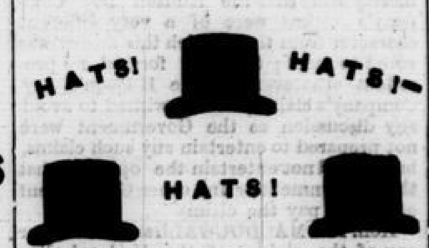
Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 9 a m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632tl



SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths

Doeskins,

Tweeds,

Fancy Vestings,

etc. etc.

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction. 16166m

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO.,
226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

TAILORS W TE .

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be aid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa March 31, 1871 1620f

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL.

Commencing 8th MARCH Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mail.	No 6* Express.	No. Freight.
	A.M.	M.	P.M.	A.M.
Ottawa Depart.	9.30	12.00	10.30	
Prescott Junct'n	11.40		12.50	
Prescott Wharf Arrive	11.50	3.10	1.00a.m	
*G. T. R.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	3 15
Toronto Arrive.	11.30	.....	11,30	
Montreal do.	.....	9.30	10.30	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7*. Accommodation.
G. T. R.	A.M	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Toronto Depart.	....	7.30	6.00	......
Montreal do...	8.00	.....	......	8.00
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	5.45	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.25	6.00	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive..	2.45	8.30	7.00	6.30

NOTE—*No. 7 will run every night, Saturdays excepted, during the Session. Passengers will find on Nos. 6 and 7 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through ickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains East and West Certain.

Also, at the Prescott Wharf with those of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and the Rome and Watertown Railways for New York Boston and all points East.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1871 1604tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

55 SPARKS-ST.,

AR
NE LY OPPOS TE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a arge portion their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Millinery and Mantles;

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Good as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 8, 1871.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

After the Fifteenth day of June next, Emigrants will be sent to Fort Garry at the fol owing rates :

TORONTO TO FORT WILLIAM.

Adults, $5 ; Children under 12 years, half price, 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

FORT WILLIAM TO FORT GARRY.

Emigrants, $25 ; Children under 12, half price, 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, $1 50 per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen, waggons, or heavy farming implements can be taken.)

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

96 miles by Railway from Toronto to Collingwood.

532 miles by steamer from Collingwood to Fort William.

45 miles by Waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake.

310 miles broken navigation in open boats from Shebandowan Lake to North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.

95 miles by Cart or Waggon from North West Angle, Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however be furnished at cost price at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632 4

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. James Hotel. Strict attention to business. Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1596t

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apol at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619a

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.

Apply to

OHN HERON,
on the Premises.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636M

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT—

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET,

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and
Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats,
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Undershirts,
&c., &c.,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co,

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

Will be cleared out at prices which will be sure to commands sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANG'S Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to

C W BANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1634tf

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $400 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Bailiff,
Agent,
TRUST OFFICE, Ottawa.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

House to Let—Mrs. Burrows.
Notice—T. Rajotte.
Auction Sale of Household Furniture—A. Rowe.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—3rd Sparks Street.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871.

We have received a large number of communications relative to the site of the Pacific terminus of the Canadian Interoceanic Railway. We fancy this question will keep for a little while, and that Government will in a few months be in a better position to deal with it intelligently than at present they can do.

THE MEMBER FOR WEST DURHAM.

Never in the history of Canadian politics has there been a more shameless specimen of political trickery and deception than that which has lately been given by Mr. Blake. We saw him, only a few brief weeks ago, holding up his hands and heard him lifting up his voice, in denunciation of the Ontario Government, because they did not choose to concur in his resolution concerning the Scott murder. In the legislature of Ontario, on the stump, and at election meetings throughout the West, Mr. Blake held up Mr. Sandfield Macdonald and his supporters to public opprobrium, because they had not sanctioned his resolution, and yet when an opportunity was afforded him in the Dominion Parliament, a legislative body which, to some extent, could take cognizance of the Scott murder and matters connected therewith, Mr. Blake refused to vote for Mr. Bowell's amendment asking the Government of Canada to take steps "to bring to trial those persons who were in any way connected with or accessory to the cold blooded murder of Thomas Scott." The wisdom or appropriateness of that proposed amendment we are not now going to discuss, but we merely desire to show the disgraceful inconsistency of Mr. Blake's political course. In the Ontario Legislature, which could not by any possibility have an influence on Manitoba affairs, he moved a resolution which in its general character was very similar to that of Mr. Bowell which he refused to support, and he did so simply because he desired to make political capital for the Ontario local elections. That object attained, Mr. Blake restrains his crocodile tears, and is to be convinced that it was unwise to arouse political passions by a renewal of this unfortunate subject.

Mr. Blake has been a pupil of the Hon. Geo. Brown to some purpose. Like him he has tried the difficult feat of "riding two horses" at one and the same time, and like his master, we venture to assert, that he will fall to the ground. Like Mr. Brown he appears to labour under the impression that the people of Canada are blind and foolish, and are incapable of understanding and appreciating the motives which guide and direct his political course. This he will discover, however, to be a grievous error. People generally will understand that Mr. Blake, having done all he could at the Ontario elections by dragging poor Scott's name constantly before the people, is now bidding for the support of those who take a somewhat different view of the late troubles in Manitoba. And the result will be that he will be known and acknowledged as a political charlatan of no principles or statesmanlike ideas, whose only aim is to attain office and position, no matter what may be the subterfuges and trickeries to which he is compelled to descend.

"THOSE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES SHOULD NOT THROW STONES."

The attacks continuously made upon the members of the Government and their supporters by Mr. Brown, in the *Globe*—and his followers, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake, in the House of Commons—have induced some enquiries into the antecedents of that licensed slanderer, and in almost every instance it has been found that the offence with which he charges others is one that he has practiced himself and concealed from the public. It will be observed that in the debate that took place in the House of Commons on the charge of bribery made against Dr. Tupper during last week, that it was distinctly stated that Mr. Annand, the leader of the Nova Scotia Government, had openly declared in the Legislative Assembly of that Province that Mr. Brown had attempted to bribe him to desert his anti-Confederate party and become a Union man—a bribe which he had indignantly rejected. Yet after the clear exposition of the whole matter in Dr. Tupper's case in the House of Commons, the utter refutation of the slander, and the overwhelming defeat of the mover of the vote of censure, this same Mr. Brown, in the *Globe*, black letters every member from Ontario who voted against Mr. Mackenzie's motion. Again, every one will remember the libellous attack made by Mr. Brown on Col. Gray last summer, on the circumstance of that gentleman having drawn his mileage for the second session of Parliament while he was a transient member staying at the hotel, and before he had taken any residence in Ottawa, alleging that such "constructive mileage" was dishonest and immoral, though that gentleman had before the Committee of Public Accounts claimed it boldly as a matter of right according to law, and offered to repay, subject to the decision of any competent lawyer if one could be found who would say it was illegal, and the Committee had then and there expressed themselves satisfied. It turns out upon an examination of the pay sheets in the Accountant's office of the House of Commons, that in July, 1860, at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, Mr. Brown, the editor of the *Globe*, at that time drew and was paid, and signed a receipt for $111.20 for travelling expenses, and $96, at $6 a day for 16 days, attendance as a member for attending a Parliament that *never sat*, and *was never even called together*; and that this sum of $207 20 was drawn and paid under the 22 Vic., c. 12, which requires the member to make and subscribe a declaration, equivalent to an oath, of his attendance, and mileage as a member. *This transaction in no way appears in the Public Accounts*, but the amount was made good by a vote at the then next session of Parliament, this gentleman, with other members of the House, having gone to Quebec to meet the Prince, at the invitation of the Government of the day. We ask Mr. Brown if that was according to law. Was it not "immoral and dishonest?" Dr. Tupper was charged with intending to create an office for Mr. Peter McNab, of Halifax. What office did Mr. Brown create for one of his supporters when it was necessary to find a constituency in Lanark for Mr. Macdougall, who had lost his seat in North Ontario? Was not the sinecure of Inspector of Canals and Public Works created and given by Mr. Brown to the then sitting member for Lanark, to induce him to resign? Was it not notorious? This was not bribery in Mr. Brown, but would be in Dr. Tupper. It is time the hypocrisy and dishonesty of these so called Purists should be unveiled. We will follow them up.

WHAT THE AMERICANS THINK OF IT.

We notice that some of the Opposition papers have been reproducing articles from certain American journals, ridiculing the idea of Canada constructing an Interoceanic railway. It might, perhaps, have been expected that a sense of national self respect would have restrained them from so doing, but, as we have often pointed out, whatever of patriotism there is in a thorough going Grit Factionist, is altogether subservient to his feelings as a political partizan. We notice, however, what our Opposition friends do not appear to have observed, that some American journals regard the project of a Canadian Pacific Railway, not only as quite feasible, but also as a scheme in which the Imperial Government are themselves largely concerned, and as one, which if properly carried out, would prove a great source of strength to the Empire at large. The St. Louis *Republican* says that the Canadians "under the new Dominion Government are developing an amount of energy and enterprise such as they have never displayed before, and which shows that we are likely to have in some departments at least formidable commercial rivals on the other side of our northern line," and then it refers to our Pacific Railway scheme. Our contemporary goes on to point out the immense advantage which such a road would prove to Great Britain. "If the road is constructed" says the *Republican*, "England will be consequently independent of the rest of the world both in commerce and war." So that it will be seen that we are not alone in regarding the building of a Canadian Pacific Railway as a matter of some interest to the Mother Country, as well as to Canada herself. From all we have heard and seen lately respecting the resources of British Columbia, its numerous harbours and extensive coal fields, it seems pretty certain that the nation which holds possession of it with a railway connecting it with the Atlantic coast, will obtain the commercial supremacy of the Pacific.

Another American journal alluding to our Pacific Railway project says: "this puts an end to the idea we had fondly cherished of enjoying a monopoly of the trans-continental trade for all time to come."

The Americans, it will be seen, do not regard the policy of the Dominion Government as being so "idiotic" after all.

NEWS SUMMARY.

DOMINION.

The feeling between the Union men and the Antis of Newfoundland is said to run very high.

Mr. Mackenzie, M.P. for Lambton visited Kingston on Thursday, and was the guest of Mayor Livingstone.

Lieutenant W. J. Merritt of St. Catharines has left for England to join his regiment, the 30th.

We regret to learn that on the 12th inst, while Mr. Reuben Flindall was assisting to remove a shed at the Brewery, Trenton, his leg was so severely crushed that amputation was deemed necessary. Dr. Day, of Trenton, the family physician, assisted by Dr. Lister of Belleville, performed the operation, but he died soon afterwards.

Mr. John McNab, Crown Attorney for the County of York, [illegible] at his residence near Toronto, on Tuesday morning last.

The dwelling house, stables, &c., occupied by Mr John Gleeson, farmer, fifth Concession Pickering, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon last.

The survey of the proposed railway between Weedon and Sherbrook is nearly completed, and Mr. Hurlbert will shortly undertake its construction. Thirty miles are to be built during the course of the summer.

An illicit distillery was seized by Inspector Romain, in a swamp, on the farm of Anthony Jordan, Township of Peel, on the 4th inst. There were three men at work at the time. The whole apparatus, with about 1,600 gallons of wort, in course of fermentation was taken possession of.

The St Andrew's *Standard* of last week says: Fishermen round St. Andrew's and the Islands have had a harvest for the last few days. The Bay has been swarming with herring, and on Monday night nearly two hundred nets were set which averaged from fifteen to twenty barrels to each net; they were large and fat. The Bay is alive with fish, "and only wait to be caught," as an old resident observed.

The steamer *Francis Smith* has commenced her regular trip between Collingwood and Owen Sound.

A consumptive woman, at York Mills, near Toronto, is getting doses of blood injected into her veins, taken fresh from a healthy young man, once a fortnight. Dr. McMaster is superintending this curious experiment.

The Beaverton *Expositor* is credibly informed that a woman named McKay, known as "Granny McKay," died at Argyle, county of Victoria, a short time since at the extraordinary age of more than 112 years.

The Oswego *Times* says that the Canadian Navigation Company's steamers will run to that port from the 1st of May.

The residence of Mr. Thomas Glass of London was partially destroyed by fire, on Thursday morning, causing a loss of about $4,000.

Miss Rye will sail by the *Prussia*, on the 15th inst., for England to bring to Canada another 100 girls. Earl de Grey and Sir S. Northcote, of the High Commission, have promised Miss Rye to visit her "Home" at Niagara before they return to England. So says the St. Catharines *Times*.

Judge Boswell, of Cobourg, has obtained leave of absence, and will leave for England shortly.

The water in Lake Ontario is said to be lower than it has been for many years at this season.

The steamer *Passport*, of the Royal Mail line will leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton on Wednesday next. The Royal Mail line of steamers will begin their daily trips on the 25th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The two recent elevations to the Peerage raises the number created since Mr. Gladstone's accession to power to eighteen.

A letter from the South African diamond fields states that most of the diamonds found are flawed, very few indeed being perfect gems.

Queen Victoria has recently given forty acres of her estates in the neighborhood of Cobourg to the children of Prince Albert's nurse.

A rumour, for which no grounds are alleged, reaches the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from Enniskillen, that the Princess Beatrice is engaged to be married to the Marquis of Ely.

The *Times* points out that the army Bill will ultimately provide a first army reserve of 178,000 strong, besides placing among the civil population 400,000 men trained to bear arms.

The other day a young woman, named Emma Davies, returning from Mostyn, alighted at Abergele Station. A bridal party happened to be in readiness to enter the train, at sight of whom the young woman was affected and calling her brother's attention to the fact that "there was a wedding," dropped down, and shortly afterwards expired.

A ladies' Life Insurance Company is being formed in London. One provision is that all employed are to be women.

A review of the whole of the ships of the royal navy available to leave port will, it is rumoured, be held in the course of the present summer, the ships to assemble at Spithead, and manœuvre along the Sussex coast.

Inverary is going to present a park phaeton and a pair of ponies to the Princess Louise.

The following letter has been received in acknowledgment of the present of a necklace from the Balmoral tenantry to the Princess Louise:—"I am deeply touched by your having so kindly thought of me on this occasion and given me such a beautiful present. I thank you from my heart for it, and shall ever treasure it amongst my most valued gifts as coming from kind friends who will be associated in my thoughts with dear Balmoral, and who have known me from my childhood. Though I may no longer be so frequently amongst you as heretofore, I shall think of you often in my own new Highland home.—(Signed), Louise."

The Duke of Abercorn will again act as captain of the "Irish Eight" at Wimbledon.

FOREIGN.

By an explosion at the oil works of Hussey, Payne & Co., Cleveland, on Tuesday morning, 800 barrels of oil were destroyed. Loss $100,000.

A Duluth paper says one of the streams running into Lake Superior, from the North is called "Temperance river," because it is the only one of all the tributaries of the lake that has no bar at its mouth.

A decree has been issued from Berlin, granting the re-admission of French newspapers into Germany.

Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, reports that of the 75,000 Indians in the bounds of his diocese, 15,000 attend religious worship. The tribes, he says, have lately been making great progress towards civilisation.

Von Moltke lace collars have appeared.

The wine furnished the Prussian soldiers cost fifteen cents a bottle.

Engagement in high life. It is rumoured that the Kentucky giant will soon lead to the altar the fair Miss Anna Swann, the Nova Scotia giantess.

Colonel Hamilton, at Arena, Wis., recently coughed up a bullet which he had received in one of the Virginia battles. Though the ball only weighed one ounce, the Colonel avers that his head is twenty pounds lighter.

The inundation of the Vistula is making fearful ravages at Dantzic. The dams have been broken through; and 20 villages, which contained over 3,000 inhabitants, are under water.

Baron Dudevant, the husband of Madame George Sand, died at Barbaste, in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the 8th ult. He was 76 years old.

If Brigham Young wore an additional weed on his hat, every time he lost a wife or mother-in-law, it is estimated that he would have to have a hat twenty-seven feet high.

Dominion Parliament.

FOURTH SESSION, FIRST PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, 14th April.

The house met at one p. m.

After routine,

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER read the following telegram received from Sir John A. Macdonald respecting a statement made in Nova Scotia papers:—

"I see that Mr. Wilkins says he was denied a judgeship on account of his opposition, also that he was offered by Hon. Mr. Archibald a seat as Commissioner for assimilating the law. Take occasion to say in the House that he was never thought of as a Judge, and that it was the intention of the Government to put all the Attorneys General of the Provinces on the Commission for the assimilation of the laws" (hear, hear.)

Hon. Sir F. HINCKS wished to make an explanation respecting his remarks on the vote of $40,000 for losses by the rebellion in Manitoba. In answer to the hon. member for Hastings he (Sir F. Hincks) had said that no Government could divert this money or any portion of it to liquidating claims of the Hudson's Bay Company. It seemed that a very different construction had been put on the remarks. He had merely said that the Hudson Bay Company's claims were of a very different character from those which this money was voted to meet; that this formed no precedent whatever for the Hudson's Bay Company's claims, and he wished to avoid any discussion as the Government were not prepared to entertain any such claims, but he did not entertain the opinion that this Government or any other Government could not pay the claims

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL asked whether any of the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, which he understood were very large, were to be paid by this Parliament.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS—Most certainly not. It is not the intention of the Government to pay any such claims (hear, hear)

In reply to Dr. Schultz,

Hon. Sir GEO. CARTIER said the Baldwin Act would be the best rule to guide the House in the case of the controverted elections in Manitoba.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS moved concurrence in the amendments made in the Senate to the Bill respecting the metric or decimal system of weights and measures.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON objected; he could not understand the motive of the amendments, and thought the Bill ought to remain over. The Minister of Inland revenue might be anxious to carry the Bill to contribute to his share of legislation, but it ought to stand over.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said the amendment was simple and intelligible. The metric system, he believed, would yet be the International system of weights and measures. The Bill rendered it permissive, and defined its relation to our actual weights, and the amendment deferred its relation to the English system of Imperial measures. He thought the member for Chateauguay had not any Legislative record to boast of.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON would not seek for it beyond the present session. He had reversed the national policy as to the duties on coal and flour.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS knew that in the last hours of the session, the member for Chateauguay indulged in what he would call an elephantine playfulness. It was so unlike himself but he had to share the paternity of and change of duties with the member for Levis (Dr. Blanchet) and the House, and though he had been a Finance Minister he could not point to a Budget, or a single measure of importance to the country originating with himself, though he admitted the service he rendered in maintaining a rigid adherence to the rules of Parliament.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the third reading of the Supply Bill.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said it was not his intention to offer any extended remarks on this motion, as the session had been a short one and the events connected with it were fresh in the minds of all. The record of this session was made up on the journals of the House, and he, for one, was willing that that record should go to the country without note or comment from him at all events. The session had undoubtedly been an eventful one. It was one that would be memorable in the annals of the country (hear, hear). There could be no doubt whatever about that, but it would be chiefly memorable for this very Bill of Supply now before the House. That Bill of Supply could be fitly characterized by one adjective in our language. It was a reckless Bill of Supply.

Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS was quite satisfied to let the Bill go to the country. The hon. member for Chateauguay had characterized this Bill as a reckless one. He (Sir Francis Hincks) should like to hear the hon. member criticize that recklessness. It was true that the estimates were large but, as he had explained on a former occasion it was in consequence of extraordinary expenditure for Public Works, which would have been undertaken by his predecessor, but for the bad condition of the finances. To say that there was anything in this Bill which would involve the Dominion in debt was to say that which could not be substantiated by any of the items in the Bill. The item of $410,000 for taking the census, for instance, was a very large one, and formed a considerable portion of the extraordinary expenses of this year. He could go over the public buildings about to be constructed, all extraordinary expenditures, none of them which the Government would be justified in coming down to the House, and asking an appropriation for, but for the fact that they had an overflowing treasury in consequence of the prosperity of the country. He agreed with the hon. member for Chateauguay, that the flourishing state of the finances was what no Finance Minister could take credit for, but it had happened to be his [Sir F. Hincks'] good fortune to have a similar state of prosperity, whenever he occupied the position. He was quite satisfied that there was no difficulty whatever, with regard to meeting the charges which were placed on the country by this Bill.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUDALL said he had no intention to refer to financial matters, but would leave that to the hon. member for Chateauguay, and other abler hands than his own, He could not, however, let the remarks which had just fallen pass without comment. The Hon. Finance Minister had denied that the Supply Bill was open to the charge of being a reckless one. There were two or three features in it which would be regarded by the sober thinking tax-payers of this country as fairly open to the charge made by the hon. member for Chateauguay. The Hon. Minister of Customs made a point in favor of the construction of the Pacific railway by saying there was a constant increase in the revenue, and that the burdens this country was about assume, would not be felt in consequence. But these extraordinary expenditures referred to by the Finance Minister were ever recurring. It had always been the case that the extraordinary expenditures eat up the surplus revenue, and in this growing Dominion with its ever increasing wants, it would always be the same. Looking at these facts, therefore, the hon. Finance Minister should regard these as normal instead of extraordinary expenditures. He thought the Government were fairly open to the charge of extravagance and restlessness in so far as they had refused to accept the suggestion approved of by nearly half of the members of this House irrespective of party, regarding the expenditure of $6,000,000 in connection with the Intercolonial Railway. He was satisfied that the Government had made a serious mistake in rejecting the suggestion to construct the Intercolonial on the narrow gauge system and to use ordinary instead of steel rails, and that they had not shown proper solicitude for the tax payers of this country in dealing with the Intercolonial Railway. According to his calculation there would be between two and a half and three millions of dollars utterly wasted in that work, under the management of the Government (hear hear).

Mr. DONALD SMITH rose to make explanations respecting statements made in the speech of the hon. member for Lisgar (Schultz) yesterday.

Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL objected to this irregular proceeding and said that the people of the country would come to regard the hon. member for Selkirk as a representative of the Hudson's Bay Co. sent to this House to rehabilitate them before the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON also condemned the course of the hon. member for Selkirk as irregular.

Hon. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER moved that it be resolved that Mr. Speaker be authorized to direct the accountants of this House to pay respectively to the three members lately elected from Manitoba and attending the deliberations of this House, the full sessional allowance, deductions, however, being made at the usual rate for the number of days of their non-attendance at this session." He explained that the hon. members from Manitoba had not been able to attend the thirty days necessary for them to obtain their sessional allowance, in consequence of the delay in the election and the distance they were obliged to travel to reach Ottawa.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Some formal business having been transacted, at 3.10,

The Usher of the Black Rod appeared and summoned the Commons to the Senate Chamber.

Prorogation of Parliament.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency Lord Lisgar prorogued the fourth session of the first Parliament of the Dominion.

There was a time, not many years back, when the good people of Ottawa would have put themselves to inconvenience, expense and trouble to be present at the opening or prorogation of Parliament, but the little interest which was evinced in the event of yesterday invites the inference that the pageantry, demonstrations and ceremony, peculiar to the capital city, have become matters of course to them. The occasion of the prorogation yesterday was the tamest event of the kind probably ever witnessed in any Canadian capital. The sky was clouded, the streets were almost deserted, and one looked in vain for the throngs that were wont to congregate about the favourite corners. Whether it was that the sudden departure and absence of so many M. P.'s made things look worse than reality, certain it is that the city generally seemed quieter than on ordinary days. The clang and clatter of artillery, the measured tramp of the Brigade, the martial music of the Band and the re-echoing booms of the cannon, true enough allured a pretty fair sprinkling of the fair and stern sexes, and a good representation of the ubiquitous juvenility to Parliament Square. A guard of honor from the brigade took up its position at about half past two o'clock in front of the main entrance to the centre building; the band was posted in the rear, and spread across the square was the field artillery under the command of Captain Forsyth. A few ladies and gentlemen talked and walked in groups of two or three on the walks, while numerous frolicksome juveniles tumbled and tossed one another to and fro on the field, until His Excellency's carriage drawn by four prancing greys drove up. The band played as usual the "National Anthem," the guard of honor presented arms and His Excellency got out of the carriage and entered the building. Probably the small attendance in the galleries and the comparatively meagre number of ladies on the floor was mainly attributable to the fact that Lady Lisgar was not present, and that no invitations had been issued in the usual official manner. Among the ladies on the floor of the Senate were Mrs Morris, Mrs Capt Cameron, Mrs Col Robertson Ross, Mrs Poley, Mrs Fennings Taylor, the Misses Kenney, Mrs H Wicksteed, the Misses Irvine, Mrs Lafontaine, Mrs and Miss Grey, the Misses Griffin, Mrs and Miss H O Burritt, Miss Fellows, Miss Burton, and Mrs White.

His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa and several clergymen also occupied seats on the floor, besides several members of the Senate.

His Excellency was attended by the following civil and military officers:

F Turville, Esq., Secretary; Lieut.-Col. McNeil, C. M. G, Mil. Sec.; Lt. Col. Morris, Prov. A. D. C.; Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, A. D. C.; Col R. Ross, Adjt. Gen.; Lt. Col. Powell, Adjt. Gen.; Lt. Col. Wiley; Lt. Col. Coffin; Lt. Col. French, Royal Artillery; Lt. Col. McPherson; Lt. Col. Aumond; Major Ross, Militia Artillery; Lt. Col. Forsyth, do; Captain White, Ottawa Rifles; Lt. Col. Chamberlin, C. M. G.; and a number of regimental officers of Militia.

The members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Bar of the House, and the list of Bills passed during the Session, having been read by the Clerk, His Excellency delivered the following speech from the Throne:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In releasing you from further attendance in Parliament, I beg leave to express my warm acknowledgements for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties.

The Session has been brief, but work of importance has been accomplished, and I may congratulate you on the prospect which is foreshadowed that in the future the Session of the Parliament of the Dominion will not make the inconvenient demands on the time of the members which it has done in the past.

The arrival in Ottawa, of the Representatives elected to serve for the Province of Manitoba, and their taking their seats in Parliament, mark signally the completion of the Union of that Province with the Dominion.

The Criminal, Militia and other Statute Laws, not in their nature inapplicable to Manitoba, have been extended to that Province.

The regulations for the Survey, and granting of lands in Manitoba were modeled on a system tested by experience, and will, by their liberality, offer a free home to all, without restriction, who desire to settle in the country and avail themselves of the advantages held out to them.

It shall be one of my earliest cares during the recess to take steps to negotiate on equitable principles with the Indian tribes in Manitoba and the North West Territory, in order to quiet their Titles to lands.

The Session which we are now closing has witnessed the consummation of the Union of Manitoba, and the adoption of the necessary initial measures to facilitate and ensure the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion.

The Addresses passed by the Senate and House of Commons I will transmit to the Colonial Secretary for submission to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and I trust Parliament will at its next Session have the satisfaction of viewing as an accomplished fact the union of all Her Majesty's Continental Possessions in North America, an object the attainment, of which even the most sanguine advocates of Confederation did not anticipate for many years to come.

I cherish the expectation that the result of the Census will demonstrate that the several Provinces of the Dominion have made a rapid advance in population and in all the elements of material prosperity during the last decade.

The Fisheries question is still under the consideration of the Joint High Commission at Washington, and I am confident that every effort is being made to secure such a result as will meet the reasonable expectations of the Canadian people, and tend to the preservation of lasting amity and good feeling between Great Britain and the United States.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I tender you my thanks for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies for the present year.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

We have abundant cause for rejoicing at the present moment in the favorable state of the revenue and the thriving condition of many branches of National Industry. I gratefully acknowledge the loyalty of the people, and spirit of order and respect for the law which prevail in every part of the country, and I pray with all humility that these blessings may be of long continuance, and that He, from whom all good proceeds, may vouchsafe to look with favour on this Dominion.

His Excellency then left for Rideau Hall, the Artillery firing the usual salute.

The following Bills received the Royal assent:—

An Act for the prevention of corrupt practices in relation to the collection of the Revenue.

An Act to establish one uniform Currency for the Dominion of Canada.

An Act to prolong for a certain time, the term allowed for the redemption of rents reserved on certain Indian lands in the Township of Dundee.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Act authorizing the imposition and collection of Harbour Dues by the Corporation of the Town of Owen Sound.

An Act to indemnify the members of the Executive Government, and others, for for the unavoidable expenditure of Public Money, in excess of the Parliamentary grant, incurred in repelling the threatened invasion by the Fenians is 1870.

An Act to amend and explain the Act to amend the Charter of the Ontario Bank.

An Act to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Mutual Life Association of Canada.

An Act to make further provision for the government of the North West Territories.

An Act for more effectually preventing the desertion of seamen in the Port of Quebec.

An Act to amend the Act thirty-third Victoria, chapter forty, respecting the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada.

An Act respecting the loan authorized by the Act 32 & 33 Victoria, chapter 1, for the purpose of paying a certain sum to the Hudson's Bay Company.

An act further to amend the Acts respecting the improvement and management of the Harbour of Quebec.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting fishing by foregin vessels.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to Duties of Customs.

An Act to incorporate the Sault St. Mary Railway and Bridge Company.

An Act respecting certain officers of the Trinty House of Quebec.

An Act to incorporate the Isolated Risk Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Insolvent Act of 1869.

An Act to Incorporate "The Confederation Life Association."

An Act to amend the Census Act.

An Act to incorporate the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company.

An Act to extend to the Province of New Brunswick, the operation of the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, concerning the Synod of the Church of England, in Canada.

An Act concerning the Vaudreuil Railway Company

An Act to incorporate the Western Bank.

An Act to incorporate the Metropolitan Bank.

An Act to comprise in one Act the Financial affairs of the Great Western Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Bedford District Bank.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Sun Insurance Company of Montreal

An Act to incorporate the Bank of Liverpool.

An Act to authorize the incorporated Village of Trenton to impose and collect Harbor Dues, and for other purposes.

An Act relating to the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

An Act to incorporate the Dominion Telegraph Company.

An Act to authorize the Northern Railway Company of Conada to make agreements for the leasing, using and working of the Lines of Railway of other Companies.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbor of Quebec.

An Act to make provision for validating certain Premium Notes taken or held by Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Insurance Companies.

An Act to authorize the sale of the Oakville Harbor.

An Act to extend to the Province of Manitoba certain of the Criminal Laws now in force in the other Provinces of the Dominion.

An Act to incorporate the Frederickton and Saint Mary's Bridge Company.

Ad Act in relation to the Library of Parliament.

An Act to authorize the sale or lease of the Rockwood Asylum to the Province of Ontario.

An Act relating to Banks and Banking.

An Act to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Canada.

An Act to extend the Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada.

An Act to made temporary provision for the election of Members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada.

An Act to amend the Act further securing the Independence of Parliament.

An Act to provide additional facilities for depositing Savings at Interest with the security of the Government, and for the issue and redemption of Dominion Notes.

An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act, 1868, and to alter the duties of Excise chargeable in the Provvince of Manitoba.

An Act to amend the Act 31st Victoria, Chap. 66, respecting Aliens and Naturalization.

An Act respecting the force and effect of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, in and in relation to the Province of Manitoba, and the Colony of British Columbia when it becomes a Province of the Dominion.

An Act to continue for a limited time the Act herein mentioned.

An Act to make provision for the detention of female convicts in Reformatory prisons, in the Province of Quebec; and for other purpose, relating to prisons in that Province.

An Act to enable Railway Companies, to provide the necessary accommodation for the increasing traffic over their railways; and to amend *The Railway Act* 1868.

An Act respecting certain Savings Bank in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

An Act to render permissive the use of the Metric Decimal system of Weights and Measures.

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows:

May it please Your Excellency,

In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency a Bill intituled, "An "Act for granting to Her Majesty certain "sums of money required to defray certan "expenses of the Public Service for the "Financial Years ending, respectively, "the 30th June, 1871, and the 30th June, "1872," to which I humbly request Your Excellency's assent.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:

In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.

SENATE.

Debate on British Columbia.

(CONTINUED.)

Hon. Mr. OLIVER said that he had been waiting until that late hour to see whether an answer would be given by members of the Government or other gentlemen who supported the resolutions, to the point that had been raised by the hon. member for the Wellington Division, as to the constitutionality of the proceedings with respect to the admission of British Columbia. It had been said that the Queen had no power to issue an Order in Council appointing three new members to the House. No answer, however, had yet been given by the Government and he was not aware of any legal gentleman who had attempted to stand up and controvert the position assumed by the hon. member. He thought the hon. member for Nova Scotia (Mr. Dickey) referred to the question but only in a very cursory manner, and he concluded by saying at last that he left the whole responsibility in this matter in the hands of the Government. Now, when we considered the mistake we made last year in connection with the Manitoba Bill, we should act more cautiously and prevent a similar mistake. In this connection Mr. Oliver went on to refer to the 146, 147, 22 and following clauses of the British North America Act to prove the accuracy of his argument and urged that there was no power given to appoint Senators; that the provision in the 60th clause referred the additional appointment of three or six members, at any time, to be taken equally from the three sections named in the Act, in fact the whole language and spirit of the Act showed the intention to have the three divisions of country equall represented in the Senate. Now, by the proposed scheme, he argued, the proposed equality was to be disturbed contrary to the language of this Act.

The hon. gentleman then went on to refer to some of the details of the resolutions, and in the course of his remarks asked whether the Judges of the Superior Courts were to be also Judges of the County Courts.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL could not say what the judicial system of the colony was at present.

Hon. Mr. OLIVIER supposed that there was no intention to include the Stipendiary Magistrates in the list of Judiciary; and, in that case, if they were not employed under the name of County Judges or Magistrates, we must provide pensions for them. At the time of Confederation he had put a question to the hon. leader of the Government with respect to the debt of the Canadas, and got for an answer:

Hon Sir E. P. Tache: All the details are not included in the resolutions; but as to the balance of $5,000,000 which will have to be divided between Upper and Lower Canada, and which constitutes the difference between the $62,000,000 of debt which will be assumed by the Confederation and the $67,000,000 which Canada owes, a division will be made before Parliament is dissolved.

The amount was now nearly three times that stated in the foregoing paragraph; and, therefore, he was very suspicious of any explanations given him now by the Government. He had no doubt the Postmaster General was serious when he tried to make the House understand that by the 11th clause of the present resolutions we were not binding ourselves to build the road; but it was very questionable whether that honourable gentleman, now that the excitement of debate had passed away, would be ready to express the same opinion quite so emphatically. It was said that by means of a resolution presented to the other House we were to explain the meaning of the resolutions, but he could not understand how one of the contracting parties could give an interpretation to a treaty. He supposed a case of three gentlemen whom he would call respectively, John Minister, Frank Canada and Sharp Columbia. John was the agent and had bound Frank Canada to build a house for $20,000 for Sharp Columbia. Frank Canada then said to John Minister, "How is it you bound me to build a house for $20,000 when I have not the means of paying for it?" Suppose the agent should then go to his chief and say, "I made the arrangement, not with the intention of binding you but we will make a counter deed and, and, although you are bound in the Treaty itself to do it, stipulate that the reverse is the fact." None would presume that the Agent acted honorably, or that the principal had the right to countenance his action. Was it come to such a point in this country that we were prepared to forfeit our pledges? He for one considered the resolutions bound the country by the most solemn pledge and could not see how the Government could do otherwise than follow their literal construction.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON (who was only imperfectly heard) said that, like other gentlemen who had preceded him, he was unwilling to give a silent vote on a question of such magnitude. He could not see how the Government could evade the obligations which devolved upon the munder the the resolution. He was positive that the road could not be built under the terms proposed, and that the Government would have to assume an enormous burthen—probably $150,000,000—if it wished to keep faith with the people of British Columbia. He did not see where the Government itself could sell the bonds necessary to construct the undertaking. He had himself little belief that the new territory was ever going to add to the wealth of the Dominion. He had known persons who had laboured industriously to make a living in the country, and had failed at the last. The fact that the population was now actually less than it was some years ago was a proof of the poverty of the country.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER said that he had just given a letter of recommendation to a gentleman in Montreal, an intelligent business man, who would leave the next day for British Columbia, though on account of inducements held out by some relatives, who had been living for many years in the country.

Hon. Mr. SIMPSON went on to refer to the duties now levied in the colony, even onions, and other vegetables were taxed, and ridiculed the idea of a union with such a wretched colony. He considered the whole scheme as most absurd, and expressed his surprise that any Government, anxious to promote the welfare of this country, should have agreed to accept the terms. He did not see there was any particular reason for dealing with so important a question in such hot haste, and was forced under the circumstances to vote for the amendment.

Hon. Mr. FLINT dissented from the views expressed by the last speaker, and denied that he truly represented the state of public sentiment on the question. It was absurd for any one to calculate the cost which the country would have to assume in connection with the railway—he was quite assured that no Government would dare to burthen the Dominion to any serious extent. He went on to refer to the present prosperous condition of Canada, and its ability to meet all such expenditures as would probably be incurred in assisting the construction of a work which would of itself develop our resources to an incalculable degree, by opening up a large and valuable country and new sources of wealth on all sides. He was surprised to hear the hon. member depreciate the lands, especially as he could have little or no practical knowledge of the country of which he professed to speak. It was quite probable that some persons had failed to be successful in British Columbia, but that was the case everywhere. Men would always be found wanting in those qualities of energy and perseverance which are essential to success in life.

Hon. Mr. SKEAD interrupted the hon. member to mention that a young man was present, who had just come from British Columbia and intended to return there immediately with others who would be willing to accompany him.

Hon. Mr. FLINT went on to say that when Confederation had been carried he felt bound to accept the situation and endeavour, as far as he possibly could, to make it work satisfactorily. He had not been satisfied with the course which had been taken in bringing about Confederation—he did not like the coalition of political parties for that purpose Nevertheless, the scheme had been worked out so far by a coalition Government, and until it is fully completed, he hoped that they would remain in office. He was not, however, pledged to support all their measures, but he felt it his duty on the present occasion to vote in behalf of the resolutions. He was anxious to make the Union a success and perpetuate the connection with England. He believed that the people of Ontario were as loyal as those of any other portion of Her Majesty's Dominions. Some persons might be found ready to join the American Union, but he was certain that if the voices of the immense majority were heard, they would declare for the continuance of British connection [hear, hear].

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST.—I regret exceedingly being obliged to impose another speech upon the House. When I made my motion in amendment the other day I took occasion to speak in French, but I think now after the views that have been expressed on the subject since this debate opened I am entitled to some favor from the House, and hon. gentlemen will permit me to answer some of the arguments that have been advanced why the resolutions proposed by the Government should pass. When the Post master General introduced the question he said that he did not consider there was any difference of opinion between those who assisted in framing, and those who opposed the Confederation of British America, as to the advisability of allowing British Columbia admission into the Union. In reply I must say that any remarks which I may make must not be taken as unfriendly to Confederation, but as exhibiting a desire to make the measure more acceptable and more in consonance with the interests of this country. I am ready to admit that as colonies of Great Britain, or with a view to our future national independence or even with the possibility of our annexation to the Great American Republic, the consolidation of all the colonies of British North America must take place and is desirable, provided it is secured by means adequate to our circumstances, and that such a consolidation is effected with prudence and due regard to our actual liabilities and to our financial abilities. I said the first time I spoke on the question that we are deranging the basis on which the repacsentation of the country is established. We have had quite difficulties enough previous to Confederation to warn us now of the danger of constitutional inovations. We have had great difficulties on this very score—we opposed the principle as destructive of the Act of Union into which we had entered against our will with Upper Canada. But the very men who opposed representation by population were the first to jump up and say that they would assist in passing Confederation on that basis. From that moment they have admitted that principle—it is a part of our Constitution. But what are they doing now? They are giving the West a larger influence as compared with Lower Canada, at direct variance with the very Act of Union. Then the Postmaster General went on to refer to the second part of the question—the money arrangement. Although I am not prepared to admit that the terms are fair to the other Provinces, nevertheless we consider them less objectionable than the other part of the scheme. We have said little comparatively about them, for we might have been considered as giving a factious opposition to the resolutions. As respects the question of the railway it has been said by the Government that this scheme is not entirely in the nature of a treaty, and that we may by certain legislation dispose of the absolute clause in the resolutions. Now that clause says that the Government pledges itself to commence the road within two years time and complete within ten years, so as to connect with the network railways in Canada. We have been told that this railway will be at least 2,500 miles in length. We say, before we enter into such a colossal undertaking, we wish to see your estimates; but in reply we are told, "You may make them yourselves." When a scheme of such magnitude is placed before the country the Government are bound to place before this House and country some estimate of the cost. When we enquire what are the difficulties we have to encounter we are told that they are not greater than those the Americans have had to meet in connection with railways to the Pacific. When we ask the number of bridges, or the quantity of iron that will be required, we have not a word from the Government in reply. In the case of an individual, when he commences any large enterprise, he makes an estimate of the expense to see if he has the means of carrying it out; but here we are to take a leap in the dark. But we are met by the general observation that a large country like this which has been progressing so rapidly may go into the present enteprise without incurring any danger. No one can say that this doctrine is sound—on the contrary it is fraught with danger. If you build the road according to the estimates which have been given of similar works in the United States it will cost over $100,000,000. Taking the figures which have been given by the members of the Government we find that the sum of $25,000,000 would represent the bonus to be given by the Dominion, and taking the highest price estimated for the land grant we have an other sum of 32 or 35 millions, making $57,000,000 altogether, to build a road which cost so much more in the United States. Under these circumstances I ask ought the Government to embark in what would be certainly a most hazardous undertaking. I have been told that the road will not cost us anything—that it will be built by Companies paid in lands. Suppose we do not find a Company willing to undertake the work. The hon. member from Montreal (Mr. Ferrier) said that a Company would offer before next session; but if it is so easy to procure one now, why not secure one beforehand and give the House the information which is now wanting. If we cannot procure one now are we likely to do so when it is clear that the road will not cost less than $150,000,000, the most accurate estimate probably.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER—I spoke of what I hoped to see realized—that we shall have three or four companies before next year asking to construct this work.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—Notwithstanding my high respect for the hon. member I cannot believe that we can expect any such result with $32,000,000 of land and $25,000,000 of money.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER—The land on the Northern Pacific is now selling at $7 or $8 an acre.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—I know that lands in this country have never brought such a price. More than that, in Ontario where the lands are of superior character a large quantity remain unpaid in the hands of the Government. It is the same in the Province of Quebec. And these lands were granted at from 1s. 6d. to 5s. an acre.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER—The prairie lands are far superior to those of which you are speaking.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—I am ready to admit the value of the prairie lands, but as far as the country between Lake of the Woods and Upper Canada is concerned, there may be spots of good soil, but the rest is barren, whatever the Minister of Marine may say to the contrary.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—I gave you the best authority on the subject.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—I am not saying all the land is bad, but two-thirds, at least, is arid, barren, cut up by lakes and rivers. As soon as we have crossed the swamps of the Lake of the Woods we come to the prairie lands and they extend as far as the south branch of the river Saskatchewan. I admit these lands are splendid, but I do say that from this branch you do not find such lands until you come a little north near Fort a la Corne. I know it is impossible to grow wheat or even barley on these prairie lands—they succeed with vegetables—I know this to be a fact from relatives of mine who are living there. Or take the reports we have of this country—that of Hind, for instance,—he gives no good account of the greater portion of this country. Under these circumstances I think we should pause before incurring an expenditure of $150,000,000 and learn something about the country through which the road is to pass. Why are we imposing such a burden at this moment? We are told that it is necessary that we should unite with British Columbia, and this I admit; but is a railway necessary to keep up the connection? We have been connected for a long time with Great Britain without any such bond of union. My hon. friend near me (Hon. Mr. Macpherson) said that if this scheme is to be carried on by the opening of a road from the east he hardly thought it was within the means of the country to accomplish it; but he added that the most feasible mode was to get into the Manitoba country by forming a conjunction with the American roads.

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON—I said that the only feasible way with our present means and information was to get the requisite facilities by using the American railways and commencing our own at Pembina.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN—Perhaps the Postmaster General would give us some information on this point, and tell us whether the Government adopt the views of the hon. member from Toronto?

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON—I have nothing to do with the Government in the matter. I know that the great obstacle is the country between Lake Nipissing and Fort Garry, and I wish to avoid any large expenditure at present

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—The Premier of the Government stated elsewhere that the road was to be built from some place near Lake Nippissing as far as the Rocky Mountains; but I think the Postmaster General should be more explicit on this subject,

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—The Government are not pledged to any particular point—that is a question not yet determined—certainly we do not propose to construct a railway in the United States.—(Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—What I do complain of is the manner in which the Government gives information to the House. Whenever they are asked for information on any particular point they are most vague and evasive in their replies. I take it for granted that for the sake of contradicting the liberal views of the hon. member for Toronto, the Postmaster General is ready to allow this matter to stand in this dubious state; but it is not the same with the hon. Receiver General (Mr Chapais) who told us, with grave solemnity, that he would never consent to see our communications with British Columbia carried on even partially over American railways; that it would be contrary to the policy of the Government, and moreover, a link of railway from Fort Garry to Pembina to combine with the American Pacific Railroad would be a dangerous policy. But the most extraordinary statement on his part was that if such a communication was was opened, the Americans would pour into our territory of Manitoba, that they would settle on the lands of the Province, and later that they would annex Manitoba to the Great Republic as they did in the case of Texas. Well now, hon. gentlemen, these contradictions from the Hon. Postmaster General, and the ridiculous narrow views of the Hon. Receiver General on the advantages of such an immigration, need no better answer than their absurdity. The cost of this Pacific Railway is a matter upon which the Government admit they are unable to give us any information; and in the position in which this Parliament is most unjustifiably placed in being asked to act blindfold, no other mode of ascertaining the magnitude of its cost and of its difficulties is left to us, than to examine certain reports made by engineers, or by comparison either with our Intercolonial or with the American Pacific Railroad. Before going briefly into this examination, I think, by enlarging the views entertained by the hon. member for Toronto, that British Columbia as well as Manitoba could comparatively be placed in communication with the Dominion at a very insignificant outlay; first, by the opening of a link between Fort Garry and Pembina where the American Pacific Railway will have an extension in a very short time from this, and, secondly, by building a link on the shores of the Pacific from British Columbia to the Northern Pacific Railway, which the Americans are now building; affording to our two sister colonies the advantages of mutual communication, and of partaking of all the advantages of the great railway networks of the United States and of Canada. Then, hon. gentleman, Manitoba and British Columbia, having these facilities, could not, without prejudice to their interest and with advantage to this Dominion, the future time, when after due examanation, we could afford to open more direct communications through British territory. Taking this mere practical view of the case we would not impose upon this dominion, a burthen that might be ruinous and affect our credit in the money market by the execution of works presenting so many difficulties in point of execution as well as in a financial point of view. Now, I take the report of Mr. Fleming on this very railway, and I find that it cannot be safely constructed with our present means; that it must be attended with great difficulties which we cannot well overcome. I will quote a few extracts from this report; and I must say at the outset that, if there is a document from which the Government ought to have obtained information it is this: "Measuring on the map along the general route of the proposed line from the mouth of Fraser's River to one of the best passages yet discovered in the Rocky Mountains along the general direction of the 'Fertile Belt,' keeping South of the North Saskatchewan, crossing the Red River near the settlement, bridging the Winnipeg River at the North end of the Lake of the Woods, striking through the country to the most northerly bend of the shore of Lake Superior, thence in a direct line to a crossing on the French River, west of Lake Nipising, and from this point connecting with the existing railway system of Canada, either at the town of Barrie, or at Peterboro, or at the city of Ottawa.

"That a just conception may be formed of the real magnitude of the project under discussion, and the means necessary to its attainment, attention may for a moment be drawn to a few leading details.

"The construction of 2,000 miles of railway measured by the average standard of similar works existing in this Country implies the performance of labourer's work sufficient to give employment to 10,000 men for five or six years, it involves the delivery of 5,000,000 cross ties or sleepers, and over 200,000 tons of iron rails for the "permanent way;" it comprises the erection of 60,000 poles hung with 1,000 tons of wire of the telegraph; it necessitates the creation of motive power equivalent to over 50,000 horses, which power would be concentrated in 400 locomotives; it involves the production of from 5,000 to 6000 cars of all kinds, which coupled with the locomotives, would make a single train over 30 miles in length; and lastly, it implies a gross expenditure on construction

and equipment of not less than $100,000,000.

"It will likewise serve as a salutary check on hasty conclusions, to weigh before hand the cost of operating a truly gigantic establishment of the kind after its perfect completion: a few figures derived from actual results will show that the first construction of railway through the interior of British North America is even a less formidable undertaking, than that of keeping it afterwards open in the present conditi[o]n of the Country. For operating the line successfully, the fuel alone required in each year, and estimated as wood, would considerably exceed 200,000 cords; for keeping the roads in repair, a regiment of 2,000 trackmen would constantly be employed in small gangs through out its entire length; for the same purpose, there would, on an average, be annually required 600,000 new cross ties, as well as nearly 30,000 tons of new or re-rolled iron rails—the annual repairs of rolling stock would not cost less than one million dollars—over 5,000 employees of all kinds would constantly be under pay, and as these men would usually represent each a family, there would not be far short of 20,000 souls subsisting by the operation of the road. The aggregate amount of ways in each year after the road was in operation would swell out to nearly $2,000,000, while the gross expenditure for operating and maintaining works would annually exceed $8,000,000.

"Again, if to this last sum be added the interest on first cost, it becomes evident that until the gross earnings of the railway in each year come up to the enormous sum of $14,000,000, it could not pay interest on the capital invested."

It has been stated very incorrectly by hon. the Receiver General that the American Pacific Railroad was built with grants of lands only. Well, I may state, for his information, that this is not the case, for, according to the facts as stated in the American Annual Cyclopedia (1869) he will see that the Pacific Railroad was completed on the 10th of May, 1867, by the junction of the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroads; that this rapid progress was largely due to the aid rendered by the General Government, that the Union Pacific Railroad was largely patronized by a Government possessing the means of doing so, by larger grants of land than those proposed for our railway, and by a direct assistance in bonds of that Government maturing in 30 years bearing six per cent interest payable in gold; that subsequently the company obtained the right to issue its first mortgage to an amount equal to the bonds of the Government, which were made a second lien on the road, making an aggregate of $58,685,000 to start with—and moreover that a short time ago the contractors were dispensed of paying the interest on the Government Bonds for a period of thirty years.

And now that this important route is accomplished, we may find there some data that might give us an approximative idea of the liabilities we shall incur if this scheme is adopted.

The average cost of building the Pacific was at the rate of $68,058 per mile for 914 miles west from Omaha, and $90,000 per mile for 186 miles. Let us take the lowest of the two figures per mile for over 2,700 miles, and the result will be for the cost of construction $187,756,600.

If we consider the cost of the Intercolonial, which may be safely put at $25,000,000, though under far more favorable conditions for its construction, we find that the cost per mile cannot be less than $50,000; which is equal to Mr. Fleming's estimate of the Canadian Route, upon which he has pronounced the following judgment:

"The idea of constructing upwards of 2,000 miles of railway in the manner which has characterized the establishment of similar undertakings heretofore, through a country almost uninhabited except by scattered bands of wandering Indians, may well be viewed as a commercial absurdity. It has been shown that the maintaining and operating of a railway of this extent, after its perfect completion, would cost not less than eight millions dollars per annum, and that its traffic would have to yield in gross receipts fourteen millions of dollars every year to enable the work to pay interest on the capital invested.

"Could it be satisfactorily shown that these receipts might even be approached, the work would undoubtedly be a legitimate investment for private capital, and we might fairly expect to see it undertaken by private enterprise; but at present no such inducement can be held out; however important the line would be in many respects the business of the country traversed could not for many years yield more than a fractional part of the revenue required to keep it open, and the traffic from ocean to ocean could not be expected even by the most sanguine to give constant and profitable employment to a force of four hundred locomotives without which the road would scarcely pay...."

It is all very well for the promoters of this scheme to come forward and say that you need not be afraid if companies will not work this railway. The hon. member from Montreal (Mr. Ferrier) would be in a quandary, if, when the road is finished, we were to grant him all the plant and rolling stock on the condition that he would keep the road in running order.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER—Ten years hence matters will be even better than they are now.

[*To be Continued.*]

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

CITY COUNCIL.—A meeting of the City Council will be held on Monday evening next.

QUEBEC AGITATION.—Election agitation has already commenced in Hull. A meeting was held in that village a few nights ago.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION—Navigation is open on Sparks street.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran are holding a great sale of Spring and Summer Goods. Early buyers will secure best bargains.

THE PERTH DEFALCATION.—The money taken by the Montreal Bank Agent at Perth has been recovered.

Mr. Lyon and Mr Morgan have entered protests against the election of their successful opponent.

THE MARKET—Friday.—The general attendance on the market yesterday was a little above the average of the previous few days. Prices, however, were unchanged. There was a fair supply of hay, which sold at $14 to $15 per ton; potatoes, 60c per bush.; butter, 18c per lb.; veal, 8c per lb.

POLICE COURT.—Friday.—Charles Hornsby was sentenced to one week's imprisonment for stealing $10 from John Campbell.

Timothy Coughlin was charged with being drunk on the public streets. He promised to sign the pledge, and was allowed to go.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

SEE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock to the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.
R. L. JAMES & Co.

We are instructed to say that Mr. Rowe, Auctioneer, will hold his weekly sale to-day at 2 o'clock, at the British Lion Hotel stables. Amongst the lot are several good horses, a number of sets of harness, and some three or four buggies, both double and single. We consider this an excellent opportunity for both sellers and purchasers, as these sales are now well known and are permanent.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

Y. M. C. A.—We would call attention of the above excellent society to the very liberal supply of scrubbing brushes in Mr. Howell's window. They are a prime and essential article towards the success of their laudable undertaking. Action and not talk will tell on the street Arabs.

CHAUDIERE.—We have been informed that Mr. Levi Young's saw mill has commenced work. The majority of the other mills at the Chaudiere will commence running early next week.

DEPARTURES FROM THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—W Barber, Esq.; G Steele Esq.; J H Pope, M P; P Lawson, M P; W H O'Dell Esq; Mr M Mohr; W F Boyle, Esq.; Sir E Kenny and Miss Kenny; Hon Frank Smith; E Sacre; Hon E B Chandler; L H Holton, M P; W Shanly, M P; J Kesler M P; L Munro, Esq; A Walsh, M P; E A Jones, Esq; W F Gouin, Esq; D A Smith, M P; A Morrison, M P; D Brymner, Esq; J Riordon, Esq; R Trautman, Esq; A Tourangeau, M P.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—Wm Dipple, Bermingham; F Butler, Fort Garry; Judge Badgley, J B Auger, Montreal; J H Murphy, Troy, U. S.; Ralph Trautman, New York; T C Drake, Montreal, A T Higginson, do; S Watts, do; Jas F Pendergast, New York; J A Cameron, Thurso.

GO TO LORENZ'S FRUIT AND FISH STORE.—Those who depend upon any other than Mr. Lorenz to supply them with fish and fruit are doing neither their purse nor their palates justice. Just take a walk down to 27 Sussex street some leisure hour, and after seeing what is there to be seen, if you do not feel a leaning to epicurean tenets, in the eating line at least, you are more than human. Where else in town can you get delicious tomatoes at this season of the year, or radishes either; and then such lobsters and oysters and lucious fruit of every kind; and to make things complete he has a soda water fountain which cost only $300, which will answer to the tune of a few cents

CONCERT LAST EVENING.—The vocal and instrumental concert given last evening in the Music Hall by Miss Clake, assisted by Miss Aumond and Miss Leprohon, and Messrs. Smith and Kimber, was, we are glad to understand, a financial and certainly a musical success. There were about 200 ladies and gentlemen present in the parquette, but we were informed that over 400 tickets had been sold—many persons holding tickets having left town. Mr. Gustave Smith presided with his usual ability at the piano, and opened the programme with a well executed solo. We feel certain that Miss Clarke satisfied every expectation. Her voice is not powerful but sweet, and she renders every note with a soft musical ring, very pleasing to the ear. She is decidedly an amateur vocalist of considerable merit, she sang several times during the evening, and was loudly applauded and encored. As usual, there was no excuse accepted for Miss Aumond, and she had either to respond to *encores* or suffer the roof to be raised off the building. Miss Leprohon and Mr. Kimber sang with much effect, and received the liberal applause of the audience.

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB.—We are glad to learn that Messrs. Orme & Son, have at last made arrangements with this famous and peerless Quintette Club, to give two of their incomparable concerts, on the 9th and 10th of next month, thus affording the public generally and the musical *dilittante* especially an opportunity of listening to the exquisite music which this club is capable of rendering. This unrivalled club has been in existence, and performed together for eighteen years, and is composed of artists having a most comprehensive knowledge of the great masters which they enterpret, each member being a brilliant solo performer, and are unequaled on this continent or even in Europe. These concerts will certainly be the greatest musical event that has ever taken place in Ottawa, and we trust, indeed we are quite sure that the Music Hall will be filled, and show our sister cities that we in the capital can appreciate the visit of such great artists.

MUSICAL.—The concert given by Mrs. Waters and Mr. Prume, under the patronage of Lady Lisgar and the ladies of Ottawa, will be, we have no doubt, a great treat for the amateurs of art and good music. The opportunity of hearing such artists will not be repeated for a long time. Mr. Prume is leaving for Europe in June, and probably he will not visit this country for several years. On the occasion of this concert we take the opportunity of reproducing a notice written on account of Mr Prume's concert in Montreal. Of Mr Prume's playing there is but one opinion. *He is a true artist*, and we doubt whether anything more complimentary than this could be said of any musician, whether as first violinist in an overture or a leader of quartette, or as a virtuoso on the concerto of Beethoven, Mendelssohn Vieux Temps or de Beriot, or with simple accompaniment, in the freer and more "taking" popular compositions of the modern school, he is always the same master of the situation." His playing of the simple, beautiful Reber 'Berceuse' (a poem in itself) was characterised by all the ease and finish bestowed upon the grand, broad, and magnificent strains of Beethoven. Not a slovenly note, not an instance of unconscientious phrasing or careless intonation was noticeable throughout his entire performance; one felt in listening that the music was in safe hands, and that it would be rendered with exquisite taste, unerring judgment, artistic skill and knowledge. Mr. Prume has developed music amongst us, and for this, deserves the special thanks of every lover of music in the city, he has also demonstrated beyond a doubt that he is an artist whom it is a privilege to honour.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 14.

The Maritime Province members are in large numbers at the St. Lawrence Hall.

The Quebec line and Richelieu Steamers commence running on Monday.

The water is to be let into the Lachine canal on the 22nd inst.

The leather and flour Market is stagnant.

Midnight Despatches.

PARIS, April 13, via London, 14.—Asniers still holds out against the Versailles forces, whose every attack is repulsed. Engagements are in progress at Neuilly. Shells from Fort du Mont Valerien are falling in champs Elysees. Cannonading is heard from South of the city. The object of the Versailles commander today was apparently to reach Asnieres, and thereby relieve the detachment of their troops surrounded by the Communists forces on the Island of Grande Yatte. The Versailles batteries cannonade the villages of Le Valloiz, Champeret and Neuilly. There was infantry fighting at all the upper roads to the villages. The Communists gave way at 11 o'clock, and General Dombrowski asked for re-inforcements. They were sent forward, and it is announced by to-night's Communist journals that the Versailles forces were finally repulsed. Jacker, the noted Franco-Mexican banker, has been arrested. The Commune has decided to keep General Bergeret under arrest, and to release Assy. Of course, the New York story that they have been condemned to death, is untrue. Delegates from the party of conciliation have returned from Versailles, and report that Thiers refuses to discuss the question of treaty, but was ready to guarantee the continuance of the republic and accept the municipal franchise to Paris upon a plan to be elaborated by the Assembly. He was also willing to allow the organization of the National Guards of Paris, which should take place and exclude the army from the city, but positively refused to recognize the belligerency of the Commune or to enter into any negotiations for a treaty of peace, or even an armistice.

The *Affranchi* newspaper of Paris announces that the insurgents have made 2,000 prisoners at Valliers.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Standard* has a despatch from Vienna stating that a religious riot has occurred at Odessa. The Jews were despoiled and great devastation was committed; the authorities were powerless.

VERSAILLES, April 14.—A violent cannonade is kept up at Asnieres but without important effect.

At Clamart the insurgents continue to fire on our works but their guns are harmless.

The report that the insurgents have recaptured Neuilly is false.

PARIS, April 18.—Artillery firing south and west of Paris ceased to-day.

Several battalions of the National Guard have been disarmed for hostility to the Commune, and their places were immediately filled.

It has been ordered by the Commune that the red flag only shall be carried by the Nationals, and hoisted over all places occupied by them. All other colors are suppressed.

Forts Issy and Vanvres have been supplied with American mitrailleuses.

The Paris and Lyons railway has been cut.

LONDON, April 14.—The Versailles forces have been repulsed everywhere around Paris.

MADRID, April 14.—The elections in Porto Rico have been fixed for the 20th of June. The election of the Duke of Mont Spencier to the Cortes has been declared legal.

LONDON, April 14.—Sir Thomas Buxton, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from Norfolk.

A despatch from Paris, dated yesterday, says twelve shells had been fired into Paris, and caused great damage. The shells are continuing to fall, and it is reported that houses to the value of two million francs have been destroyed already.

The Government is endeavouring to obtain the use of the Prussian guns against Belleville and Mont Martre.

A *World's* special dated Versailles, April 14, says: The fighting the past two days resulted in advantages to the Commune. Their troops occupy Asniers, Vitly, Manliers, Oquet, and the villages of Santes, Breuyeres and part of Chatillon and Nueilly. They have erected new barricades before Fort Maillot. The Versailles army is posted on this side of Choisey at Chevilly and Le Hay.

Gen. McMahon says he will remain on the defensive until his army is greatly reinforced.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The *Post's* Washington despatch says one of the American High Commissioners states that it is by no means certain that that body will arrive at a satisfactory adjustment of all the matters submitted by the two Governments. The fishery question will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the citizens of the United States. The British High Commissioners do not intend to return home immediately, but will stay here to see what the Senate will do with the treaty.

Bernard Hughes, a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn and a member of the Legislature during the winter of 1863-64, died suddenly to-day of apoplexy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—All the whites on board the schooner *Marion Kenny* have been murdered by natives of Cherry Island.

The *Tribune's* special dated Paris 14th, says that McMahon has reconnoitered Bougival and Chaloo, but the *Gaulois* says a decisive blo will not be struck for several days.

Gen. Ducrot reports that he has three divisions and six batteries ready for action at Chatilleneau's headquarters.

A party of travellers from Versailles to St. Dennis were fired upon yesterday.

Three hundred deserters from Versailles principally Mobiles, were brought in from Issy this afternoon.

Two thousand persons have applied for passports.

HAVANA, April 13.—Heavy engagements have lately taken place between the Spaniards and the insurgents at Las Designea et Bayo and Marangal.

The rebels near San Antigo are committing depredations with impunity.

The papers say news from San Antigo is painful.

Several insurgent prisoners recently captured were executed.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The representatives of Spain and the Pacific Republics formally signed the armistice yesterday.

Next week they will hold a Conference to conclude a permanent peace.

The fact is asserted that a man in Delaware kept a negro girl in slavery up to a week before last, when, she being too sick to be of any use to him, he gave her her freedom, and ten cents to take her to New Castle. She died there in twenty-four hours after her arrival.

The latest Burmah papers publish a terrible narrative. The ship *Nouvelle Penelope* lately left Macoa with a large cargo of coolies. Soon after leaving port the coolies mutinied, murdered the captain, officers and crew, ran the vessel ashore, made their way back to Macao, and there re-engaged on board other vessels. One of these was the *Hankow*, which soon sailed with 550 coolies on board. When five days out, they attempted to mutiny and murder the officers; but after a fierce fight, the villains were driven back to the forecastle, where they deliberately set fire to the ship. The captain and officers managed to get out the boats, and left the burning vessel. Meanwhile, the British ship *Jounpore* came in sight, and took off 160 coolies, but to have saved more would have imperilled their own safety, so some 400 were left behind to their terrible fate.

HOUSE TO LET.—On Sparks-st. next Rev. MAYS. Enquire at Mrs. J. BURROWS, Victoria-st.
Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1641 5

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received for the erection of one Block of three Buildings, on Sparks Street. Plans, Specifications and conditions can be seen on application to Mr. WILLIAM HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf Street, on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., and until THURSDAY, 20th inst. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
T. RAJOTTE,
H. ROBINSON,
P. O'DONNELL,
Ottawa, April 14, 1871 1641 5

MUSIC HALL,

TUESDAY, 18th APRIL, 1871.

GRAND CONCERT,

(Under the Patronage of Lady Lisgar and the Ladies of Ottawa,)

GIVEN BY

MRS. ELENA WATERS,

And assisted by

F. JEHIN-PRUME,

Violin Soloist to H. M. the King of Belgium.)
and several Artists.

Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8,
Tickets........................ 50cts.
Reserved Seats................. 75cts.
Gallery........................ 25cts.

Tickets and reserved seats can be secured at Messrs. ORME & SON.
Ottawa, April 14, 1871 1640 4

TO LET.

A furnished Bedroom and Parlour, with Breakfast if required.
A ... B C, TIMES Office.
Ottawa, March 3, 654

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

AT 1.30 A.M.,

On THURSDAY, April 20th, 1871,

Will sell at the Dwelling of ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., Queen street, immediately in rear of British Lion Hotel, 1 Parlor Set Hair Cloth, B. W., 1 Centre Table, B. W., Corner What-Not, Carpets, Curtains, Dining Table, Couch and Carpet, Excellent Cooking Stove and Furniture, Hall Stove and Pipes, Box Stove, Refrigerator, large size, quite new, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Carpets and Curtains, Crockery, China, and Glassware, and other Household articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

☞ Goods to be delivered immediately after close of Sale.
A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1641td

By A Rowe, Auctioneer.

OTTAWA TATTERSAL'S,

YARD AND STABLES

BRITISH LION HOTEL,

SPARKS STREET.

The subscriber will sell on SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871, at two o'clock, at the above Stables, 1 large Bay Horse, kind in harness, good driver, six years old, 1 Heavy Grey Horse, six years old, 1 Dark Brown Horse, sixteen hands high, 1 Folding Seat Buggy, Joqrams make, Quebec, 1 do., Toronto make, steel tire and patent axle, 1 Open Buggy, 1 Set Single Harness, Plated, 1 Double Set do., 1 Set Express Harness, 1 Riding Saddle.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1640td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

AND UNRESERVED SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from Mr. DICKINSON, Esq, Deputy Inspector General, to sell at his residence, Richmond road, on TUESDAY, April 25th, 1871, all his Household Property, consisting of Superior Rosewood Piano, English make, Parlor Set, in Green Damask, Walnut Centre Table, Side Table, What-Nots, Parlor Ornaments, Mirrors, Engravings, Curtains and Tapestry Carpets, Extension Dining Table, Sideboard, Sofa, Leather Cover, Chairs, do. Tapestry Carpet, Curtains, &c., Hall Stove and Piper, Hall Lamp, Hall Table, Chairs, Oil Cloth and Stair Carpet, Bedrooms Sets, B. W., Spring Matresses, Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Carpets and Curtains, very superior Cooking Stove and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Furniture, &c., very superior Dinner Set, consisting of one hundred and fifteen pieces coloured, white Stone China, white and gold do., a large quantity of Cutlery, some very excellent Plate, about sixty volumes of Books, principally Standard Works, a good family Sewing Machine, quite new, and a large quantity of other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.
Catalogues giving full description can be had a few days previous to Sale
A ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1639td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE,

CARPETS, &c.,

At Eleven o'clock a.m., FRIDAY, April 14th, 1871.

The subscriber has completed arrangements with a Western Furniture Manufacturing Company for the receiving, and will sell by Auction during the season new and fashionable Furniture of every description, the first sale of which will be held on FRIDAY, April 14th, 1871, at the Subscriber's Rooms, Rideau-st., consisting of two very superior Parlor Sets, in Green Repps, B. W. handsomely carved, Parlor Sets in Hair Cloth, in B. W. Centre Tables, Side Tables, Corner What-Nots, Side What-Nots, 1 Superior Sideboard, B. W. glass set in rock, 1 B. W. Chiffonier, Extension Dining Table, B. W., 1 do. Oak, Cane Dining Room Chairs, Damask covered Couches, Black Walnut Bedroom Sets, 3 painted Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Washstands, Tables, Bureaus, &c., 2 No. 8 Cooking Stoves with furniture, new, a quantity of Tapistry and Wool Carpet, &c.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery. Sale at 11 a.m.
A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.
N. B.—Catalogues will be ready previous to the sale,
Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

By A Rowe, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property will be held at Private Sale for a short time, and if not disposed of in that way, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given
Lot No. 44, on the south side of Maria-st., 66 × 99, with a new Brick Residence thereon, the House is large and well arranged both for comfort and convenience. The location is counted the best in the city,
Title freehold and terms easy.
Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Alloe-st., with a Brick Cottage thereon, having been built but two years. A comfortable dwelling, and about two blocks from the projected Depot of the Canada Central Railroad.
The title is undisputed, and the property will be sold cheap for cash.
Excellent Dwelling House and Three Acres of Land, situated on the Banks of the Canal, One and a Half Miles from the City Limits. The land is excellent and well adapted for a market garden.
An excellent bargain can be had by a cash purchaser.
West half of Lot No. 9, Queen-st., 33 × 99, vacant lot, 10 per cent purchase money down, balance extending over a term of ten years
Also, Lot No. 10, East Gloucester street, Lower Town, large size.
Terms of payment made easy Any further information can be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer.
A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626tf

OTTAWA TATTERSAL'S

AT THE

YARD AND STABLES

OF THE

BRITISH LION HOTEL,

SPARKS STREET.

The subscriber will hold a sale once each week, commencing on Saturday, April 15th, 1871, at the above yard and stables, of horses, carriages, and harness, and all other articles in that line. Parties having property of that description to dispose of, will find this a convenient and profitable way to dispose of them. All goods will be advertised a day or two before each sale, and terms will be found reasonable. Entries can be made at the Subscriber's Sale Rooms, Rideau Street, or at the British Lion Hotel,
AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.
Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635td

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

—AND—

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRAMBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples.

☞ Remember the Place,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

Opposite Frechette's Confectionary

[illegible] 1871 1629

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

—OF THE—

STOCKHOLDERS of the OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

Will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, in the Village of New Edinburgh, on

SATURDAY, the 15th Day of APRIL, A.D., 1871.

at the Hour of Twelve o'clock, Noon,

For the purpose of declaring all shares in the Capital Stock of said Company, upon which any calls are remaining due and unpaid forfeited.
By order of the Directors.
ROBERT SURTEES,
Secretary.
New Edinburgh, April 3, 1871

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

-FOR THE

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No.7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA. December 22, 1870

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE on Kent street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.
P. LESUEUR.
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1633 3awk tf

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Featherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul-st.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden Houses—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.
T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.
Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

BOWBELLS

—AND—

LONDON JOURNAL

FOR APRIL,

At

HAUSERS,
No. 42 Rideau-st., and Sussex-st.
Ottawa, April 14, 1871

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Asimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.
Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSES, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY
For particulars, apply to
THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau street
Ottawa, Feb. 15, 1871

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,
Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines,
Ale and Porter, Dawes and Rochester's,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies and Keiller & Son's Dundee Marmalade,
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.
SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 RIDEAU STREET.
☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you.
1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET,

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c. &c, Wholesale only for Country Merchants.

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS.

Best Assortment in Ottawa.

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.
COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa
Hosiery and Gloves,
Colors and patterns assorted.
SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa.
Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department which comprises a full assortment of Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c, &c
☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.
Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.
Address,
"S"
Times Office,
Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street, Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.
The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.
For terms, apply to
MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa Times Office.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

FOR SALE.

THE STEAM TUG "PERRY."
Apply to
WM. MOSGROVE.
Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1627tf

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Nov last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances.... £6,083,333.33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid. 2,433,333 33
Funds on hand, upwards of.... 6,570,000.00
Annual Income.............. 1,255,000.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the
Utmost Advantage and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.
Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*
The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.*
Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* for
Largely Reducing Present Outlay; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*
☞ Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.
P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal
& W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 13, 1871 163a

WM. FOOTE & COMPANY.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

☞ TEAS AND WINES, ☜

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.

JOHN LESLIE

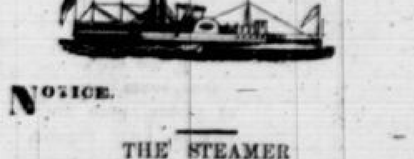
Having now completed the opening of three Cases of Superior Goods, including

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, from some of the best English Makers.

IN JEWELLERY:
Diamond Sets, Complete,
Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings,
Necklets, Chains and Lockets.
With a full assortment of
Plated Ware and Table Cutlery.
Ottawa, April 11, 1871 1636a

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,
MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA
WM. ABBOTT,
Agent



NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

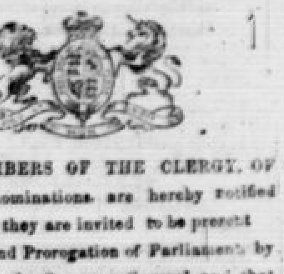
Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.
Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders are invited for the various works required to be done, in the erection of two STORES, on the corner of Sparks and Metcalf streets, for THOS. HUNTON, Esq.
Plans, Specifications, and conditions, may be seen on application to WILLIAM HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street, on and after MONDAY, the 17th Instant. and until FRIDAY, the 21st, at Noon.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639 8

TO TAILORS.

A FOREMAN of First-Class experience and ability, just out from England, wants a situation as CUTTER, is fully qualified to conduct a first-class Business. Address,
T. P. CUTTER,
Times Office.
Ottawa, March 25, 871 1162 4tf



THE MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY, OF all Denominations are hereby notified that in future, they are invited to be present at the Opening and Prorogation of Parliament by His Excellency the Governor General, and that seats are provided for them on the floor of the Senate Chamber.
By order,
R KIMBER,
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.
Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1330 3

FOR SALE.

A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.
For particulars, apply at the
VARIETY HALL,
34 Sparks street,
Ottawa, March 25, 871 1632

FERNS!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES, with Glass Domes, 3 sizes
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS richly ornamented in colours
BIRD CAGES. CANARY, (magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES, all Brass and Copper
BIRD CAGES, Enamelled.
BIRD CAGES, Wood and Wire
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS, Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out.

☞ Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.
35 SUSSEX STREET.
H MEADOWS & CO.
Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOI

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH,
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT,
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and sal Fish,

Fresh oysters and Lobsters always on hand.
Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1871 1581 2m

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY —AND— LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure all kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.
Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to be secured.

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.
AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.
December 19, 1870. 1541 3m

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY
your Cakes,
Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes
Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 33 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary in the city,
fancy boxes, Horns, of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures, of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison
is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 33 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.
Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
Wellington Street, Opposite the
BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage he receives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

Ann thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.
Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1491 1y

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel
Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.
Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

PARTIES

Wishing to purchase
☞ MOWERS OR REAPERS, ☜
OR BOTH COMBINED,
Can be accommodated by calling on
WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK
Co. Carleton,
Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

HULL

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors,
Sashes,
Mouldings,
Framings.
Clapboards,
Sheetings,
Battens,
Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.
E. B. EDDY, Proprietor.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street,
Ottawa, March 27, 1871

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING —AND— SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

FOR ASTHMA.
and Chronic Bronchitis
DATURA TATULA,
Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and selfulness.—Dr. W. Parker.

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.—Dublin Journal Medical Science.

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—General Alexander Hon. B. Bruce.

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.
Performed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 2s, 5s and 10s.
Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.
AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 16, 1871.

Authorised discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOURCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

RICHARD HIGNAN,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
LATE MANAGER,
MEDICAL HALL,
SPARKS STREET,

Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.

He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Roos' Cigar store, with entirely new stock of Drugs, Chemicals Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his situation.
Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

TO TAILORS,

There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.

To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.
Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1629a

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the Department.

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State of Canada.
W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1020 14

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester B Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotte, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to let on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to
CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.
Ottawa September 1870. 1572

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT
TO SAVE MONEY
GO TO THE
PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,
—BY—
F. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,
No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,
OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts' HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,
With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.
—ALSO—
WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS, and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

☞ Try their TEAS. ☜
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.
April 4, 1871 1633b

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,
No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

☞ All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, on "Pride of Canada" and "Oneida," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deal Mills Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trotts, Pontoons, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.
Ottawa, August 16, 1870 1422 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Sign of the Anvil, No. 24 doors West, where you can get a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Nuts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gauges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c, &c &c. together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Sienna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Putty, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P.S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.
Ottawa, No 18, 1870

1870 XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,
Toilet Bottles
and Sets.
—ALSO—
Lubin's and Violet's
Perfumery,
Mirrors
AND FINE
Toilet Articles.

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.
Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

THE METROPOLITAN
Building and Savings Society.
MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 15ed61371

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

that you can get any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,
No. 26 Rideau Street

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,
FAMILY PROOF,
AND HIGHWINES,
of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Daws's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragrant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities atmoderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRYTHEM.
Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, on the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Candied Peels, Gelatine, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Saguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,
Corner Sussex and York-sts.
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,
39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA
HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT
(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also,

Bordeaux and other Vinegars

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—
Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—
Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—
COGNAC BRANDIES Denault & Co, Hennessey, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—
De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.

WINES—
Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

High proof and over, at extremely low prices.
Thorne's and Stewart' S Whiskey and Old Tom.
Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales:
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sale strangers' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or bar sins. 1165

THOMAS ISAAC,
IMPORTER
Shelf and Heavy Hardware
HENRY'S STONE BUILDING,
Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa
Cooking and Fancy Stove coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand.

Medical.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS

TRADE MARK. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY MESSRS GABRIEL, Dentists, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

FOR THE TEETH.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR LEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
The old-established Dentists,
64 Ludgate Hill, London,
And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache. See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions; Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistry on receipt of postage.

All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
1323 2awfm lawf6m

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!

The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

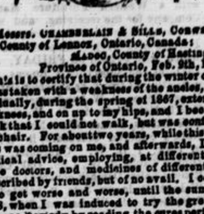
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medical compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Brantown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hoover, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonee Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & BILLS, CORNWALL P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ankles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For abouttwo years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sough medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kind prescribed by trends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed and reading the pamphlet. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case is known to every neighbor, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings his ninth day of February, 1869:

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P,
Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS

TRADE MARK GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S
QUININE
☞ WINE BITTERS, ☜

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 8 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
J. GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED.

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Aylmer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m d&w

Medical.

DARLEY'S
ARABIAN OIL
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Pistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Wirlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties horoughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Lewiston, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts, M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.
November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favorably known relieving thousands from pain in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.
November 30, 1870 1527y

saparilla,
THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly astonishing. Inveterate cases of scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been cleansed and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders which wrong treated by the scrofulous contamination until they were quite fully shaking, have been radically cured by this great antidote in almost every region of the country. But the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of life. Often, like unseen and unfelt serpent of the organism, undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to lurk in secret in throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles are so suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcers on some part of the body. Hence the necessity of a battle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA*: *Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous disease*. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Pile, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the mucous and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine, but long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matter in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Dyspepsia, Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Nervous* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the effections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was any one any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first stage of disease.

Minute direction are given in the wrapper on the use of these pills, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery or Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often all vantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.
J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.
Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.
Ottawa, Feb. 23, 1871 1590

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
R. LANG.

BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.
REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740:

CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:
A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN.
DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGNAN,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Late Manager
Medical Hall,
SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a share of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

☞ Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.
Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville and Ottawa Railways.
GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6.00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p m.
LOCAL TRAINS at 3.40 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.
EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.15 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a, arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and approaching with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.
LOCAL TRAIN at 7.40 a m.
MAIL TRAIN, at 4

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1642. OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

Dry Goods.

1871 SPRING FASHIONS 1871

Grand Show Day.

MAGEE & RUSSELL'S

Spring and Summer Importations,

Being now complete, their Spacious SHOW and SALE ROOMS will be opened for the Season,

On THURSDAY, 30th Instant,

With a GORGEOUS DISPLAY of all the latest Fashions in

MILLINERY GOODS,
MANTLES,
MANTLES,
JACKETS,
COSTUMES, &c.

☞ M. & R. will also make a general exhibition of NOVELTIES in all the various Departments of their commodious premises

☞ Having sent a Special Buyer of Fancy Goods to the British Markets, they were enabled to procure many exclusive Novelties. Their Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods will also be found better value than heretofore.

Ladies, you are most respectfully invited to view the Grandest Display of

MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
DOMESTICS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES
RIBBONS and LACES,
WOOLENS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DAMASKS,
REPPS,
CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c.,

Ever offered by us.

MAGEE & RUSSELL

SPARKS STREET.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.

Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa
The Hon. JAMES SEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq.
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq,
The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J G WORTS, Esq,
E B RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H HOWLAND, Esq,
G P RIDOUT, Esq.,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq,

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE CREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 8 1871 2 3m

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING:

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

TUESDAY, 6th day of April, 1871

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency that the public convenience would be promoted if the Custom House Station at Esquimaux Point, which is situate in closer proximity to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec, with which it is now connected, was detached from the last mentioned Port and erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe.

His Excellency the Governor General on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs" has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and after the first day of April inst, the Port of Esquimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached from the Port of Quebec and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of Quebec.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 3

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "Times" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits: but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 3-4 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—645 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require!
(The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who o'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL'S trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL'L spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing at thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require!
(The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trial of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfaction.

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY P.M.
11.00	.....	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	.....	4.00
11 00	.....	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	.....	4.30
8 30	.....	9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.00	.....	7.15
2 0	.....	60	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	.....	7.15
8.30	11.00	9.00	United States, *via* Ogdensburg	9.00	.....	4.30
8.30	11.00	.....	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.00	.....	4.30
.....	11.00	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	.....	.....
8.30	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c	.....	.....	4.30
7.00	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	
7.00	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	.....	11.40	
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11.00	.....
.....	.....	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Original' Grenville, &c	9.00	.....	.....
10.00	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	.....	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6.00
11.50	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New Yorkclose every Monday at 10.45A.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 6, 1871

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser therwise a small payment down, and the balance in from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,
R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

☞ Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

MRS. HETHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagement as Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, Union Bridge.

Ottawa January 31 1871

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent quality at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS,
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871 1588tf

T. BELLEMAR.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80.

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids at 50 a cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularize.

☞ Call and examine ☜

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT, to take care of a Horse, and do in-door work.

Apply to

R AMMEREDITH,
Corner of K King Wilbrod-sts

Ottawa, April 5, 1871 1602a

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAN & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

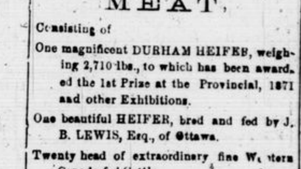
Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 9 a.m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1622tf



SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths

Doeskins,

Tweeds,

Fancy Vestings

etc., etc

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction. 1616ddm

---

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 236 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO.,
236 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa March 31, 1871 1609tf

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway,

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 6th MARCH Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4 Mail.	No. 6* Express.	No. Freight.
	A.M.	M.	P.M.	
Ottawa Depart.	9.30	12.00	10.30	A.M
Prescott Junct'n	11.40		12.50	
Prescott Wharf Arrive	11.50	3.10	1.00a.m	
G. T. R.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	3 15
Toronto Arrive.	11.30	.....	11,30	
Montreal do.	.....	9.30	10.30	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7*. Accommodation.
G. T. R.	A.M	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Toronto Depart.	....	7.30	6.00	.....
Montreal do.	8.00	.....	.....	8.00
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	5.45	4.20	1,50
Prescott Junct'n	1.25	6 00	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive	3.45	8.30	7.00	6.30

NOTE—* No. 7 will run every night, Saturdays excepted, during the Session. Passengers will find on Nos. 6 and 7 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains East and West Certain.

Also, at the Prescott Wharf with those of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and the Rome and Watertown Railways for New York Boston and all points East.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, Feb. 28, 1871 1604tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.

55 SPARKS-ST.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATES & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a large portion their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

Millinery and Mantles,

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Good as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 8, 1871:

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

After the Fifteenth day of June next, Emigrants will be sent to Fort Garry at the following rates:

TORONTO TO FORT WILLIAM.

Adults, $5; Children under 12 years, half price. 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

FORT WILLIAM TO FORT GARRY.

Emigrants, $25; Children under 12, half price, 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, $1 50 per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen, waggons, or heavy farming implements can be taken.)

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

96 miles by Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood.

532 miles by steamer from Collingwood to Fort William.

45 miles by Waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake.

510 miles broken navigation in open boats rom Shebandowan Lake to North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods

95 miles by Cart or Waggon from North West Angle, Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however be furnished at cost price at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1621 4

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. James Hotel.

Strict attention to business.

Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1598t

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apply at her Dwelling, Maria street

March 30, 1871. 1619e

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.

Apply to

HERON,
on the Premises.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1608tf

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT—

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET,

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An Immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats,
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Undershirts,
&c., &c.

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

PORTER'S BLOCK.

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

Will be cleared out at prices which will be sure to commanda sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1624y

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANGS' Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to

C W RANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1618tf

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1584tf

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $400 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Balliff,
Agent,
Times Office, Ottawa.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

MILLINERY,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the TRADE of the OTTAWA DISTRICT, that their STOCK is again complete, being replenished by late WEEKLY ARRIVALS, per Steamers, in execution of large repeat trade.

MERCHANTS acquainted with Montreal Prices, are invited to call and compare value.

N. B.—The Trade only supplied.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale of Household Furniture—A. Rowe.
Notice—C. P. Dorion.
Perry Davis & Sons Pain-Killer.
Sale of Household Furniture—J. Bermingham
Court of Revision—Thos. Wiggins.
A Bunch Keys Lost.
To Builders—Wm. Hodgson,
Dress Goods and Millinery—Magee & Russell.
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway—Thomas Reynolds

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

MONDAY APRIL 17, 1871.

Archdeacon McLean of Manitoba, is in town and is staying at the Russell House.

Hon. Mr. Trutch will, we believe, leave Ottawa to-day *en route* for England. He will call here on his way home from thence to British Columbia.

We do not regard the statement contained in our telegraphic report from Washington, concerning the arrangement of terms for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims as thoroughly reliable. If it be correct, however, it appears that the mode of settlement proposed by Great Britain in 1866, has in all material points been adopted.

We are glad to see that the ruffian Ross who made a murderous assault upon Mr. Thomas Ferguson, M. P., prior to the late Ontario elections, has been fined $12 for being drunk and disorderly, and for the assault has been committed for trial at the next Barrie assizes. Probably a little well deserved punishment may induce him to put some restraint upon his rowdyish proclivities in future.

We notice that the people of Brantford have had a gala day to celebrate the success which has attended the water-works recently put into operation in that city. When will the inhabitants of the Capital be able to unite together for the celebration of a like auspicious event? How long is the progress of the city to be retarded, and capitalists to be prevented, to a great extent from embarking in any new enterprises here in consequence of the lack of a sufficient water supply?

The Toronto *Globe* published, a few days ago, a telegram stating that the crews of several French vessels wintering in Quebec, to avoid capture were included in the census, although it is known they are to depart on the opening of navigation. We have taken the trouble to make enquiry into this allegation, and we find that it is without any foundation in truth. The crew of only one French vessel appear to have wintered in the St. Lawrence, and they have not been taken in the census. Will the editor of the *Globe* have the honesty to make a note of the act?

There is a considerable amount of truth and sound sense in the *Pall Mall Gazette's* remarks concerning the Canadian fisheries. The *Gazette* says:

"The Government of the State of Maryland pursues the same course towards fishermen from New York fishing within her waters as the Government of this country pursues towards our fishermen of the United States fishing within the waters of the Dominion of Canada. We have yet to learn that the State of New York proposes either to conquer or annex the State of Maryland as a consequence of its inhospitable laws, or as a vindication of the rights of her fishermen to poach upon the waters of Chesapeake Bay."

THE VALLEY OF THE SASKATCHEWAN.

In the North West territory and the Province of Manitoba, the people of this country possess an immense territory, the area of which is estimated at 2,730,600 square miles, and a large portion of which is believed to be admirably adapted for cultivation and settlement. Several explorations of this territory have been made for the purpose of obtaining some reliable information as to the real value of the country and the extent of its resources, two at least of which, viz: Dawson's and Palliser's, have also had reference to the possible construction of an Interoceanic Railway. Since the annexation of Manitoba the desire to obtain information concerning the North West has naturally grown stronger, and while thoroughly reliable particulars have been very difficult to obtain, there has been no lack of wild exaggerations of all kinds, and unfounded reports. By some we persons were told that the whole of the North West territory was scarcely worth the £300,000 which was paid for it, while others have depicted in glowing colours the magnitude of its resources and the fertility of its soil.

In view of the want of information upon which we can depend with confidence (a want, we may remark, which has arisen not from any supineness on the part of the Government, but from the fact that until now they have never been in a position which enabled them to do much towards instituting effectual surveys), we hail with more than ordinary gratification the return of Lieutenant Butler of H. M. 69th Regiment, from a tour of investigation through the Valley of the Saskatchewan and the adjacent territory, because we know that the information furnished by him will be in all respects thoroughly reliable and that while he will not set down aught in malice concerning the climate and soil of the North West, he will not err in the opposite direction, or exaggerate whatever advantages the country may possess. We understand that Lieutenant Butler's report has already been laid before the Secretary of State for the Provinces, and that it is a very complete and exhaustive document. We would suggest that its publication would in all probability be attended with highly beneficial results, for it is information of a character in which everyone would feel confidence that is most needed by the public just now in reference to the North West, and which, if properly disseminated, would do more to encourage immigration than anything else would do.

While, as we have intimated, there can be no question as to the value and correctness of Lieutenant Butler's report, and while from what we know of him, and have seen of it, we are satisfied that he has performed the arduous task assigned to him in a thoroughly workmanlike and satisfactory manner, we are also glad to know that the opinion he has formed as to the value and immense resources of our North West territory is in the highest degree favourable. In proof of this we cannot do better than quote the concluding words of his remarks concerning the Saskatchewan valley and the country adjacent thereto. He says:

If it be a matter for desire that across this immense continent resting upon the two greatest oceans of the world, a powerful nation should arise, with the strength and manhood which race and climate and tradition would assign to it, a nation which would look with no evil eye upon the Old Mother Land from whence it sprang; a nation which having no bitter memories to recall would have no idle prejudices to perpetuate, then surely it is worthy of all toil of hand and brain, on the part of those, who to-day rule, that this great link in the chain of such a nation should no longer remain undeveloped, a prey to the conflicts of savage races; at once the garden and the wilderness of the contrri continent

Lieutenant Butler is of opinion that the whole country of the Saskatchewan is admirably adapted for settlement, and for the cultivation of breadstuffs. At the various missionary stations and settlements which he visited, the yield of wheat appear to have been excellent. Horses can find pasturage throughout the whole of winter. Cows and domestic cattle have to be fed during the winter months, as they do not appears to understand how to clear away the crust of snow which lies upon the surface of the grass. This, however, is a matter of comparatively small importance, as abundant crops of hay are produced in the low lands. The depth of the snow fall is not nearly so great as that which occurs in the Province of Quebec, and although the cold is perhaps more intense, the climate is found to be exceedingly healthy, and, in fact, is in Mr. Butler's opinion, unsurpassed for salubrity by that of any other country in the world?

Now that we are fairly embarked in the work of developing this great country, and opening it up by means of railway communication, it is very encouraging to receive so satisfactory an account of its adaptability to settlement. It could not have been received at a more appropriate or more auspicious time We have always believed, and this report confirms us in believing, that the North West country is destined eventually to become the home of millions of the human family. Upon our action now, upon our ability to deal with those matters upon which its future turns, depends the question as to whether it will be inhabited by a nation which shall form a source of strength to the British Empire and whose highest pride it will be to preserve and extend its national traditions and institutions or by a people hostile to Britain and to that form of social and political liberty which as Britons we prize.

DOMINION STATISTICS.

We have already given our readers some particulars relative to the Report of the Canal Commissioners lately laid before Parliament, and the general nature of the scheme by which they propose to perfect the Canal system of the Dominion. In addition to that part of the report which bears altogether upon our Canals, we find in the appendices a vast amount of information connected with the trade and progress of Canada, which cannot fail to be interesting to the general reader.

We find the population of the British America including British Columbia, set down at 4,707,751, and, we believe, there is good reason for considering that this estimate is rather below than above the actual figures. The population of the Province of Ontario has considerably more than doubled in twenty years, having increased from 952,000, in 1851, to 2,136,308, in 1871. There are now in this Province nearly thirty times as many people as there were in 1812, when, with but little assistance from the Mother Country, the Canadian colonists managed successfully to resist the attempts of the Americans to conquer and enslave them.

The area of the Dominion is estimated at 3,368,429 square miles; 2,730,000 of these are comprised in Manitoba and the North West territory.

Of wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, peas and beans raised in the Province of Ontario, the total quantity in 1851 was 30,129,622 bushels, or 31½ bushels per head of the population; in 1861 74,971,828 bushels or 54 bushels per head; of this quantity in 1851, 12,692,852 bushels, or 13¼ bushels per head were wheat; in 1861 the quantity of wheat raised was 24,620,425 bushels or 16¼ bushels per head.

The Imports of Ontario and Quebec in 1865 amounted to $44,620,469; in 1867 to $59,648,987; in 1870 to $59,019,092. The exports in 1865 were $42,481,151; in 1867 $48,486,143; in 1870 $62,466,867. The export returns of last year it will be observed, show a very marked increase.

The total trade of the Dominion in 1851 was $53,534,485, or much less than half the present trade of Ontario and Quebec. In 1869 the trade of the five British American Provinces was $146,989,734. In 1870 it amounted to $148,387,820. The largest increase in exports last year was in animals and their products, which rose from $8,769,407 in 1869, to $12,138,161 in 1870.

From the return of vessels owned and registered in the Dominion of Canada, we find that the total for all the British American Provinces is 7,591 vessels, with a tonnage of 899,096 tons, the aggregate value being $35,000,000. Of this, 481 vessels, with a tonnage of 66,959 tons, and 3,192 seamen are owned in Ontario, only one of them being a sea going vessel, the remaining 480 being all employed upon our lakes and rivers.

City Water Supply.

From the Toronto *Telegraph* we take the following account of the testing of the Water Works in the Town of Brantford. As these works only cost that town some $25,000 it might be well for our City Fathers to give the article a careful perusal. As an incentive to immediate action for a better supply of water we may say that by a communication addressed to the *Monetary Times*, Toronto, it was said to have been decided at a meeting of insurance agents to charge 5 per cent. more on all insurances effected in this city, except on churches, schools and buildings of a like character, which were only to be charged an advance of 25 per cent:

We had a gala day at Brantford to-day, it being the occasion of a thorough test of Waterous' improved system of fire protection and water supply. Geo. E. Henderson and W. W. Fortier, of Belleville, J. Jenkins and Dr W. Corbin, of St. Catherines, were present, as deputation from these towns to examine into the working and efficacy of the Water Works recently put into operation in this town. The Brantford people are well satisfied with their working so far and would not now be without them for double their cost. The leading citizens and members of the council witnessed the trial and the deputations were more than satisfied with the result. In order to have a better idea of their working it is necessary to state that the water is pumped from a large reservoir by means of two powerful stationary steam engines, through about two miles of pipe laid underground. When an alarm of fire is given, the fire is started under the boilers, and in from eight to ten minutes, or before the hose company can attach their hose to the hydrant, steam is up, and the pumps are at work forcing from one to six streams of water on the flames. This morning at 10:30 o'clock, the fire was lit, and in 4½ minutes the steam guage indicated 10 pounds of steam. In six minutes the machinery was set in motion, and the pumps were working. In nine minutes everything was in full headway. The hose were attached to the hydrants on Market street, near the depot, at the farthest point from the engine house, and three powerful streams were sent rushing up heavenwards through one and one-eighth nozzles, evoking hearty encomiums from the throng of persons assembled. These streams were kept up for half an hour; the hose was then detached and brought down to Colborne street, 800 feet of hose screwed to a hydrant, near Foster's store, and stretched down the street to the Kerby block; one hundred feet were tackled to a hydrant on the market square and two streams were played on the Kerby house; they towered above the building, and went over a flag staff erected on the top. A test was then made as to the distance a stream could be thrown. The measurement was announced by the Mayor and several of our visitors as 200 feet. The hose were then secured to four hydrants on Colborne street, from each of which solid streams were sent in all directions, making altogether a remarkable and novel spectacle. These were kept using for half an hour, until it was perfectly plain that there was no end to the capacity of the work to throw water. All the streams towered high above any of the buildings on the street, and had not the wind interfered somewhat with them, they would have reached a higher attitude. It is admitted on all hands that the test was a very great success to all concerned. It is proposed to still further utilize the works by using them for supplying the water for domestic purposes. At 2 o'clock, the Mayor and Council entertained the deputation at dinner at the Commercial Hotel, where a pleasant time was spent.

NEWS SUMMARY.

DOMINION.

A high School has been opened in Almonte.

A man named Barriger has been arrested at Brighton, Ont., charged with poisoning his wife. The evidence seems rather strong against him.

Typhoid fever prevails in Rimouski.

Great preparations for the fishing season are being made all along the Gaspe coast.

A man named Broulet was accidently killed at Stevenson's mill, Caniffton, on Thursday. He was caught in the large circular saw, which literally in a moment sawed his head asunder.

There was an animated scene at the G. W. R. station at London on Friday. An elderly female appeared in a towering rage, and rushing to the baggage car, tumbled over the boxes and bundles until she came to a portly trunk, which she laid hold of, and landed on the platform. She then dashed through the passenger car, and seizing a man very familiarly by the collar, jerked him out too, all the while berating him and sobbing in a violent passion. It appears they were man and wife, and he was about to desert her, an intention of which she no sooner learned than she determined to frustrate it. He went meekly home, and what fearful punishment was his no man can tell.

A new Anti-Faction paper is to be started in Prescott.

The country round Quebec is still covered with snow.

A man named McCartney, of Prescott, has been arrested for forgery.

London is going to plant over 200 more shade trees of silver maple, soft maple, and hard maple this year.

The Niagara Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church commenced its session in Hamilton on the 13th inst.

The Hamilton *Times* says: It is well-known that our ex-Mayor, Mr. Murison, is one of the best shots in the Dominion. He excels not only at short lengths, but equally as well at long shots, as may be seen by the following score of 70, in a possible 80, at 1000 yards; 4443334343344432344—70. The man who can make eleven bulls-eyes out of twenty shots at a distance of 1000 yards, is one whom the city might well feel a pride in sending to meet the crack shots at the Wimbleton ranges.

Archdeacon McLean is visiting Ontario, having been commissioned by the Bishop of Rupert's Land to appeal to the public throughout the Dominion of Canada for aid in establishing a St. John's College in Manitoba, on a scale commensurate with the present and future prospects of the Province.

A man named Dormon was killed on Friday by a train on the Great Western Railway, near Strathroy, passing over him. He was walking on the track and did not hear the signal.

Mr. Reynolds, of Bosanquet, in digging a well a few days ago, struck salt at twenty feet, and has since been exhibiting some of the salt evaporated from the brine.

Strathroy crows over a stick of oak timber squaring 26 inches and measuring 40 feet in length.

Montreal has sent an order for 600 sparrows to England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A private subscription has been entered into by the members of the Dublin City Council for the purpose of presenting a set of jewellery to the Princess Louise. The set will, we believe, comprise a necklace, locket with portraits of the newly married couple, bracelet and brooch.

The Princess bride is exceedingly happy on her wedding trip, although she everywhere finds the people "All for Lorn."

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent of the *Daily News*, is to have the honour of the "iron cross" conferred on him.

Dion Boucicault, notwithstanding the large revenue from his numerous dramas, is reported to be once more in financial embarrassment, owing to the disproportion between his income and expenditure.

Six physicians—three males and three females—attended the Princess of Wales at the recent birth of a prince. The baby died.

A London correspondent says that Queen Victoria visits Prince Albert's tomb every day at Windsor, places a basket of fresh flowers near it, reads a chapter in the Bible, kneels down and offers up a prayer that she may meet him in the world to come.

In acknowledgment of their superior merit as musicians the honor of knighthood has been conferred upon Messrs. George Elvey, William Sterndale Bennett and Julius Benedict—all of them well known composers.

"Little Wee Dog" is the name of an absurd song quite popular in England at present.

An English paper of a recent date says:—In order to test how soon in the dead of night and without previous warning the fleet could be brought into an active engagement, at about 10:30 at night the crews of the various ships of war stationed at Portland were roused by an order from the Admiral's ship to practice at general quarters. In the short space of five minutes after the signal was given, the first gun was fired with blank cartridge. This was followed immediately by such a cannonade as was never before heard in this part of the world. The night being very dark and still, the noise caused considerable astonishment and consternation in the neighbouring town of Weymouth, and a large number of persons rushed to the hills round the harbor. Amid the din, the sullen boom of the enormous guns of the *Monarch* and *Hercules* could be easily distinguished from the sharp report of smaller cannon. The firing was kept up with great spirit for about 20 minutes, and then suddenly ceased.

FOREIGN.

The Florida paper report that not less than a hundred deer are killed every day on the Upper St. John's and its tributaries.

A lady in Terre Haute, aged 29, has just married her fourth husband.

A little hero, twelve years of age, named Willie Moore, jumped into the Hudson, at Newburg, the other day and rescued a playmate from drowning.

Emory Parker, formerly a hack-driver in Worcester, died at Rutland, Vt., after an illness of fifty seven days, during which time he tasted no food, nothing passed his lips but a little water and cider.

Mark Twain having sold his interest in the Buffalo *Express*, has gone to Elmira to live threatening to abandon pen-and-ink labour for the remainder of his life.

A Chicago genius proposes to build a railroad bridge across the Atlantic, and run two trains each way daily.

In Switzerland a law is proposed making it unlawful for any one under 14 years of age to smoke tobacco.

Princess Salm-Salm receives from the Archduchess Sophia of Austria an annual pension of 2,000 florins, and the pension will probably be increased. The Princess was once a circus rider in Philadelphia.

The London correspondent of the New York *Free Press* says the Archbishop of Canterbury is coming to America in May or June, and that he will be the guest of Bishop Potter, of New York.

Brigham Young has ordered from a house in Chicago a spring outfit for a part of his family. The order is for twenty-six velvet cloaks and twenty-six dresses; also sixty suits of male attire and thirty-six dress coats

A German mechanic in Ingoldstadt claims to have invented a printing press superior to the best power press now in use.

The tri-coloured flag is still floating from the steeple of the cathedral at Metz. The giddy height and lightness of this steeple renders its ascension a very perilous enterprise, and in spite of the rewards offered by the German authorities, no one has yet been found to take it down.

A Covington lady scalded a man because he offered to die for her. Kindness is never half appreciated in this world.

The White mountains are now as destitute of snow as they usually are in May.

An Indiana paper announces a lecture by "a converted Episcopalian minister."

Some one has discovered that the Queen of Holland is the author of the vigorous and bitter leaders against Germany which have attracted so much attention in several of the leading journals of Rotterdam, the Hague and Amsterdam. The Queen is represented to be one of the strongest and most sarcastic writers for the press in the Netherland, and deserves to be considered a born journalist.

The frigate *Tennessee*, one of the crack ships of the American navy, during her recent trip to and from Santo Domingo with the American Commissioners on board, consumed forty-five tons of coal daily; and her engines, which are of the Ericsson make, were found to require eighty-two gallons of crude olive oil daily, worth over one dollar a gallon, merely as a lubrication. Without the aid of sail, her average speed was five miles an hour. With a fleet of such remarkable cruisers the United States might safely challenge the world.

A correspondent relates the singular fact, vouched for by a surgeon who spoke from observation, that the mortality has been great among the French wounded in all cases when the balls have remained some hours in the body before extraction. It is said, in explanation of this, that the Prussian bullets contain a little mercury, which is inserted in the base of the ball to augment the explosive cartridge, and that by the action of the gas produced at the moment of explosion, this mercury is converted into mercurial acid of the most deleterious nature, the effect of which is to poison the blood if it remains in contact with the ball for any time.

NORTH RENFREW.

(From the Pembroke Observer.)

We understand that Mr. James Findlay, who made such a desperate attempt to steal a march on the electors of North Renfrew by endeavouring to defeat our able representative Sir Francis Hincks, Finance Minister, is now canvassing the electors for the next election for the Commons, and some are led to believe that our present member will not seek re-election for the Riding. We are of opinion that there are no grounds upon which to base a like impression, beyond the fact that there are many constituencies which envy our position and would like to be represented by one of the ablest politicians and leading statesmen of the Dominion, such as we claim our representative in the Commons to be. We learn, from a reliable source, that the people of the city of Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, are desirous of getting our member to represent them. We are rather inclined to think the electors of North Renfrew would regret to exchange Sir Francis Hincks for any other, and we really think Mr. Findlay, although sufficiently cheeky, would hardly undertake a second encounter with the Finance Minister, and should they not have an opportunity of again returning Sir Francis one thing is certain that North Renfrew will be hard up for material if such a man as Findlay—almost unknown, except for his fanaticism and Grittish proclivities—is selected as the representative of the people of the Riding.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is the best tonic in use, because it is the most physiological, being composed of ingredients absolutely essential to the development of the system. It speedily relieves Indigestion, promoting a vigorous appetite and hearty nutrition. All cases of debility arising from wasting diseases, such as Consumption and Scrofula, all diseases of the skin, diseases of the blood, prostration of the nervous system, caused by protracted mental exertion, anxiety, or over-work, will obtain immediate relief frequently, beginning with the first dose. It is a delightful cordial to take, and its use may be protracted for an indefinite period, without becoming disagreeable to the patient. Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Agents, Montreal, and sold by all Druggists. 1611 1y3awk

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 15.

Alderman Rodden and Mr. Evans, merchant, are now spoken of for Montreal West in the Local Legislature.

The city members are all returned home and are warmly congratulated by their friends on their work for the session just closed.

To-day's report from Ottawa indicating Lord Lisgar's retirement and Sir John A. Macdonald's promotion to the Governorship is the theme of the moment, and much speculation is rife thereupon.

In the list of Bills sanctioned, Sir Francis Hinck's Savings Bank Bill does not appear; the question is asked why?

Three new fire stations are to be erected immediately, the Joint Fire Committee having recommended the same.

Raining.

Midnight Despatches.

VERSAILLES, April 15.—An official and explicit denial is given to the various charges of cruelty and repression attributed to the Versailles authorities civil and military.

M. Locroy, the Democratic author who recently resigned his seat in the Assembly in order to remain with the Communists, was arrested at Neuilly, the outpost of the Versailles army, and brought to Versailles.

There is no news of a military nature which can be communicated for publication. No operations of importance has occurred.

BERLIN, April 15.—No date has yet been fixed for the triumphal entry of the German army into this capital, but it is necessarily believed that the long looked for event will occur during the months of May and June.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—There is some excitement in society circles here to-day in consequence of the refusal of the Roman Catholic clergy to perform the marriage ceremony next week at the wedding of Mr. Rangabe, Greek *Charge-de-Affairs*, and Miss Gerolt, daughter of Baron Gerolt. The reason of this refusal is that the parties intend to have the marriage solemnised in New York, according to the rites of the Greek Church, the young lady being a Roman Catholic, while Mr. Rangabe is a member of the Greek Church. The Catholic priests positively refuse to perform the ceremony unless a pledge is given that no other ceremony will be performed. The contracting parties will proceed to New York and there be married.

PARIS, April 15.—At 2 o'clock a.m., a terrible cannonade was kept up all last night. The attack of the Government troops was everywhere repulsed. Cannonade and fusillade will be resumed this afternoon. It is said that Fort Issy is damaged, otherwise the results of three days' cannonade would have been insignificant. The *Cercle* deplores the Commune's inflexibility. The Government troops have hitherto made no serious attack. The *Temps* summons the Commune to state its demands. The fall of the Seine has paralyzed the communist gunboats. The Central Committee is still at variance with the Commune

VERSAILLES, April 15.—In the National assembly to-day, a partial financial statement was submitted by the Government. The estimates for military service are not yet fixed, but other ministries will recognize the amount of one hundred and seven million francs during last half of the present fiscal year. The revenue cannot be assertained until quiet has been restored to the country.

PARIS, April 15.—Yesterday, shells fell in the avenue Wagram, also many rifle bullets. Tradesmen in the avenue des Terres, were wounded, and a general exodus from that quarter of the city is taking place.

The streets leading from Port Maillot are in ruins.

Issy and Vanvres are firing small bombs which splinter into thirty pieces and are terribly destructive.

The Serialist Republicans are making great efforts to secure the return of their candidates.

The delegates of the Commune to Versailles have returned with Thier's conditions, which have rendered the insurgents very violent.

Rochefort demands that Vinoy, Gallifet Favre, Picard and MacMahon should be brought chained in couples to Champ Elysees, where the relatives of the Nationals killed should be allowed to do what they please with them.

LONDON, April 16.—Despatches from Versailles deny that the insurgents took 400 prisoners yesterday, and declare that no important military events have taken place. They say the insurgents in the Forts waste their ammunition by firing at night to no purpose.

PARIS 16—Desperate fighting, resulting in victories for the Commune is reported.

Five consecutive attacks made upon Vanvres were repulsed with great slaughter.

The losses of the Government troops were dreadful.

At Neuilly the combat is fierce, but the Communists gain ground steadily, Their hopes are now raised to the highest pitch.

PARIS, April 16.—The Communists report that Fort de Issy repulsed the successive assaults of the Versaillists on Friday and Saturday with severe losses to the assaulters.

GEN. Dombrowski attacked the Government forces at Neuilly yesterday, and it is claimed took 400 prisoners. The engagement continued throughout the entire night.

The batteries on the hill of Trocadero have opened fire on Fort Valerien, which replied with vigour;

Gen. Dombrowski enforces strict discipline among the National Guards, and is doing much to render all branches of the military service more effective

The state carriages of Prince Murat and Marshall Canrobert have been seized.

The Cure of Roche has been arrested.

Yesterday a delegate of the Commune took an inventory of all the objects of value in this, one of the most fashionable churches in Paris.

Saturday's Midnight.

The High Commission—Reported Conclusion of a Convention on Alabama Claims—Adoption of the Mode of Settlement formerly proposed by Great Britain—News from Paris—Concentration of Troops at Versailles—Preparations for Second Siege of Paris—Brisk Fighting in neighbourhood of Neuilly, &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is understood that the Joint High Commission have concluded the Convention containing the basis of the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. It would seem that the questions for adjustment pending between the United States and Great Britain are considered separately, and the plan proposed for their settlement is to be embodied in distinct convention, and the treaties which, of course, are subject on our side to the ratification of the Senate. It is said that the convention for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, has been signed by all the Commissioners, that it is embodied in eight articles, substantially as follows:

1st. The high contracting parties agree to be bound in their conduct by rule that a nation shall be responsible for the depredations committed on a friendly power by vessels fitted out and manned at neutral ports.

2nd. The high contracting parties shall hereafter enforce this rule in their treaties with all foreign powers, and will endeavour to induce the adoption of this rule as the principle of international law.

3rd. That class of claims known as the *Alabama* clams, shall be submitted to a Commission to consist of five members, one to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate; one by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; one by the Emperor of Brazil, one by the President of the Republic of Switzerland; and one by the King of Italy. This Commission shall meet in Washington within six months after the ratification of this convention. The Commission shall decide the responsibility of Great Britain in each case, and award damages that may be found. If either of the three powers last mentioned fails to appoint Commissioners, the vacancy shall be filled by the King of Sweeden and Norway.

4th. In case of vacancy in the Commission, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

5th. The members of the Commission shall be sworn not to be prejudiced in advance, and to decide each claim on evidence presented to them, being guided, however, by the rule laid down in 1st article of this convention, viz: that a nation shall be responsible for the depredations committed on friendly powers by vessels fitted out and manned at neutral ports. All claims shall be filed with the Commission within six months after their meeting, unless good reasons are shown for delay, in which case the commission shall extend the time for the presentation of the claims. The final decision upon all claims must be made within two years from the time of the first meeting of the Commission. All sums of money in payment of the claims shall be paid in gold at Washington in such manner as the Commission may decide. No decision of the Commission shall be binding on either of the high contracting parties unless agreed to by one of two Commissioners representing those high contracting parties.

6th. This article empowers the Commission to employ all the necessary clerks and assistants, and that the expenses of the Commission shall be borne fully by the high contracting parties, and that bills shall be paid on vouchers of the Commission, and enters into details with reference to these matters.

7th. This article provides that in case the Commission should fail to agree on any claim such claim shall be referred to a Board of three members, one to be appointed by the President of the United States with the sanction of the Senate; one by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and one by the Emperor of Russia. This Board shall meet at New York within six months after the adjudgment of the Commission, and shall take testimony at length and decide as to facts, amounts due, &c. This provision is evidently intended to cover doubtful cases with reference to which other Commissions have not time to take the necessary testimony.

8th. The last article relates to the expenses of the Board last named, and it is similar to article 6 in all essential particulars. Such, it is said, is the basis of the agreement which the Joint High Commission has come to for the settlement of the "Alabama" claims.

LONDON, April 15.—Advices from Versailles state that the Bill giving municipal rights to Paris has been finally adopted by the National Assembly.

The concentration of loyal troops continues at Versailles.

It is known that the Paris Commune is making preparations for a siege. There is a comparative lull in fighting.

VIENNA, April 15.—The Communal Council of Paris has in a letter warmly complimented Dolinger, the distinguished Bavarian advocate of the separation of Church and State, for his efforts in that direction.

NEW YORK, April 15.—There was brisk cannonading yesterday evening, and Gen. Cluseret claims to have repulsed the Versailles forces.

The Rappel was beaten at Vanvres at midnight in consequence of a report that the Versailles troops were approaching.

Gen. Lullier has been appointed to the command of the Communist's gun-boats.

The cannonade recommenced at the Maillott gate and Neuilly this morning.

LONDON, April 15.—Prince Frederick Charles will in May leave his post as commander of the German forces in France for a visit at Rissengen and Berlin.

WASHINGTON, April 15—The statement published in New York purporting to be the terms agreed upon by the High Commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims is viewed here as erroneous, as the expression of the members of the Commission do not warrant the belief that the agreement has been reached.

Saturday's Despatches.

VERSAILLES, April 15.—M. Thiers has issued another circular, in which he says that the fighting of the last two days has been of an unimportant character.

Chahillan and other forts of Paris continue to fire with great result.

Our troops are well established in their positions, and have repulsed a sortie. Our communication is perfect, while those of the insurgents have been destroyed.

Gen. Wolf, by a sortie from our lines, has managed the insurgent preparations for an attack upon Asniers.

LONDON, April 15.—The steamer *Queen* touched at Queenstown, and the *North America* at Moville yesterday.

PARIS, April 14.—There was fighting last night and this morning at Neuilly and Asnieres, but it did not result in appreciably modifying the relative positions of the belligerents.

The Versailles forces still occupy the vicinity of the bridge of Neuilly. A detachment, which the insurgents are endeavoring to force to recross the Seine, remain on Island of Grande Jotte, and await re-inforcements. The buildings in the neighborhood of the ramparts, are badly damaged, and nearly all the inhabitants have moved away. The situation on south side of the city is unaltered, and all are waiting for the grand attack.

Gen. Marshall MacMahon is reported to be at Reuil.

Cluseret, on his report to the Commune of the fighting on the 12th, boasts that the Government troops were so easily repulsed that his men feel great confidence in their ultimate success. He declares that the conduct of the National Guards under fire was admirable. The Communists are plundering the public offices of their papers and plate, the latter is sent to the mint. The churches are carefully searched and all valuables found are seized and will be converted into coin. The Chief of Secret Police has been arrested. The Commune is trying to enforce its order against the departure of persons without passports. Even women are prevented from leaving the city. Notwithstanding the precautions taken upwards of 500,000 have left since the troubles commenced. The supply of milk has ceased. The prices of provisions are rising.

LONDON, April 14.—The Prince of Wales will open the approaching the exhibition.

The reports of the religious disturbance in Odessa have been confirmed. The rioting lasted three days and was only put down at the point of the bayonet. Order has been restored and the city is now quiet.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A despatch from Versailles on Thursday evening says an offer has been made by two commanders of the National Guards to betray to the Versailles Government two of the city gates for 350,000 francs each. Similar offers have also been made by some of the leading men with regard to the delivery of Issy and Vanvres for a million francs each. Thiers declined these propositions.

Yesterday the delegates from the insurgents arrived and Thiers refused to treat with the rebels in arms.

All the insurgents taken prisoners are sent to Brest.

The Nationals are encouraged by the repulse of the Versailles army, and are anxious to attack the latter. Cluseret insists on confining their movements to defensive operations.

Three gunboats shelled Sevres and St. Cloud to-day.

A National Guard was shot this morning for killing his captain. He confessed to the shooting of five other officers.

Petroleum shells have been prepared for throwing into Mont Valerien.

The Church St. Roche was seized by the Nationals and the people ejected. Crowds collected, and a woman, who denounced a man attired in plain clothes as a priest, was beaten horribly. This is the sign of reaction in favour of priests.

A Versailles despatch dated Thursday evening says a party of prisoners on the way murdured one of their guards and eight of them were shot for it the next day.

The army and Assembly are discontented because Thiers will not permit a *coup-de-main* on Paris.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until found your BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

C. H. GARDNER,
Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.

T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal."

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or overexertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

HENRY WILKES, D. D.

RED REPUBLICANISM.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—The press is not doing its duty respecting causes in dealing with French affairs. There is a cause for everything, and there is a cause for the insurrectionary condition of the French capital. If the Reds of Paris look anywhere for respect or sympathy it is to the United States. If the United States hopes for any eminent disciple of insubordination it is France. Not wealthy France, nor educated France, nor religious France, but the dregs of France, and preeminently the dregs of the French capital.

Mr. Washbourne is, of course, in Paris, so are many others of the apostles of "Liberty." So they are in Dublin, in Cork, in Meath. As in France, it is not from wealthy Ireland, nor educated Ireland, nor religious Ireland that their hopes or their disciples rise, but the dregs of Ireland, like the dregs of France, are the exclusive objects of their zeal and their unhappy sympathy.

It is the same throughout the whole world, wherever their unhappy presence is felt, to overturn authority, to upset established order, to manifest hatred to respectability, to pull down, to innovate, to make chaos is their universal mission.

The highest classes of Americans, even, are chargeable with this social crime. The vast majority of them make no secret of it. Their genius is in destroying authority. Ambitious as the most ambitious, ambitious from education, from habit, from taste, their "Colonels," their "Generals," their "Senators," all are one or other of these ranks, and are everywhere found. Ambitious notwithstanding the Republicanism, if they meet any in the eminent duties or stations of life, in spite of displays of jewellery, of long purses, of rivers four thousand miles long and a continent as many wide, they yet feel their disparity in manners, in refinement, in qualities that indicate gentle grace and ennobling refinement.

The piqued vanity, then, which has sought an atmosphere too elevated for it, has its revenge; it at once cultivates the acquaintance of Jaques and Sandy, or John and Pat and Judy. Nay, more, to pull down, Sambo or John Chinaman, come in for a share of the selfish sympathy.

Then the world hears of the Paradise west of New York. In that Paradise of morals and religion, of law and power, the ignorant peasant one day's residence enables to look down with contempt upon the most noble, and the servant superior to his master.

Canada has suffered its full share from these spiteful disorganizations. We unhappily too well know those tactics; not so Europe. Divided by an immense ocean, reading vapid books, the laugh of Canada, about the purity, the honesty, the puritan piety that "never told a lie," that "can't tell a lie," Europe is far from that social enlightenment Yankeeism soon bestows on those who implicitly trust it.

France is reaping the bloody harvest of the inevitable consequences of Red Republicanism New York has before it the present experience of Paris. An age or two, when land grows scarce, when there are no more Indians to rob, and when Canada is too strong to threaten; then, too, will come the cry, "Death to the wealthy; death to the Priest; and death to al law and order."

God's punishment light for murder on the third and fourth generation. A little fell on the United States in the late civil war. France has its cup to drink. God is just; 1776 is a time of blood and treachery yet unatoned for.

Meanwhile, Mr. Editor, let us in Canada trust, defend our property, and go onward.

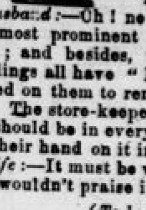
DR. NEDSMUL TWIDSKUNK.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

SEE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock to the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—A horse dealer residing in the vicinity of Keyport, N. J., and who buys up horses for the New York market, purchases "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" by the dozen and feeds it to his horses; he says it is superior to anything that he has ever used as a condition medicine, that the horses are so much more improved by its use as to sell more readily and command higher prices. Two other horse dealers, one residing at Huntingdon, the other at Glen Cove, L. I., also purchase it by the dozen and for the same purpose; those men, as well as many others similarly engaged, know too well the value and importance of this medicine ever to be without it Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont, proprietor for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers



Husband (returned from the village:—Mary, here my dear; I have just returned from town and brought with me your entire list—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Calico and in short a waggon full of—

Wife: (hastily) — And forgot the PAIN-KILLER?

Husband:—Oh! no; couldn't forget that; it's the most prominent object in every store in town; and besides, the fences and stones and buildings all have "PAIN-KILLER" painted or pasted on them to remind one—of it every minute. The store-keeper says that the PAIN-KILLER should be in every house and where one can put their hand on it in the dark if need be.

Wife:—It must be valuable, else the Parson's wife wouldn't praise it to the skies as she does.

(To be continued.)

The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 19th APRIL Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Steamb't Express.	No. 4 Mail.	No 6 Mail.	No. 8* Express.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Ottawa Depart.	7.00	10.00	1 15	10.30
Prescott Junct'n		1.00	3 25	12.50
Prescott Wharf Arrive	9.10	1.10	3 35	1.05

NOTE.—No. 2 connects at Prescott with Royal Mail Line of Steamers east and west, with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, for St. Albans, Burlington, New York, &c., and with the Rome and Watertown Railway for Albany, New York, &c.

No. 4, 6, and 8 connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Train east and west.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS,	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation.
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	6.20	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.30	6.15	4.30	2.10
Ottawa Arrive	3.50	9.00	7.00	6.30

NOTE—*No. 7 will run every night, Saturdays excepted, Passengers will find on Nos. 7 and 8 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains and Royal Mail Steamers East and West Certain.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642tf

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY AUCTION.

J. BERMINGHAM is instructed by FLEVIAN VALLERAND, Esq., to sell at his residence, Patrick street, on THURSDAY, the 20th Inst, all his Household effects, among which will be found one handsome Sofa, in Hair Cloth, two (2) Easy Chairs to match, Easy Chair, in Morocco, three (3) very handsome Card Tables, Extension Dining Table, Side Board, Cane Seat Chairs, Carpets, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Stoves, Piping and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale at 11 o'clock, a.m., and without Reserve.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15th, 1871 1642 3

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

—AT THE—

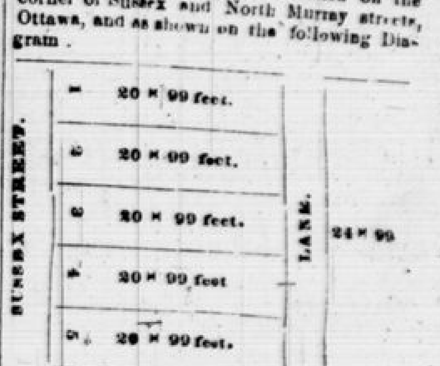
CITY AUCTION MART

YORK STREET.

J. BERMINGHAM will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his Auction Rooms, on York street,

On MONDAY, the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock, a.m.

To the highest and best bidder, that valuable and well located Property situated on the corner of Sussex and North Murray streets, Ottawa, and as shown on the following Diagram.



TERMS—1-10th of Purchase money down at time and place of Sale; the balance in ten years, with interest at per cent.

Also, Lot No. 13, South side of Bolton street, 66 × 99; same terms.

Also, Lot No. 22, Block F, 66 × 99 corner Sherwood and Oregon streets, off Duke street, Chaudiere, with Block of STONE BUILDINGS thereon, being six separate Dwellings, having each five good rooms, Kitchen and Cellar, and always occupied all bringing in a rental of from $50 to $60 per month. This is an excellent investment. Terms easy, and made known at time of sale.

Also, Lot and House on Carleton street Lower Town, nearly apposite Mr. John Murray's and adjoining Cusack's Grocery. The lot is 66 × 99, with good Frame House in two tenements, having good cellar and stone foundation; is well adapted for a Grocery or Provision Store, or can be rented at $10 per month

Also Lot No. 5, west side King street, 66 × 99 with a good Frame House thereon and at present insured for $500.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Don't forget the Day, MONDAY, 17th inst, at the City Auction Mart, York street, at 11 o'clock a.m.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636td

NOTICE.

JUST OUT.

New Improved and Elegant

SHOWER BATH,

BEST IN AMERICA.

PRICE, $1,300 and $1,500.

NO HUMBUG.

10 Per Cent Off For Cash.

SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

ALSO,—20 Cooking and Double Stoves at cost.

C. P. DORION,
60 Sparks st.,
Opposite British Lion Hotel.

Ottawa, April 16, 1871 1642d

COURT OF REVISION.

The first meeting of the COURT OF REVISION, for the Township of Marlborough, will be holden in the TOWN HALL of said Township, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY next, 1871, at the hour of 11 of the clock, a.m of which parties interested are hereby notified.

THOS. WIGGINS,
Township Clerk, Marlborough.

Town Clerk's Office,
Marlborough, 15th April, 1871 16 3

LOST.

A small Bunch of KEYS. Finder will oblige by leaving them at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642tf

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the various works required to be done in the Erection of THREE STORES on Sparks street, for Messrs O'DONNELL, ROBINSON, and RAJOTTE.

Plans, Specifications and conditions may be seen on application to WM. HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street, on and after FRIDAY, the 21st inst, and until WEDNESDAY the 26th, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642 5

HOUSE TO LET—On Sparks st. next Rev. J. MAYS. Enquire at Mrs. R BURROWS, Victoria-st.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1641 5

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received for the erection of one Block of three Buildings, on Sparks Street. Plans, Specifications and conditions can be seen on application to Mr. WILLIAM HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf Street, on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., and until THURSDAY, 20th inst. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. RAJOTTE,
H. ROBINSON,
P. O'DONNELL,

Ottawa, April 14, 1871 1641 5

MUSIC HALL,

TUESDAY, 18th APRIL, 1871.

GRAND CONCERT,

(Under the Patronage of Lady Lisgar and the Ladies of Ottawa,)

GIVEN BY

MRS. ELENA WATERS,

And assisted by

F. JEHIN-PRUME,

Violin Soloist to H. M. the King of Belgium.)

and several Artists.

Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8,

Tickets........................ 50cts.
Reserved Seats................. 75cts
Gallery........................ 25cts.

Tickets and reserved seats can be secured at Messrs. ORME & SON.

Ottawa, April 14, 1871 1640 4

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Go to Hauser's Rideau street and get the Hearthstone, Illustrated News, &c., &c.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE—Saturday. —John Walker, —; Archdeacon McLean, Manitoba; Wm. Farrell, C. K. Adams, R. Rose, Montreal; J. A. Mano, London; V. Smith, Kemptville; J. Ferguson; Portland; A. Lockhart, Onslow.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran are holding a great sale of Spring and Summer Goods. Early buyers will secure best bargains.

Mr. Bermingham will sell at the residence of Flavian Vallerand, Esq., Patrick street, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, all that gentleman's household furniture.

CITY COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the City Council to be held this evening, the Water Works Committee will present another report, though it is believed no action will be taken upon it. A special meeting will probably be called to consider it.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY AUCTION.—Mr. Bermingham will sell at 11 o'clock to-day, at his auction rooms, York street, some valuable building lots on Sussex street, a good block of stone buildings at the Chaudiere, house and lot on Carleton street, and a house and lot on King street. Persons in want of good property should not fail to attend, as terms are easy and will be sold cheap.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

THE MARKET.—The Market on Saturday was but poorly supplied. The few articles brought on were not of good quality and sold at the old prices.

SNOW.—A little snow fell yesterday morning. We have had several light falls of snow within the last week, and from the generally cold temperature, it would seem as though winter were loth to leave us. The attachment is certainly not reciprocated.

BIRDS.—Large numbers of the feathered tribe gathered into flocks yesterday, and seemed to consult their compass with a view to migrating, having decided objections to the weather.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The St. George's Society will celebrate their anniversary, by an entertainment in the Music Hall, on Monday, 24th inst. From the preparations which are being made, it will, we infer, be one of the events of the season.

LAUNCHING A STEAMER.—On Thursday next, a new steamer for the Union Forwarding Company will be launched at Aylmer.

FARMING.—Farmers are getting things ready to commence ploughing immediately. In fact some ploughing has already been done in the surrounding townships.

NEW FACTORY.—We stated some time ago, that E. B. Eddy, Esq., was about commencing the erection of a New Factory; he has since purchased Mr. W. Wright's saw mill, piling ground, and saw logs, and will commence building the factory without delay.

HULL.—A bailiff received a beating in Hull a few days back.

TIN WARE.—For tin ware of every description, stoves, &c., go to C. P. Dorion's, 60 Sparks street. Mr. Dorion carries on an extensive business in that line, and has now on hand an unusually large and superior stock. To those in need of cooking, or double stoves, he offers especial inducements. He sells the stoves at cost and in cash sales generally, throws off 10 per cent. Give him a call.

POLICE COURT—Saturday.—Geo. McEvent was fined $2 and cost for being drunk on the public streets.

Patrick Flood for a similar offence also paid $2.

Silcox and Tinck were fined $2 and costs for assault while executing a seizure.

THE REV. ARCHDEACON MCLEAN, who arrived in Ottawa, on Saturday, from Manitoba, preached an eloquent sermon, in Christ Church yesterday, to a large audience. A collection which is to go towards the support of an establishment in Manitoba, in which young men are being prepared to preach the Gospel among the various Indian tribes of that country was taken up. If timely notice had been given, no doubt, the amount collected would have been much larger.

ENCOURAGING!!—On Saturday last one solitary individual made his appearance on Sparks street, between Elgin and Metcalfe streets armed with a delapidated scraper, with which, after a few minutes preliminary contemplation of the work before him, he proceeded in a deliberate manner to remove some of the mud which now renders the streets of Ottawa a by-word among the cities of the Dominion. After about half an hour's labor he succeeded in accumulating a small mud heap upon which, resting from his toil, he gazed affectionately for some minutes. This display of energy on the part of the city authorities and their subordinates is encouraging, and induces the hope that even if Nature does not do something for us in the way of street cleaning, a lady will be able to cross Sparks street without ruining her dress in the course of the next six months.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday morning last, a little child about three years of age narrowly escaped, at least serious injury if not death. It is, no doubt, well known that in Lower Town there are several sporting gentlemen who keep 2.40 steeds to gratify their particular failing. Well, on Saturday morning, one of those ethereal beings got out his pampered steed, and went down Clarence street with amazing velocity. Directly, however, he was restored from his transport by his face coming in ugly contact with the mud on the road. The sagacious horse had seen what the man did not see—a little child on the road; he leaped over the little fellow, throwing the man out of the gig, but leaving the child untouched.

SPLENDID STRUCTURE.

The erection of a building for Messrs. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co., will shortly be commenced on the corner of Sparks and Metcalf streets—where their late building stood. The site, every person must concede, is one of the best in the city, and judging from the design shown us by Mr. Hodgson, architect, the building will be one of the most magnificent structures in Ottawa, and, indeed, it will be but the product of the same spirit which prevails in every doing of this firm; an ambition which urges them to purchase nothing but the best goods, and to deal with their customers in the best possible manner. Their motto is "the best pays the best," and in their success is a verification of the old maxim that "honesty is the best policy." They are the oldest dry goods merchants in Ottawa, and it must be a source of satisfaction to old citizens to see them still prosperous and about to erect a princely pile with the wealth they have gathered during years of industrious and upright business life.

The new building will have 63 feet frontage on Sparks street, and 100 feet frontage on Metcalf street, and will be three stories high. The Sparks street front will be of Ohio stone, and the Metcalf front of brick, with Ohio stone dressings. The architecture will approximate to the Corinthian. It is designed to accommodate two stores, but will be so arranged, that it can be converted into one grand store, and it is possible that the extensive business of Messrs. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co., will occupy the whole of the building. It is said, however, that a branch of the Union Bank will be established in a portion of it. It will be completed by January next, at a cost of $25,000.

SENATE.

Debate on British Columbia.

(CONCLUDED.)

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST We cannot forecast the future. I will not trouble the House with any more extracts from Mr. Fleming's Report, but I will ask hon. gentlemen to consider calmly and seriously whether what I have laid before you—the result of the reflection and experience of the Chief Government Engineer—is such as to induce you to give your adhesion to this rash scheme of railway construction. There is a man who has been employed for years by the government, who has himself constructed railways, and he tells us that we are going into an undertaking of 2000 miles which it will cost $14,000,000 to maintain. We were told that the Grand Trunk Railway had been a great benefit to the country; but that road has not been built by this country but by the earnings of the people of England who have assisted in opening up Canada when she had not the means herself of doing it, but who have never received a dollar in return. The shareholders have given some fifteen or sixteen millions of dollars to develope our resources, but they have received no benefit or thanks from us. The present road would be an enormous burthen on us during its construction, and would be ever applying to us for additional assistance to keep it running. Why, it would require some 400 locomotives alone—enough to carry off the whole population of British Columbia. The expense of construction must be greatly increased compared with the Intercolonial Railway, which runs through a country where there are high roads, water communications—the means of carrying materials and provisions along the route; but none of these facilities exist in the case of the Pacific Railway. The total cost of the Intercolonial is put down at $20,000,000, or perhaps $25,000,000 rather, and yet is only one-sixth of the distance. If you multiply the $25,000,000 by six you have $150,000,000 as the probable cost of the Pacific. I very much fear—I regret to say it—that our political status will be lowered by the course which the Government are pursuing in this matter. We bind ourselves to construct a railway to the Pacific—the pledge is clear and unequivocal; but we are told that there is a resolution which, instead of adopting the language of the treaty, undertakes to state the mode in which the road shall be built. We are, therefore in our legislation placing on record a decision which is contrary to the letter of a treaty which the Government of Canada has entered into with the Government of British Columbia. Is that a dignified attitude for this Parliament to take? No, we are lowering ourselves in the eyes of the world—acting in a manner derogatory to our honor. In the case of San Domingo the American Senate would not accept a treaty made by the Washington Government, and the consequence was that a Commission has been sent to the Island to enquire into its condition and the advisability of annexation. Let us act fairly and honorably with the people of British Columbia, let us tell them we must amend these terms, we are willing to admit them into the union on equitable conditions but not otherwise. I think it is our duty as legislators to shew by our debates that we are willing to admit the colony on terms fair to both parties, and refuse to lend ourselves to the promulgation of a mere delusion. I am sure that the result of this debate will have its influence upon public opinion, whatever may be the fate of these resolutions. We certainly do not expect to see the Government defeated on this question—it would indeed be no defeat so far as this House is concerned. I regret to say that some members have adopted the view that if these resolutions are not carried, it would be a vote of want of confidence; but it is a mistake to suppose any such thing. Before this, I have seen the measures of the Government defeated in the Senate, but still they have continued in office. One of the reasons given why we can safely deal with this question is the satisfactory condition of our finances. I am glad this is the case, but is that an excuse for now acting recklessly and extravagantly. Many great public improvements, promised at the inception of the Union, require to be carried out, and the longer they are delayed the greater the injustice to the Provinces now forming the Union. For instance, here is my hon. friend from Nova Scotia who is such an earnest advocate for the construction of the Bay Verte Canal; but can he expect to see that important work undertaken by the Government, if the country launches into the expenditure necessary for the construction of the Pacific Railway. Then there is the improvement of our canal system generally—the deepening of the Welland and the St. Lawrence Canals, the improvement of the river navigation. All these are questions of the deepest moment to the commercial interest of the whole Dominion, and it would be very unfortunate were they neglected. Then there is another question which is of deep interest to us in Lower Canada—the question of the Arbitration—which, according to the unjust award recently made, will place against Quebec a liability of about $5,000,000. This liability must be adjusted in some way or other, though it is quite certain Quebec will not willingly agree to the exaction. This debt ought to be assumed by the Federal Government with compensation to the Maritime Provinces, but our financial position will be so much affected by that scheme that our federal exchequer will feel unable to meet this case. When we consider the questions of Canals and Arbitration, you cannot expect that the country will be able to incur a liability of $150,000,000 in connection with the Pacific Railway. If we do incur it, then ruin and misery stare us in the face. Hon. gentlemen may indulge in pleasing visions, but the issue is nevertheless inevitable. I am not against this scheme *in toto*, but I am against that portion of it which seems to me inopportune and ruinous. As the Hon. Receiver General is not in his place, I will not attempt to follow him at length. He told us of the manner in which he had managed the department of Agriculture when he was at the head of it. He referred to explorations which he had ordered of the Lake St. John, and endeavoured to prove that I had been very unfortunate in respect to public roads, and plumed himself on the fact of his success in finding roads. Then he carried us to the Lake Temiscouata road, then to Mount Cenis, where two nations have just shook hands through the mountain range which has long divided them, and he has told us of the construction of a railway over the same mountains to the Simplon, while the tunnel was being constructed beneath; all this to show that we need not be afraid of going into lavish expenses and great enterprizes, and to prove that, if such extraordinary feats had been achieved, we were able to do as much. Taking his mode of arguing I could demonstrate that others have attempted more and had failed, and considering that this hon. gentleman's efficiency has been confined to the most pious duties of the Government of this country, and considering his peculiarities, I have, when passing through the library this morning, opened a book in which he certainly must have a great confidence—the old Testament—and I may add that the first passage that struck my eye was a striking allegory which answers perfectly to his mode of arguing, and which is as follows: Genisis xi, verse 1-9, "And the whole earth was of one language and was of one speech, and it came to pass, as they journeyed from the East, that they found a plain in the land of of Shinar, and they said, go to, let us build us a city and a town, whose top may reach unto heaven, and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth. And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower, and scattered them abroad upon the face of all the earth; and they left off to build the city; therefore, is the name of it called Babel, because the Lord did then confound the language of all the earth."

If this scheme is carried, it is very probably that the people of this Dominion will cause the members of the Government to be scattered upon the whole face of the Dominion, but provided the finances of this country are not scattered, there will be no cause for complaint.

I must thank you, hon. gentlemen, for your kind attention to my remarks in reply to the hon. gentlemen who have addressed the House on my amendment, and I do hope that this discussion will prove that this branch of the legislature is alive to the interests of the country, and that this Senate could not vote silently upon this amendment to these resolutions without failing in its duties.

Before I conclude I will simply say that I hope, whatever may be the result of the division on these resolutions, the House will believe that all who have spoken for or against them have been influenced by conscientious and patriotic motives, and that if I have made a mistake in bringing forward my amendment, my own must be considered one of judgment and not of oblivion to the true interests of my country (cheers)

The question of concurrence was then put on the amendment moved by the Hon. Letellier de St. Just, and the House divided as follows:—

CONTENTS:—The Hon. Messrs Chaffers, Christie, Cormier, Dickson, Glasier, Leonard, Letellier de St. Just, McClelan, McMaster, Malhiot, Odell, Olivier, Reesor Sanborn, Seymour, Simpson, Steeves Tessier, Wark, Wilmot, Wilson.—21.

NON-CONTENTS.—Aikins, Allan, Archibald, Armand, Benson, Bill, Botsford, Bourinot, Burnham, Campbell, Chapais, Churchill, Dever, Dickey, Dumouchel, Ferrier, Flint, Foster, Guevremont, Hamilton (Inkerman), Hamilton (Kingston), Holmes, Kenny (Sir Edward), McDonald, McLelan, Macfarlane, MacPherson, Miller, Mitchell, Northup, Panet, Perry, Read Renaud, Ryan, Shaw, Skead, Smith.—39.

So it passed in the negative.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN them moved in amendment, seconded, by the Hon. Mr. REESOR, that all the words after "3 Resolved" be struck out and the following inserted,—"While this House desires the early union of British Columbia with the Dominion, and is prepared to adopt any plan, consistent with a prudent and fair estimate of the resonrces of this country, to secure this result, it cannot, with a due regard to our financial ability, concur in the terms set forth in said Address and Report imposing upon this Government the absolute obligation to secure the completion of a railway communication between the Pacific coast and the railway system of Canada."

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the House divided, and the names were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS,—Hon. Messrs Chaffers, Christie, Cormier, Dickson, Glasier, Leonard, Letellier de St. Just, McLelan, McMaster, Malhiot, Odell, Olivier, Reesor, Sanborn, Seymour, Simpson, Steeves, Tessier, Wark, Wilmot, Wilson.—21.

NON-CONTENTS—Hon. Messrs. Aikins, Allan, Archibald, Armand, Benson, Bill, Botsford, Bourinot, Burnham, Campbell, Chapais, Churchill, Dever, Dickey, Dumouchel, Ferrier, Flint, Foster, Guevremont, Hamilton (Inkerman), Hamilton (Kingston), Holmes, Kenny (Sir Edward), Lacoste, Macdonald, McLelan, Macfarlane, Macpherson, Miller, Mitchell, Northup, Panet, Perry, Read, Renaud, Ryan, Shaw, Skead, Smith.—39.

So it passed in the negative.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN moved in amendment, seconded by Hon. Mr. Leonard, That the said Resolutions be amended by inserting before the figure and the word "3. Resolved" the following Resolution:—

"That the Railway referred to in the said Address and approved report of the Commitee of the Privy Council, should be constructed and worked by private enterprise, and not by the Dominion Government, and that the public aid to be given to secure that undertaking should consist of such liberal grants of land, and such subsidy and money, or other aid, not unduly pressing on the industry and resources of the Dominion as the Parliament of Canada shall hereafter determine."

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the House divided, with the same result,—21 to 39.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being put on the main motion, the House divided, and the names were taken down as follows:

CONTENTS.—Hon. Messrs. Aikins, Allan, Archibald, Armand, Benson, Bill, Botsford, Bourinot, Burnham, Campbell, Chapais, Churchill, Dever, Dickey, Dumouchell, Ferrier, Flint, Foster, Guevremont, Hamilton (Inkerman), Hamilton (Kingston), Holmes, Kenny (Sir Edward), Lacoste, McDonald, McLelan, Macfarlane, Macpherson, Miller, Mitchell, Northup, Panet, Perry, Read, Ryan, Shaw, Skead, Smith.—38.

NON-CONTENTS.—Hon. Messrs. Chaffers, Christie, Cormier, Dickson, Glasier, Leonard, Letellier de St. Just, McLelan, McMaster, Malhiot, Odell, Olivier, Reesor, Sanborn, Seymour, Simpson, Steeves, Tessier, Wark, Wilmot, Wilson.—21.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL then moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. MITCHELL, That an Addres embodying the said Resolutions be presented to Her Majesty, and a Select Committee composed of the Hon. Sir Edward Kenny, and the Hon. Messrs. Flint, Botsford, Dickey, Armand, and the mover, be appointed to draw up the said Address.

The motion was carried and the House was adjourned during pleasure.

After some time the House was resumed, and

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL reported an Address prepared by the Committee.

The House then took up the Orders of of the Day, and having gone through them, adjourned.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—The public have long felt the want of something that could be depended upon for the cure of rheumatism, sprains, bruises, neuralgia, bowel complaints, &c., and we are happy to say that want is now supplied in the shape of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is truly a most powerful medicine, and one that effects an immediate and permanent cure in all cases for which it is recommended. Sold by all medicine dealers

BANK DEFALCATION.—The defaulting manager of the Perth Branch of the Bank of Montreal, whose disappearance we announced on Monday morning, has been found at Rome, N.Y. We understand that he gave up all the money found upon him to the authorities of that city, and that his conduct is attributable to temporary insanity rather than to any improper motive. When he left Perth, he sent some money to his wife, which that lady at once gave up, together with the letter which accompanied it, to the bank authorities. It is stated that the sum of $18,000 was found upon the defaulter.

☞ Thousands of people are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms of consumption, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a "slight cold." How necessary is it, then, that a cold should be cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to get rid of it. "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" still stop the hacking cough in a few minutes, and by their influence on the bronchial and pulmonary organs all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated—but they must be taken in time. Sold by all Druggists and medicine dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer

AT 10.30

On MONDA, 24th April, 1871.

The Subscriber has received instructions from MRS. MIDFORD, to sell at her House, immediately in rear of Mr J. B BOOTHS' Office, (same Building) her Furniture; consisting of Cottage Piano, Rosewood Case, in good order, Hair Cloth Sofa, Six de Chairs, Centre Table, B. W., Corner Whatnot, B. W., Dining Table, Cane Chairs, Sideboard, Couch and Carpet, B. W., Bedroom Set, Spring Mattresses Hardwood Bedsteads, Bureaus, with Glass, Washstands, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Cooking Stoves and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, China and Glassware, an excellent Clove Box.

TERMS CASH:

Goods to be removed immediately after Sale.

A. ROWE, Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

AT 10.30 A.M.,

On THURSDAY, April 20th, 1871,

Will sell at the Dwelling of ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., Queen street, immediately in rear of British Lion Hotel, 1 Parlor Set Hair Cloth, B. W., 1 Centre Table, B. W., Corner What-Not, Carpets, Curtains, Dining Table, Couch and Carpet, Excellent Cooking Stove and Furniture, Hall Stove and Pipes, Box Stove, Refrigerator, large size, quite new, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Carpets and Curtains, Crockery, China, and Glassware, and other Household articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

☞ Goods to be delivered immediately after close of Sale.

A. ROWE, Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1641td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

AND UNRESERVED SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from Mr. DICKINSON, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, to sell at his residence, Richmond road, on TUESDAY, April 25th, 1871, all his Household Property, consisting of Superior Rosewood Piano, English make, Parlor Set, in Green Damask, Walnut Centre Table, Side Table, What-Nots, Parlor Ornaments, Mirrors, Engravings, Curtains and Tapestry Carpets, Extension Dining Table: Sideboard, Sofa, Leather Cover, Chairs, do. Tapestry Carpet, Curtains, &c., Hall Stove and Pipes, Hall Lamp, Hall Table, Chairs, Oil Cloth and Stair Carpet, Bedrooms Sets, B. W., Spring Matrasses, Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Carpets and Curtains, very superior Cooking Stove and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Furniture, &c., very superior Dinner Set, consisting of one hundred and fifteen pieces coloured, white Stone China, white and gold do., a large quantity of Cutlery, some very excellent Plate, about sixty volumes of Books, principally Standard Works, a good family Sewing Mochine, quite new, and a large quantity of other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

Catalogues giving full description can be had a few days previous to Sale

A ROWE, Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1639td

By A Rowe, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The following property will be held at Private Sale for a short time, and if not disposed of in that way, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given

Lot No. 44, on the south side of Maria-st., 66 × 99, with a new Brick Residence thereon, the House is large and well arranged both for comfort and convenience. The location is counted the best in the city,

Title freehold and terms easy.

Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Alice-st., with a Brick Cottage thereon, having been built but two years. A comfortable dwelling, and about two blocks from the projected Depot of the Canada Central Railroad.

The title is undisputed, and the property will be sold cheap for cash.

Excellent Dwelling House and Three Acres of Land, situated on the Banks of the Canal, One and a Half Miles from the City Limits The land is excellent and well adapted for market garden.

An excellent bargain can be had by a cash purchaser.

West half of Lot No. 9, Queen-st., 33 × 99, vacant lot, 10 per cent purchase money down, balance extending over a term of ten years

Also, Lot No. 10, East Gloucester street, Lower Town, large size.

Terms of payment made easy. Any further information can be had by applying at the office of the Auctioneer.

A. ROWE, Auctioneer.

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626tf

OTTAWA TATTERSAL'S

AT THE

YARD AND STABLES

OF THE

BRITISH LION HOTEL,

SPARKS STREET.

The subscriber will hold a sale once each week, commencing on Saturday, April 15th, 1871, at the above yard and stables, of horses, carriages, and harness, and all other articles in that line. Parties having property of that description to dispose of, will find this a convenient and profitable way to dispose of them. All goods will be advertized a day or two before each sale, and terms will be found reasonable. Entries can be made at the Subscriber's Sale Rooms, Rideau Street, or at the British Lion Hotel.

AMOS ROWE, Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635td

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for tract laying and ballasting on about 23 miles of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Post road, near Trois Pistoles.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Riviere du Loup.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 6 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the 8th May, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 100 tons spikes, according to samples, to be seen at the offices of the Commissioners and of the chief engineer, at Ottawa. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs, delivered at Montreal, Point Levi and Riviere du Loup.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioners Office,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1871. 1637 3

TO LET.

A furnished Bedroom and Parlour, with Breakfast if required.

Address B C, TIMES Office;

Ottawa, March 3, 656.

G. LORENZ

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

—AND—

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRANBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season

TO ARRIVE,

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OPPOSITE FRODSHAM'S CONFECTIONARY

March 31, 1871 1629

ST... PASS...

Will be held ... PANY, in the ...

SATURDAY, the ... A.D.,

at the Hour of Twelve ...

For the purpose of declari... the Capital Stock of said C... which any calls are remaining ... paid forfeited.

By order of the Directors,
ROBERT SURTEES,
Secreta...

New Edinburgh, April 3, 1871

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

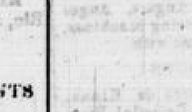
NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA, December 22 1870



TO LET.—THE COTTAGE on Kent street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

P. LESUEUR.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1633 3awk tf

DR. McDOUGALL, Office, Rideau Street, opposite Featherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul-st.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden Houses—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK, Agent, Elgin-st., near Sparks.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

BOWBELLS

—AND—

LONDON JOURNAL

FOR APRIL,

At HAUSERS,

No. 42 Rideau-st., and Sussex-st.

Ottawa, April 14, 1871

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629c

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSES, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to

THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau stree

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871

...HOLDERS of the OTTAWA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, ... at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, Village of New Edinburgh, on ... 15th Day of APRIL, ... 1871.

... o'clock, Noon, ... all shares in ... upon ... and un-...

"THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WA...

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND

Slocombe and S...

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUO...

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,

Family Proof, Old Rye, ...
Ale and Porter, Dawes ...
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, ...
...ler & Son's Dundee Ma...
Cheese, Hams and ...

...ther with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

☞ No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward d...

SLOCOMBE & STEVEN...

122 RIDEAU ST...

163...

...PLETE.

☞ OBSER... you.

...K COM...

thank

STOC... ...ARE

PIN... ...D & CHENET

PINARD & CO.,

LATE J. A. ...

...r complete Stock of

...Y DRY GOOD...

Inspection of the ...

Enlarged Premises.

Invites ...

FANC... ...E GOODS, such as

STAPLE AND ...their Extensive and ...Reserve of STAPL...

...for Country Merchants

Now offered for Sale in t...

The Basement comprises a ... &c., Wholesale only

Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c.,

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND ... TWEEDS, Otta...

Best Assortment in ...tterns.

DRESS GOODS, all the newest pa...

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias, ...glish.
Parasols, Corsets, French and En...
Velvets, Silk and Cotton, ...st in Ottawa.
Silks, Black, the cheape...
Hosiery and Gloves ...ns assort...
Colors and patte... &c

SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS—Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c.,

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow.
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the la... Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A spe... attention has been given to this Department which comprises a full assortment of ... Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Cotters, Hooks and Eyes, &c, &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.

Address, "S" Times Office, Ottawa,

Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street. Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to

MR. JAMES BAILIFF, Ottawa Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

FOR SALE.

THE STEAM TUG "PERRY"

Apply to

WM. MOSGROVE.

Ottawa, March 29, 1871 1627tf

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Now last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances....	£6,083,333 33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid.	2,433,333 33
Funds on hand, upwards of....	6,570,600.00
Annual Income..........	1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the

Utmost Advantage and *Protection to Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* i

Largely Reducing Present Outlay; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

☞ Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

& W. T. Pennock, Agents, Ottawa.

March 13, 1871 163a

WM. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

☞ TEAS AND WINES, ☜

6, HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.

JOHN LESLIE

Having now completed the opening of three Cases of Superior Goods, including

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, from some of the best English Makers.

IN JEWELLERY:

Diamond Sets, Complete,
Bracelets, Brooches, Earerings,
Necklets, Chains and Lockets

With a full assortment of

Plated Ware and Table Cutlery,

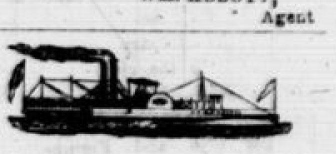
Ottawa, April 11, 1871 1636a

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA

WM. ABBOTT, Agent



NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders are invited for the various works required to be done, in the erection of two STORES, on the corner of Sparks and Metcalf streets, for THOS. HUNTON, Esq. Plans, Specifications, and conditions, may be seen on application to WILLIAM HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street, on and after MONDAY, the 17th Instant, and until FRIDAY, the 21st, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639 8

TO TAILORS.

A FOREMAN of First-Class experience and ability, just out from England, wants a situation as CUTTER, is fully qualified to conduct a first-class Business. Address,

T. P. CUTTER, Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 871 11624tt

THE MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY, OF all Denominations are hereby notified that in future, they are invited to be present the Opening and Prorogation of Parliament, by His Excellency the Governor General, and that seats are provided for them on the floor of the Senate Chamber.

By order,

R KIMBER,
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1339 3

FOR SALE.

A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.

For particulars, apply at the

VARIETY HALL,
34 Sparks street,

Ottawa, March 25, 871 1623

FRESH! FRESH!!!

..RN CASES,
with Glass Domes, 3 sizes.
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS
richly ornamented in colours.
BIRD CAGES. CANARY,
(magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES,
all Brass and Copper!
BIRD CAGES,
Enamelled.
BIRD CAGES,
Wood and Wire
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS,
Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out,

☞ Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL STOVE DEPOT.
35 SUSSEX STREET.
H MEADOWS & CO.
Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOI

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH,
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT,
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and salt Fish.

Fresh Oysters and Lobsters always on hand.
Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1871 1581 2m

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.
Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured. which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.
AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK. Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY

your Cakes,
Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit
Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes
Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary in the city, fancyboxes, Horns, of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures, of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.
Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage [it rec]eives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.
Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their raits while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.
Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

PARTIES

Wishing to purchase

☞ MOWERS OR REAPERS, ☜

OR BOTH COMBINED,

Can be accommodated by calling on

W. COWAN, ESQ. CO. CLERK
Co Carleton,

Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered canal and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

HULL

SASH, DOOR

AND

BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

**Doors,
Sashes,
Mouldings,
Framings,
Clapboards,
Sheetings,
Battens,
Furring, &c., &c.,**

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

SELLING

OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street,
Ottawa, March 27, 1871

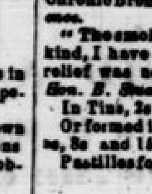
CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf



FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness."—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.
Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 2s, 5s and 15s.
Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.
AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT:

OTTAWA, February 10, 1871.

Authorized discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,

LATE MANAGER,

MEDICAL HALL,

SPARKS STREET,

Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.

He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Roos' Cigar store, with entirely new stock, of Drugs, Chemicals Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his situation.
Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

TO TAILORS,

There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.

To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.
Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1629a

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the Department

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State
of Canada.
W. F. GOFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1620 td

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to let on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.
Ottawa september 1870. 53tf

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts'
HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,
With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

☞ Try their TEAS. ☜
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.
April 4, 1871 1633b

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

☞ All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deli Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware.

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.
Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Sign [of the Anvil], 24 [Rideau] Street, where you can get a [complete] assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c, &c &c. together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Sienna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of he City.
Ottawa, No 18, 1870

1870 'XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,

Toilet Bottles and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's Perfumery,

Mirrors

AND FINE

Toilet Articles,

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.
Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Ottawa 12th December, 1870. 1540tf371

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT.

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious flavour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, FirstClass.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guinness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors' and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.
Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,
Corner Sussex and York-sts.
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars.*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee ground and roasted daily on he premises.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandies Renault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, n wood bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age. HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

high proof and flavor, at extremely low rices.

Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales:
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sale at refiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.
Now is the time or bargains. 1105

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER
Shelf and Heavy Hardware
HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,
Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa
Cooking and Fancy Stoves
Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand.

Medical

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

MESSRS GABRIEL. Dentists. LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
The old-established Dentists,
64 Ludgate Hill, London,
And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache. See Gabriel's name—None genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, (which do not prove satisfactory), at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistry on receipt of postage.

All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2awdm 1awk6m

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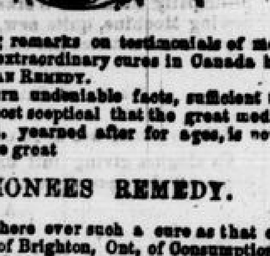
SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

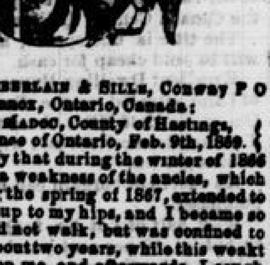
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hecey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings his ninth day of February, 1869:

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.
Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS

TRADE MARK — GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

☞ WINE BITTERS, ☜

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED.

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m 6aw

Medical.

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTL[E]

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Witlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchant throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.
November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

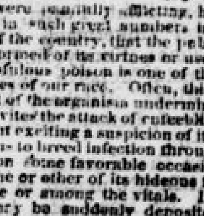
Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.
November 30, 1870 1527y

[Sar]saparilla,

[FOR] THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

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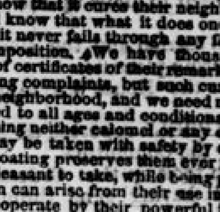

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MAIL TRAIN, at 4.45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

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The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1643. OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

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THURSDAY, 6th day of April, 1871

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency that the public convenience would be promoted if the Custom House Station at Esquimaux Point, which is situate in closer proximity to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec, with which it is now connected, was detached from the last mentioned Port and erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe.

His Excellency the Governor General on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs" has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and after the first day of April inst, the Port of Esquimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached from the Port of Quebec and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of Quebec.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 3

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy-Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "Times" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits: but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large and ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock or small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 3 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—645 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require!

(The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who e'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL'S trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL'S spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require!

(The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trial of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS

60 Cents Per lb.

5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,

5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfact

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTUR MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M	CLOSE. A. M.	CLOSE. P. M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A. M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A. M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY P.M.
11.00	.....	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8,00	.....	4.00
11.00	.....	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	.....	4.30
8.30	.....	9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U. S.	9,00	.....	7.15
3 0	.....	00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	.....	7.15
8.30	11.00	9,00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.00	.....	4.30
8.30	11.00	.....	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9,00	.....	4.30
.....	11.00	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	.....	.....
8.30	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c	.....	.....	4.30
7.00	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	
7.00	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	.....	11.40	
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11,00	.....
.....	.....	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Original' Grenville, &c	9,00	.....	.....
10.00	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	.....	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6,00
11.50	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New Yorkclose every Monday at 10.45 A.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 6, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser otherwise a small payment down, and the balance in from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,
E A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1616d

MRS. HETHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagement as Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, Union Hotel.

Ottawa January 31 1871

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent quality at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS.
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871 1560tf

T. BELLEMAR.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS,

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80.

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids at 50 a cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularize.

Call and examine

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT, to take care of a Horse, and do in-door work.

Apply to
E A EREDITH,
Corner of King Wilbroc-s's

Ottawa, April 5, 1871 1608

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their, re thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAN & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 9 a m.

Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632d

HATS! HATS! HATS!

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street,

OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Have REMOVED their place of business to Rideau Street, next door to P. O'MEARA'S RESTAURANT, where they will always have on hand a select assortment of

Broadcloths

Doeskins,

Tweeds,

Fancy Vestings,

etc., etc.

As we intend devoting particular attention to the Out-fitting Department gentlemen entrusting us with their orders may rely on on having them filled to their entire satisfaction. 1616m

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premises 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and a SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and a share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO.,
226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa March 31, 1871 1629tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co

55 SPARKS-ST.,

NEXT DOOR OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATES & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a large portion their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Goods as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

INSPECTION INVITED

Ottawa, March 8, 1871.

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Nov last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances	£6,083,333.33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid.	2,433,333 33
Funds on hand, upwards of	6,570,000,00
Annual Income	1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the *Utmost Advantage* and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies*.

The *Non-forfeitable Premium System*.

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in

Largely Reducing Present Outlay; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age*.

Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

J. & W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 13, 1871 163a

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

After the Fifteenth day of June next, Emigrants will be sent to Fort Garry at the following rates:

TORONTO TO FORT WILLIAM.

Adults, $5; Children under 12 years, half price. 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

FORT WILLIAM TO FORT GARRY.

Emigrants, $25; Children under 12, half price, 150 lbs. personal baggage, free. Extra luggage, $1 50 per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen, waggons, or heavy farming implements can be taken.)

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE.

96 miles by Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood.

532 miles by steamer from Collingwood to Fort William.

45 miles by Waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake.

310 miles broken navigation in open boats from Shebandowan Lake to North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.

95 miles by Cart or Waggon from North West Angle, Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however be furnished at cost price at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632 4

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St, James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.

Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. James House.

Strict attention to business.

Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871. 1596t

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apply at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619a

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.

Apply to
D. C. HERON,
on the Premises.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636tf

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET,

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of Ready Made CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats,
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Undershirts
&c., &c.,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

PORTER'S BLOCK.

34, SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunter, Shoolbred & Co

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE,

Will be cleared out at prices which will be sure to command sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANGS Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to
C W RANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1634tf

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1584tf

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $400 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Balliff, Agent,
Times Office, Ottawa.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

MILLINERY,

ELGIN STREET,

Beg to announce to the TRADE of the OTTAWA DISTRICT, that their STOCK is again complete, being replenished by late WEEKLY ARRIVALS, per Steamers, in execution of large repeat orders.

MERCHANTS acquainted with Montreal Prices, are invited to call and compare value.

N. B.—The Trade only supplied.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625 y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale of a Valuable Improved Farm—Jonas Ap. Jones.
Auction Sale of Household Furniture—A. Rowe.
$823,000 in Cash Gifts—Baker & Son.
Notice—C. P. Dorion.
Miss Braddon's New Book—J. Durie & Son.
House to Let—T. M. Clark.
Tailors and Gentlemen's Out-Fitters—Preston & Rowsell.
Here We Come Again.—J. E. Green.
Important and Attractive Catalogue Sale of Household Effects—J. Bermingham.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1871.

The chief Census Commissioners are expected here some time this week.

Sir George E. Cartier left last night for Montreal. He was accompanied by Hon. Mr. Trutch, who is *en route* for England.

We are glad to hear that Sir John Macdonald continues to enjoy excellent health.

Mr. Mann, who represents the capitalists of England who have money invested in the Windsor & Annapolis Railroad, and Mr. Vernon Smith, Manager of that line, had an interview yesterday with the Minister of Public Works.

The petition of the Roman Catholics of the Archbishoprics of Quebec and Rimouski, asking Great Britain to intervene in behalf of the Pope, were presented to the Governor General lately, to be transmitted to Her Majesty. They are signed by 37,000 persons.

The last number of *La Voix du Golfe*, published at Rimouski, contains a requisition signed by 227 electors of the county asking the Hon. Mr. Langevin to become their representative in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec. It also contains Mr. Langevin's reply, stating that the pressure of public business prevents the possibility of his devoting any time to canvassing so large and wide spread a constituency.

One of the most impressive sights seen in London lately was the opening of the new Albert Hall, built to accommodate 10,000 persons. It was opened by the Queen in person, and was crowded to its utmost capacity. Those who were present say that no words can adequately describe the grandeur of the scene when Her Majesty entered attended by her suite; the audience rose *en masse*, and the immense orchestra consisting of upwards of one thousand performers struck up the National Anthem.

WAS MR. BLAKE HONEST?

Notwithstanding that Mr. Blake introduced resolutions into the Legislature of Ontario affirming the desirability of bringing the murderers of Thomas Scott to justice; notwithstanding that he and his political partizans made capital out of that atrocious crime at the late elections in that Province, it may well be asked in view of his after conduct, if he desired what his resolutions affirmed, or if either he or his friends were sincere in their expressed desire that the guilty party should be brought to justice. Nay, on the contrary, it is almost certain that his indignation at the crime was simulated, that he was careless whether the guilty parties were punished or not, and that his whole and sole desire was to trade upon the passions and feelings of the people for the advancement of his own and his party's political interests. In proof of his insincerity and dishonesty we will bring his own conduct in judgment against him. In Ontario, where the crime is in some degree attributed to difference of religion, where the community is very largely Protestant, and in the Legislature of which political capital could be made out of denouncing the crime and crying for vengeance upon its perpetrators, Mr. Blake was loud in his denunciations of the crime and the criminals, and against the Government for its want of sympathy and its inaction in reference thereto. It was of no moment that the Government had no power, had no jurisdiction. It mattered not that Mr. Blake was fully cognisant of these facts, it was neither right nor justice that gentleman desired, it was the condemnation of the Government whether rightfully or wrongfully, and therefore he moved his now famous resolutions. Such was the action of Mr. Blake in the Legislature of Ontario, which when contrasted with his conduct in the Dominion House of Commons gives indubitable proof of his dishonesty and insincerity in reference to the barbarous murder of Thomas Scott. It is certain that if power to bring the criminals to justice was vested in either the Dominion or Ontario Governments, it was in the former and not the latter. Mr. Blake is a member of the House of Commons, did he arraign the Dominion Government for its inaction in this matter, as he did the Government of Ontario? Did he introduce resolutions expressive of abhorrence of the crime, and asking that steps should be taken to bring to punishment its perpetrators? No, he did neither. Had the crime become less abhorrent or were the murderers less deserving of punishment? No, but political capital was not so certain to flow from the agitation of the question in the Dominion Parliament as in the Legislature of Ontario, therefore, Mr. Blake, and the leaders of the party were silent on the subject; therefore, it was, that adding moral cowardice to dishonesty, he got Mr. Rymal to introduce the following resolution, which for fear of injuring his political influence he did not himself dare to submit to the House:

Mr. Rymal moved in amendment, that all the words after "that" be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof: "this House regrets that the Government of the day have done nothing towards procuring the punishment of the murderers of Thomas Scott; and that an humbly address be presented to His Excellency, praying that he will make such representations as may be best calculated to bring those men to justice."

If any thing further were wanted to prove the dishonesty, and want of candour of Mr. Blake and his friends, the time at which the foregoing resolution was submitted to the House, would furnish proof. They knew that it was impossible that it could pass, or even that it could be considered upon its merits. It was moved in amendment, to a motion of the Hon. Finance Minister's, that the House should go into Committee of Supply. The motion in amendment was therefore a vote of want of confidence to which ministerial supporters could not give their consent. This was well known to the friends of Mr. Rymal and herein he and they were dishonest and insincere. They did not care whether the motion was fairly considered or not, whether it was correct or not. It was introduced solely for the purpose of making political capital; it was rejected, and every man in Ontario who voted against it will be blacklettered in the Toronto organ with a view to preventing his election at the coming electoral contest. At a subsequent period when the indemnity for the sufferers by the Red River insurrection was under consideration, Mr. Bowell moved that the following proviso be added to the resolution:—

"Provided that this House in voting $40,000 to provide for compensation to sufferers by the insurrection in Rupert's Land in 1869-70, claims for loss of property, or for imprisonment, or for forced emigration from the Territory, does so upon the understanding that steps shall be taken by the Government of Canada, by address to the Queen, or otherwise, to bring to trial those persons who were in any way connected with, or accessory to the cold blooded murder, for his outspoken loyalty to the Queen, of Thomas Scott, lately a resident of this Province and an emigrant thence to the North West."

Here was a clear and distinct motion to compel the Government to take action on this question. Here Mr. Blake had a good opportunity of proving that he was sincere in what he did in Toronto in reference to this subject. Surely he would by his eloquence urge the House to pass the motion, but he was silent, and when the vote was taken, although in the House only a few minutes before, he found it convenient to be absent! After this record, who, in reply to the query which heads this article, will say that Mr. Blake was honest, that he was sincere? Nay, on the contrary, does the record not abundantly prove that his abhorrence of Thomas Scott's murder was feigned? That he was heedless whether the murderers were brought to justice or not; that he was dishonest and insincere, and that his course was dictated by the sole desire to promote the political interests of Edward Blake and his associates?

"THREE CHEERS FOR SIR JOHN A!"

At the meeting held in Kingston on Thursday night last, at which Mr. Mackenzie made his appearance, a considerable number of persons who are opposed to that gentleman's political views, were present anxious to hear so distinguished a member of the Opposition speak. The attendance was therefore tolerably large. A noteworthy incident occurred at the termination, which considerably disgusted Mr. Mackenzie and his friends. Three loyal cheers having been given for the Queen, and one or two less hearty ones for the member for Lambton, some one cried out "Three cheers for Sir John A." Instantly there followed such a loud hurrah as made the rafters ring, and convinced all present that "Sir John A." is as popular as ever he was. The Grits did not like it.

A UNITED EMPIRE.

Archdeacon McLean is of opinion that the true mode of settling the Colonial question and providing for the permanent stability of the British Empire is, to follow to some extent the example of Germany, and make separate kingdoms of the Dominion of Canada and of the other great colonies, each to have one of the Royal Princes as its King, while the Queen, exalted to the rank of Empress, shall exercise supreme power over the whole. The idea is a grand one, and we believe, that to some extent, and with some modifications, it will be realized ere many years have passed. Strongly opposed to the idea of Annexation or "Independence" as we are, as being in all respects opposed to the best interests of this country and the world at large, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the relationship existing between Great Britain and her colonies must at no distant day be remodelled and adjusted. That it should be so remodelled as to provide for the increased stability of the Empire at large, and for the preservation, through all the changes which the future may bring, of those time honoured British institutions which form alike the hope and pride of every true Canadian, is a matter of the deepest moment, and is one, which as we firmly believe, very closely affects the future destinies of the human race. One reason why we regard this question as one of especial moment at the present time, is because we think there are indications abroad of the upheaving of a democratic revolution throughout the world at no distant date, something similar to that which occurred at the termination of the last century, attended as that was by infidelity and brutal excesses of the grossest kind, and followed as that was, and as all such revolutions must be, by the establishment of military despotic rule, second only in its injurious effects to the reign of unbridled democracy. There being indications of such events in the not far distant future, it becomes the duty of all lovers of true Freedom the world over, to do what lies in their power to establish and strengthen those political institutions which have stood the test of ages, and which, on the whole, have tended most effectually to to the preservation of Liberty "circled round with law." By drawing closer the ties which unite the British colonies to the Mother Land, and placing each colony and dependence of the Empire in such a position as shall best enable it to defend itself and at the same time act with the other members of the body politic, we shall be doing something to preserve British Constitutional Freedom from the assaults of Republican fanaticism and military despotism, and to hand down to our children and our children's children the precious political heritage which we enjoy. In order to do this effectually, the problem which we have to solve in Canada is, how to bridge the chasm which separates the Old World from the New,—the elder world of Europe, with its fixed fashions and traditions, from the new world of America, with its restless activity and perhaps somewhat morbid and excessive love of change.

We have mentioned what is Archdeacon McLean's plan for the effecting of this object. As we said before, it is a grand and noble one, and well worthy of consideration.

The objections which are raised to it are, first, that it would tend eventually to weaken the relationship between Great Britain and Canada; secondly, that the establishment of a Kingdom upon this Continent would be viewed with displeasure by our Republican neighbours; thirdly, that the presence of a monarch entails the establishment of a nobility.

The two last named objections we do not consider as of much weight. The presiding authority may as well be vested in a Throne as in a Presidential chair, nor is it necessary that that Throne should be surrounded by a crowd of new fledged Dukes and Barons. And although it is undoubtedly our duty as well as our interest to avoid giving our neighbors any needless cause of offence, the people of the British Empire may and must be permitted to take such steps as may seem best adapted to strengthen their position, without reference to the opinions or wishes of any foreign power. But it appears to us that the establishment of an hereditary monarchy in Canada, even although the sovereign were bound to acknowledge the supremacy of the British Monarch, might in the end be liable to weaken the ties which connect this country with Great Britain, and to bring about a severance of that connection which Archdeacon McLean, in common with a large majority of the people of Canada, desire to preserve.

What we would like to see effected when the re-adjustment of the colonial relationship is carried out, would be the establishment of a Viceroyalty in the person of one of the Royal princes, and this idea, there is good reason to believe, will very possibly, before many years elapse, be realised. The Viceroy would not only owe allegiance to, but would be appointed by the British Sovereign during pleasure, and would derive all his vice regal functions from the Imperial Throne. A Colonial Council would be established in London, composed of one or more representatives from each of the colonies or groups of colonies, which without interfering in local affairs would have a voice in all great questions, such as the making of war, the establishment of tariffs, &c., and would in fact give to Canada a voice in the councils of the Empire, which she does not now possess. This scheme of a United Empire, was broached by the present Secretary of State for the Provinces, the Hon. Mr. Howe, some years since, and, we believe, is one which not only affords a practical solution of the question of colonial relationship, but is calculated to increase the strength, and insure the permanence of the British Empire, and of the free representative institutions of Britain, better than any other which has yet been advanced. Still as we said before the idea which Archdeacon McLean has enunciated, and which, as he informs us is regarded with much favour by the people of Manitoba, is entitled to due consideration, as indeed, for the reasons given in the earlier part of this article, is every plan which has for its ultimate object, the preservation of Constitutional Liberty on this continent and throughout the world, from the attacks of unbridled democracy or despotic power.

SEE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock in the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

ARCHDEACON McLEAN AND EDUCATION IN THE NORTH WEST.

As our readers have already been informed, Archdeacon McLean, of Rupert's Land, preached on Sunday last, in the morning at Christ Church, and at the Chapel of Ease in the evening, in aid of the St. John's College in Manitoba. We are glad to hear that notwithstanding the short notice which was given, the sum of $219 was collected at the two services, in addition to which His Excellency Lord Lisgar, with his usual liberality, contributed $100. Those who have had an opportunity of hearing and conversing with Archdeacon McLean, have come to the conclusion that he is eminently fitted for the position assigned to him by Providence; that he is not only an able, zealous servant of the Church, but that he is a man of enlarged comprehensive ideas and liberal views. We are glad to receive from him so favourable an account of all matters connected with Manitoba. He considers that our North West is destined to be the garden and granery of the world, and is loud in praise of the salubrity of its climate and the fertility of its soil. The social and political condition of the people of Manitoba he also describes as being exceedingly satisfactory. Nowhere throughout the whole of British North America does a deeper feeling of loyalty exist, and no where is the idea of annexation more abhorrent to the great majority of the people.

On Wednesday evening next Archdeacon McLean intends to hold a public meeting at the Chapel of Ease, on Sussex street, when he will deliver an address on Manitoba and the North West, and the educational aspect of the question, after which a collection will be made in aid of St. John's College. The objects for which this College has been established are of a threefold character, viz: first, the education of young men to the work of the Ministry. Secondly, the preparing of Indian youths for missionary work. Thirdly, to give a high classical and mathematical education to the rising generation of the North West, without distinction of creed. We are quite sure that there are few among us who will not at once acknowledge the claim which such an institution has upon us. Among all the duties and responsibilities which have devolved upon us with the magnificent territory of the North West, the duty of furnishing the means of education to the people of that country is one of the most obvious and important. The keystone of that arch of Empire which is destined shortly to span the continent, is education and intelligence, and, we believe, that our future success and wellbeing very much depend upon the manner in which we discharge the trust confided to us of bearing the light of Christian civilization with us in our progress westward.

We have no doubt that Archdeacon McLean's meeting will be largely attended. The Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Tupper and Morris have promised to be present, and to speak on this important subject.

NEWS SUMMARY.

DOMINION.

Three men have been arrested in London (Ont.) charged with the murder of an old pensioner named Dunn, on the 1st of April, 1870.

Addresses of congratulation breathing a spirit of loyalty and good feeling have been addressed to Governor Archibald by the Cree Indians and the inhabitants of White Fish Lake and Victoria.

Mr. Spencer, Collector of Customs, on the 23rd March, seized a quantity of goods imported here by Mr. McArthur, of Montreal, which were not entered, and on which duties had not been paid. We learn with regret of Mr. McArthur's refusal to obey the laws—and with still more regret that from the preparations he was understood to have made to defy the officer, it became necessary to invoke the assistance of the Police.

Wm. Lavin, of Bothwell, has been fined $20 and costs for selling liquor to Indians. One of them having been fined for drunkenness turned informer.

Some six weeks ago, Mr. William McDonald, Reeve of Proton, received on the head a kick from a horse, from the effects of which he died on Saturday morning last. Since the period of the accident he had been able to attend more or less actively to his private and public duties, and it was thought at one time that he was in a fair way of recovery, but for a week or so before his death more serious symptoms presented themselves and terminated fatally on the morning above mentioned.

Hugh Grant, the colored man, arrested recently in Nova Scotia, on a charge of committing a murder in Demarara, while on his way back to that colony, and when the ship came in sight of land jumped overboard and became a prey for sharks.

A majority of the members of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, voted on Sunday last in favor of kneeling at prayers and standing while singing. It is supposed this form will shortly be adopted.

The Richelieu steamers are running. The Gulf Ports' steamer *Secret* will commence running on the 9th of May.

A school of gunnery, in connection with the military school, has been established at Montreal.

Quite an excitement was occasioned in the vicinity of Table Rock on Thursday by the breaking out of a cage of two large, untameable black bears, owned by Mr. Saul Davis. They rushed wildly into the road where they gave quite an exhibition of the various antics peculiar to Bruin. After a great deal of coaxing and persuasion, they were induced to re-enter their lair, without having done any damage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is asserted that in the course of the summer a temporary camp of instruction for 30,000 men will be formed somewhere in the south of England.

Arthur Chambers, the "English lightweight champion," twenty-four years of age, enjoys the honor of having beaten into insensibility no less than eleven adversaries.

The fifth thousand of Darwin's new book is selling in England.

"English Society," the rival to "London Society," will not be published this year, except in a midsummer Holiday and a Christmas number, on account of the trade having had injunctions threatened.

At University College, London, a wing is being built for schools of painting and sculpture, which are to be opened in October next, and which are intended for female as well as male artists.

Mr. Spurgeon, says the London correspondent of the *Daily Advertiser*, has celebrated the marriage of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise in a characteristic fashion. He has published a book in white and gilt, looking like the ordinary wedding present, and entitled "The Weding"—the whole being a sermon on the parable of the wedding garment, in which the terrible doctrines of Calvanism are dwelt upon with peculiar gusto.

FOREIGN.

A Stockholm correspondent writes that not less than fifty persons are suspected of having poisoned the King of Sweden, but no one of them can be sufficiently implicated to warrant arrest, much less trial.

The Detroit papers have discovered a new method of driving away the organ-grinders. Every day or two, they have a small paragraph like this—"Organ-grinders in Memphis make about ten dollars a day."

A Kansas hotel door bears the following placard: "This hotel is closed on account of a difference between the proprietor and cook, which was settled with pistols, and sent the proprietor to the grave and the cook to the jail."

From the secret papers found in the Tuileries, it appears that the ex-Emperor Napoleon had, in 1866, and probably still has, among his investments £50,000 stg. in Canada sixes—a neat and safe "plum" for a rainy day.

A letter from Toulon, published in the *Messager du Midi* of the 5th of March, states that the disarmament of ships is about to be carried out upon such a scale as to leave in commission only the vessels absolutely necessary for the public service. It is even proposed to suppress the permanent naval stations in distant waters.

The Prussian Government lately gave fifty thousand dollars to a Berlin cook, for his secret of making pease-pudding sausages that will not turn sour.

"Solidified beer" is the latest thing. It is lager concentrated in the way that milk is, that a man can carry enough in his vest pocket to ruin a temperance society.

THE GROWTH OF OTTAWA.

Last autumn, we gave an account of the progress of Ottawa and showed, in a practical manner, the undoubted impetus which enterprise, particularly in the building line, had sustained within the last few years. When, sagacious, enterprising men invest their capital in real estate, it is a most unmistakeable sign that in their free judgment, the said real estate is intrinsically valuable; that invested in it their money is in an unfailing bank which will pay good interest. Such action on the part of monied men, men of general business experience, is the most reliable and faithful criterion by which to prophecy a city's future status. As sure and as naturally as the stream finds its way to a larger body of water, so sure and from equally natural impulses do capital and enterprise flow to that place which, by nature's hand, is best fitted for the abode of enterprise, and for the profitable circulation of the medium by which the latter is nourished and supported. The above granted, which every one who looks about him and reflects, must grant, we can safely predict for Ottawa that ultimate greatness which, no doubt, she was by Nature destined to attain.

No one ignores, for a moment, the great boon conferred upon Ottawa by the Royal hand; every citizen, and particularly every veteran pioneer who admitted the surrounding picturesque scenery in the early day of old Bytown, acknowledges with gratitude the loon and looks with sentimental pride on the kingly piles that now tower over the brow of Parliament square. We have old Landmarks in our midst who lived in Ottawa or Bytown when its population inhabited a few small log houses; what must now be their feelings when they look back and contrast the few huts in the forest with Ottawa of to-day, the prosperous and favored capital of a Dominion extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in magnitude of territory and natural resources second to no country on the face of the globe.

Ottawa's situation and natural facilities must have been sufficient to impress any one conversant with them of her bright prospects. The most magnificent water power on the continent was waiting to be utilized at the Chaudiere, and for hundreds of miles up the "Grand River," as it was once appropriately called, are forests of timber which are an inexhaustible source of wealth, while the whole surrounding country is rich not only in soil but in minerals. She is the nucleus of the Ottawa valley, the fairest, finest, and fattest in the land. Those who attribute Ottawa's prosperity to her political position, talk ignorantly and idly, for while recognizing the benefit conferred upon her by being made the seat of the Federal Government, we maintain that her geographical situation and natural resources had secured her prosperity and greatness. There was a period no doubt, during which her progress was slow compared with the present, but that temporary tardiness was but natural; the great inducements which she offered to capitalists had to be realized, as is the case the world over. The peculiar advantages which she offers for the investment of money have not yet perhaps been so thoroughly understood as is desirable, but certain it is that a new era is just dawning on her horizon; an era of prosperity and progress unrivalled perhaps even by the rapid growth of Chicago. She will soon be the centre of a net work of railroads and canals, grand avenues of trade which will open up a fertile and wealthy country whose surplus products will be exported by way of this city. But here it is our intention to give simply a statement of the

BUILDINGS IN PROGRESS

of erection at present, and first, we shall mention the

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S

building towards the erection of which considerable progress has already been made. The site is a most desirable and valuable one—the corner of Metcalf and Sussex streets. The building will be costly and handsome, and will prove a great embellishment to Sparks street. It will have 66 feet frontage on Sparks street, and 56 on Metcalf street. The first story will be of Ohio stone, and the upper stories of Nepean stone, three stories in elevation altogether. The contract cost is $20,000. A portion of the building is to be occupied by a branch of the Merchants' Bank, the entrance to which will be from Metcalf street. The remainder of the street flat will accommodate two stores; and the upper portions will be occupied principally as the residence of the manager of the Bank. Mr. K. Arnoldi is the architect, and Mr. John Kelly, contractor.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

This will also be a superb structure, and is being erected at a contract cost of $18,000. It is on Wellington street, and will be completed by November next. The work is already considerably advanced. It will be the finest and most ornamental pile on that street when finished. The dimensions are 42 feet frontage by 48 feet deep and 4 stories high. The stone will be Ohio and Nepean, Mr. George Taylor is contractor.

MR. CASSELLS

is having a large stone building completed on Sparks street, near O'Connor street, at a cost of $6,000. It is 60 x 33 and two stories high. The material is lime stone. The basement is intended for stores and the Union Forwarding Company's office.

MR. EVANS

is rebuilding on Rideau street, where his house was destroyed by fire last winter. It will be a neat stone structure of three stories, and will cost $6,000. It will be 33 feet frontage and 60 feet deep, the basement to be divided into two apartments for stores.

MR. GORDON

has commenced the erection of a brick building on Sussex street, which, when completed, will at least be equal to many of the large business establishments on that street. It will be 60 x 50 and three stories in elevation, and will be completed at a cost of $10,000.

MR. MANSFIELD

has had the old rickety frame which stood for so many years on the corner of Sussex and Clarence streets, and which was regarded with a sort of veneration by raftsmen, pulled down and has now just about completed a fine brick structure of three stories, which materially improves the appearance of the corner. It is It is 50 x 20, and costs $4,000. intended for a store and a hotel, the latter of which will be kept by Mr. McCaffery.

MR. M'CONNELL

has also near completed a handsome white brick building on Sussex street, opposite Clarence street, at a cost of $4,500; 50 x 30; 3 stories.

HIS LORDSHIP THE R. C. BISHOP

is having a brick building completed on the corner of Sussex and St. Patrick streets, at a cost of $3,000, 60 x 24, 3 stories.

MR. D. MOORE

has purchased the house and property of the late Sheriff Fraser, on the corner of King and Daly streets. He has had the house partly pulled down, and is rebuilding it at a cost of $2,500.

Mr. T. C. Pidgeon is contractor for the last four mentioned buildings.

MR. C. CHRISTIE

has purchased the property on the corner of Elgin and Albert streets, and is having the old frame house demolished preparatory to erecting a large brick structure for private residences at a cost of $7,000.

MESSRS. LEE & CURTISS

have in course of completion a couple of brick tenements on Sparks near Bank street, at a cost of $2 500, two stories 43 x 40.

MR. FINDLEY

is filling up a vacancy on Rideau street near Dalhousie street with a 34 x 40 building, 3 stories. The front will be of brick, and the remainder of stone. It will cost over $3,000.

MR LESSOR

has in course of construction a brick building of 2½ stories, on the corner of Dalhousie and St. Andrew streets. Lessor intends opening a grocery store in it as soon as finished.

MR. GRAHAM

has well advanced towards completion a brick dwelling 36 x 30, at the northern end of Victoria street, at a cost of about $1,890.

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

We shall mention a few of the principal buildings which have been completed within the last 12 months.

The largest, and probably the costliest private residence ever constructed about Ottawa, is, we presume, that of

MR. G. B. BOOTH,

just finished on the Richmond road. The cost is $30,000, it is built of lime stone, and the architecture and general finish is of an elaborate style.

MR. CASSELLS

has had a large stone structure as private residence erected on Victoria street, at a cost of $12,000. It is 52 x 50 and three stories high. Mr. George Taylor was the contractor for it and also for

DR. HENRY'S

brick building on the corner of Bank and Victoria streets, constructed at a cost of $6,000.

MR. JOHN GRAHAM

had an addition put to his hotel at a cost of $11,000. Mr. Elgin and Mr. Warnock had two large brick buildings built on Sussex street, at a cost of about $6,000 each; Mr. Synell, a brick building at $3,000; Mr. Featherston, a handsome brick structure on Rideau street, at a cost of $4,500; Mr. Birkett, a brick building on Rideau street, at $3,500; Mr. White, a brick building at $4,000; Mr. G. H. Preston, a row of two story brick tenements on Daly street; Mr. Spittle, a brick dwelling on the same street, at $2,000, and Mr. Kehoe, a two and a half story brick building on Nicholas street; Mr. Murphy has finished a handsome brick structure on the corner of Clarence and King streets, at a cost of $2,000; Mr. Bassett, a brick building on Clarence street, at a cost of $2,500, and Mr. Germain & Son, a substantial white brick building on Sussex street.

BUILDINGS TO BE COMMENCED IMMEDIATELY.

Among the many projected buildings we shall simply mention those whose erection is to be immediately undertaken; and in opening this list we are happy to be able to state that the

LADIES OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME

have purchased a most eligible site on Nepean and Gloucester streets, in the aristocratic neighborhood of Cartier Square, and intend to have commenced without delay the erection of an institution which will be a credit to the city, and a lasting honour to the ladies whose industry in the noblest paths of life is thus everywhere crowned with that success which it merits. The property has cost $4,000, and the establishment, when completed, will have cost $25,000 more. The locality is a healthy, handsome and central one, and we have no doubt that the oldest, most popular and most celebrated educational institution in the Dominion will receive that liberal patronage which has been accorded to it wherever established.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.

This educational establishment is being erected on twelve lots, on Bay street, between Albert and Sparks streets. It will be a substantial stone building, 103 feet in length by 64 feet depth, and 5 stories in height. The masonry will be of the random coursed rubble kind, with cut stone dressings to the windows. The roof will be in the Mansord style. It will be fitted with all the modern improvements in heating, ventilation, &c. The cost of this fine edifice will be $25,000, and it is expected to have it fully completed by 1st July, 1872. We are glad to note the success which has attended the efforts of the gentlemen who a few years ago established the Protestant Ladies' College in this city, and have do doubt that in the new building still greater patronage will be extended them. Mr. Thos. Young is contractor for the masonry, and Mr. Robert Spittal for the carpenter's work; Mr. James Strachan, plaster; for plumbing, gas fitting, &c, Messrs. Blyth & Kerr. Mr. John Grist, jr., of this city, is the architect.

ALDERMAN McDOUGALL

will commence in a few days the erection of a handsome three story store and brick building on the corner of Elgin and Queen streets, next the Russell House, it will be completed at a cost of $10,000. We understand it is Mr. McDougall's intention to rent rooms in the building to the Russell House.

The same gentleman has given out the contract for the erection of a brick dwelling on Metcalf street, the cost will be $6,000.

CHAPEL OF EASE.

An addition is shortly to be put to the Chapel of Ease, at a cost of $4,000, and an addition to the

CHRIST CHURCH,

at a cost of $10,000.

MESSRS. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.

have awarded the contract, and in a few days the erection of probably what will be the finest building in the city will be commenced. These gentlemen, the oldest and most enterprising dry goods firm in the city, have been eminently successful as merchants, and we are glad now to know that they are about expending a large sum of money for the embellishment of Ottawa. No doubt they suffered heavy pecuniary loss by the late disaster, but that has not daunted their enterprise, and though we regret the occurence, yet we must rejoice that the ill wind has not blown in vain.

The new building will have 60 feet frontage on Sparks street, and 100 feet frontage on Metcalf street, and will be three stories high. The architecture will be something approaching the Corinthian. The Sparks street front will be of Ohio stone, and the Metcalf street front white brick and, Ohio dressing. The estimated cost is $25,000. It is designed for two stores, but it will be so arranged that it can be turned into one when necessary, and it is more than probable that Messrs. Hunton Shoolbred & Co. will occupy the whole building. It is said, however, that a branch of the Union Bank will be established in a portion of it. It will be completed by the 1st of January.

MR. CHAMPNESS,

of the British Lion, has purchased the lot of land, adjoining Mr. Stephen's shoe store, Sparks street, and has made arrangements for commencing immediately, the construction of a three story white brick building, the dressings to be of Ohio stone. It will be 70 feet front, by 33 feet deep, and will cost $5,000. Messrs. Garland, Mutchmor, & Co., will occupy it as a wholesale dry good store.

A GRAND BLOCK

will shortly rise on the unsightly ruins, on the north side of Spark street, between the building at present occupied by Messrs. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co., and Mr. Chalmer's store, where the fire did such excellent work, last winter, in destroying the series of old frame houses. The block will have 99 feet frontage, the whole extent of the opening, and will be 70 feet deep, and three stories high. The cost will be $15,000, perhaps more. It is designed to accommodate three stores, and will be completed by the 1st of October next. Messrs. O'Donnell, Robinson and Rajotte, are the proprietors.

Mr. Gallagher is contractor for the three last mentioned buildings.

BANK DEFALCATION.—The defaulting manager of the Perth Branch of the Bank of Montreal, whose disappearance we announced on Monday morning, has been found at Rome, N.Y. We understand that he gave up all the money found upon him to the authorities of that city, and that his conduct is attributable to temporary insanity rather than to any improper motive. When he left Perth, he sent some money to his wife, which that lady at once gave up, together with the letter which accompanied it, to the bank authorities. It is stated that the sum of $18,000 was found upon the defaulter.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—The public have long felt the want of something that could be depended upon for the cure of rheumatism, sprains, bruises, neuralgia, bowel complaints, &c, and we are happy to say that want is now supplied in the shape of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is truly a most powerful medicine, and one that effects an immediate and permanent cure in all cases for which it is recommended. Sold by all medicine dealers

☞ Thousands of people are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms of consumption, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a "slight cold." How necessary is it, then, that a cold should be cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to get rid of it. "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" still stop the hacking cough in a few minutes, and by their influence on the bronchial and pulmonary organs all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated—but they must be taken in time. Sold by all Druggists and medicine dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is the best tonic in use, because it is the most physiological, being composed of ingredients absolutely essential to the development of the system. It speedily relieves Indigestion, promoting a vigorous appetite and hearty nutrition. All cases of debility arising from wasting diseases, such as Consumption and Scrofula, all diseases of the skin, diseases of the blood, prostration of the nervous system, caused by protracted mental exertion, anxiety, or over-work, will obtain immediate relief frequently, beginning with the first dose. It is a delightful cordial to take, and its use may be protracted for an indefinite period, without becoming disagreeable to the patient. Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Agents, Montreal, and sold by all Druggists. 1611 1y3awk

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—A horse dealer residing in the vicinity of Keyport, N. J., and who buys up horses for the New York market, purchases "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" by the dozen and feeds it to his horses; he says it is superior to anything that he has ever used as a condition medicine, that the horses are so much more improved by its use as to sell more readily and command higher prices. Two other horse dealers, one residing at Huntingdon, the other at Glen Cove, L. I., also purchase it by the dozen and for the same purpose; those men, as well as many others similarly engaged, know too well the value and importance of this medicine ever to be without it. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co, is on each package Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont, proprietor for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until found BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

C. H. GARDNER,
Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.

T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal."

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

HENRY WILKES, D. D.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like Magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly RISE UP and bless her especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article mortalized her name by this invaluable article and we scarcely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefit, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given in the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW—" Ladies Visitor," New York City.

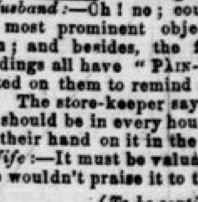
Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

THE MARKET.—The Market on Saturday was but poorly supplied. The few articles brought on were not of good quality and sold at the old prices.



Husband (returned from the village)—Mary, ere my dear; I have just returned from town and brought with me your entire list—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Calico and in short a waggon full of—

Wife: (hastily)—And forgot the PAIN-KILLER?

Husband:—Oh! no; couldn't forget that; it's the most prominent object in every store in town; and besides, the fences and stones and buildings all have "PAIN-KILLER" painted or pasted on them to remind one of it every minute. The store-keeper says that the PAIN-KILLER should be in every house and where one can put their hand on it in the dark if need be.

Wife:—It must be valuable, else the Parson's wife wouldn't praise it to the skies as she does.

(*To be continued.*)

☞ The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

AUCTION SALE

—OF A—

VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM,

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF GOULBURN.

BY VIRTUE of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the Sale on SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY, A.D, 1871, at RILEY'S HOTEL, in the Village of Richmond, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The South West ½ of Lot 2, in the First Concession of the Township of Goulburn, in the County of Carleton, containing 100 acres, more or less. The soil is said to be of good quality, there is a Creek running through the land. There is said to be on the premises a Log House, Log Barn and Stable; there are about 45 acres cleared. It is 11 miles from the Village of Burritt's Rapids, and 10 miles from the Village of Richmond.

TERMS—One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of Sale, for balance terms will be made known at the Sale.

For further particulars apply to

JONAS AP. JONES,
Solicitor, Masonic Hall,
Toronto.

Or to
J. G. BELL, Esq.,
Ottawa.

April 18, 1871 1643 1d&wtd

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the various works required to be done in the Erection of THREE STORES on Sparks street, for Messrs. O'DONNELL, ROBINSON, and RAJOTTE Plans, Specifications and conditions may be seen on application to WM. HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street, on and after FRIDAY, the 21st inst, and until WEDNESDAY the 26th, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642 5

LOST.

A small Bunch of KEYS. Finder will oblige by leaving them at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642tf

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE CATALOGUE SALE

—OF—

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Seven Octave Rosewood Case Piano [fine tone],

Pictures, Engravings, Plated Ware, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th inst.,

At 11 o'clock, sharp,

At the residence of

THOS. WORTHINGTON, ESQ.

Bank Cottage, Vittoria Street,

The whole of the Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Pantry, Hall, Kitchen, Bedroom, Yard and Out-House effects, forming on the whole one of the choicest collections of Furnishing Goods offered for public competition this season.

Catalogues may be had on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, and on the premises, when the Furniture, &c, will be on view on the whole of the first day, and on WEDNESDAY, up to the hour of sale.

Terms Cash, and all purchases must be removed by the afternoon of Saturday, the 29th.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BY AUCTION

J. BERMINGHAM is instructed by FLEVIAN VALLERAND, Esq., to sell at his residence, Patrick street, on THURSDAY, the 20th Inst., all his Household effects, among which will be found one handsome Sofa, in Hair Cloth, two (2) Easy Chairs to match, Easy Chair, in Morocco, three (3) very handsome Card Tables, Extension Dining Table, Side Board, Cane Seat Chairs, Carpets, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Stoves, Piping and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale at 11 o'clock, a.m., and without Reserve.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15th, 1871 1642 3

MISS BRADDON'S

NEW BOOK.

"FENTON'S QUEST."

PAPER 50cts
MAILED FOR 60cts

THE DARK BLUE—Part 2,—30 ct.

At

J. DURIE & SON'S,
10 Sparks street.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 1

NOTICE.

JUST OUT.

New Improved and Elegant

SHOWER BATH,

Nobody should be without One.

PRICE, $13.00 and $15.00.

10 Per Cent Off For Cash.

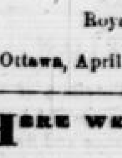
20 Cook Stoves and Double Stoves, to be sold at cost, before (1st) First MAY, to make room for a heavy and first-class Stock. Tinware in great variety.

☞ No humbug, but see for yourselves.

C. P. DORION,
60 Sparks-st.,
Opposite British Lion Hotel.

P. S.—Now is your time, Stoves must be sold regardless of Price.

Ottawa, April 16, 1871 1642 1



HOUSE TO LET—ON Victoria Island, Chaudiere, near Mr. Baldwin's Office, lately occupied by Thos. McKay, Esq., and at present as a boarding house, for which from its situation and extent of accommodation it is adapted. Alterations made to suit a good tenant.

T. M. CLARK,
Royal Insurance Company,
Elgin-st.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 10

HERE WE COME AGAIN!

MUSIC HALL RINK.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!!

THURSDAY & FRIDAY EVENINGS APRIL 20th and 21st.

GREEN & MELVILLE'S

FAMOUS FEMALE MINSTRELS!

All the latest novelties.

New Songs!
New Dances!
New Acts!
&c., &c.

Look Out for the Programme.

J. E. GREEN,
Business Manager.
CHARLEY BURNHAM,
Agent.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 5

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Next to

P. O'MEARA'S Restaurant,

RIDEAU STREET.

Messrs. P. & R. invite especial attention to their choice and select assortment of

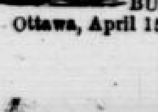
Broadcloths
Doeskins,
English,
Scotch, and
Canadian
Tweeds.

Next to P. O'MEARA, Rideau-St.

N. B.—Workmanship and fit guaranteed.

PRESTON & ROSWELL.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1642tf



HOUSE TO LET—On Sparks-st. next Rev. J. MAYS. Enquire at Mrs. R BURROWS, Victoria-st.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1641 5

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 17.

There was great activity at the wharves to-day.

The first steamer of the Richelieu Company arived this evening. No passengers, but considerable freight.

One thousand men are engaged in clearing the snow from the Military and Allan wharves yesterday and to-day.

A mass meeting of the Mercantile and Fraser Institutes was held to-night. The two institutions are to be amalgamated, and a mammoth literary and general club to be formed thereupon.

Flour stagnated; sale general on St. Paul street at the average.

Weather fine.

Midnight Despatches.

LONDON April 17.—The *Times* of to-day has a leading editorial upon the report as to the result of the labours of the High Commission It says: "The case of the *Alabama* has always created a feeling of insecurity in England and has demoralised American politics. We hail the possible settlement, and think that the Arbitrators will acquit England of all responsitility for the deeds of the *Alabama*." It also adds that the *Alabama* was partially fitted out at the Azores, and hence Portugal is liable to our experience. The *Times* is evidently not sanguine of an immediate settlement of the question, for it warns the British public that it is very uncertain whether a treaty will be ratified by the American Senate.

The demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday in favour of the Paris insurgents was a failure.

PARIS, April 17.—Last night passed quietly.

The Pontifical Zouaves were engaged at close quarters yesterday at Neuilly by the Communist troops. The latter were successful, and captured some colours.

The spirits of the troops are good.

A Communist decree provides for methodical requisitions upon the inhabitant of Paris, street by street.

Another decree convokes the Syndical Chambers in order to deal with the statistics of the abandoned works, and to arrange for their re-opening by workmen who are not proprietors,

RIO JANEIRO, March 25, *via* LONDON, April 17.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil will leave here in May on a visit to Europe.

The insurrection in the State of Entriros, Argentine Confederation, has terminated, but that of Blancos, in Uraguay, is still unsuppressed.

LONDON, April 17.—A despatch from Melbourne, dated March 28, says that all the Australian Colonies are fortifying their posts in consequence of a warning said to have come from the Home Government that a descent upon them is threatened by American filibusterers.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 11, *via* Havana 17.—Martin Carea, ex-President, is dead.

Fifty-two of the public jounals advocate the re-election of President Jaarez, forty favour Porfirio Diaz, and ten have pronounced for Tejada.

General Sanchez Orhoa has been appointed Minister to Washington.

The regular session of the National Congress began on the first of the month.

Senor Hernandez, President of the Chamber, in his opening speech alluded to the fears expressed by many of the dire inventions by some officious agents of foreign powers.

He deprecated such expression as foreboding evil to the country.

Jaarez is gaining ground in his campaign for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A correspondent writing from Yeddo, Japan, says, that a most startling political tragedy occurred in that city, on the 27th February, at about one o'clock, a. m.

The residence of Hirasowass Waaaki Songi, a member of the highest board of the Government, and one of the most distinguished and enlightened progressive statesmen of Japan, was broken open by a band of armed men, who forced their way to the chamber where Songi was sleeping, and cut him to pieces with their swords. His house stands in the heart of Yeddo, and within a few rods of one of the guarded gates, leading to Mikados castle, but the assassins succeeded in escaping before an alarm could be given. The assassination was undoubtedly inspired from political motives.

LONDON, April 17.—A special to the *Times* from Versailles, says, the Prussian trenches on the terrace at Mendon, are now occupied by Government troops, and the sixteen guns pointing towards forts Issy and Vanvers, has been placed in position there.

Gen. McMahon has succeeded in surrounding the insurgent troops at Asnieres with a strong force from the Versailles army.

The cannonading on Sunday was less continuous than for several days past.

The Prussians are massing large reinforcements of their troops in the vicinity of Paris.

Saint Ouett, Sour, and Seine has been occupied by Germans two kilometres south of St. Denis, and seven kilometres from Paris.

It is believed Blanqui controls all the affairs of the Commune.

A despatch from Marseilles says that the trials of the Communist leaders is proceeding. Cremieux's wife has sent a petition to Thiers asking for the pardon of her husband

Yesterday's Despatches

LONDON, April 17.—Thiers issued a circular on the evening of the 16th as follows:

The Paris insurgents are emptying their houses and selling their furniture.

The Government continues to temporize for the purpose of collecting an irresistable force, and also to allow the Parisians time to reflect.

The insurgents say we shoot the prisoners, and intend the overthrow of the Republic, and the suppression of the subsidies of the National Guards. These statements are false.

There was some cannonading to-day, but it was without result. Otherwise military affairs are quiet, and nothing of interest has occurred.

A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says that the end approaches. The affair at Asnieres is disastrous to the Communists, whose lines are filled with their dead. The Versailles forces are within one kilometre of Forts des Terres.

PARIS, April 16.—Gen. Cluseret in his official report to the Commune says: Fort Vanvres was attacked five times in succession on Saturday.

Canon and musketry firing continued all day to-day.

An obstinate struggle is going on at Neuilly, where ground is disputed inch by inch.

The Versailles army has been concentrating for the last four days.

A general and formidable attack is momentarily expected.

The Commune is resolved to continue the defense to the last.

The sale of horse flesh has again commenced, and there are other signs of the scarcity of food in the city.

PORTLAND, April 17.—The S.S. *Scandinavian* from Liverpool on the 7th, and Londonderry on the 8th, arrived yesterday morning, having made the quickest passage ever made by any steamer between the two ports. She brings over 800 passengers.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A despatch to the *Tribune* from Paris on Sunday says: Firing has been incessant for the past 48 hours.

The Government at Versailles says Paris is completely invested, and that a summons to surrender in 24 hours will be sent.

There is great excitement in the city, and the Commune suddenly allows free circulation in the street and at railway stations without passes.

Most of the city gates are opened.

Military reports are highly coloured.

Gen. Cluseret says the attack was extremely vigorous last night principally against Vanvres, which was obliged to sustain five conclusive assaults. Ambulances were seen carrying off the dead and wounded of the assailants.

The 86th battalion merits mention for admirable conduct.

Gen. Eder, commanding the southern forts, says all seems finished. The night has been terrible and battle incessant from six o'clock in the evening. Vanvres bore a most violent assault. The Royalists' loss is enormous. They were repulsed along the whole line. It was a complete victory for the Commune. Our men fought like lions, especially Ledux, Governor of Vanvres.

Semi-official journals says 1,000 soldiers were killed before Vanvres, and several hundred taken prisoners at Neuilly.

There was no loss among the Parisians except Dombourski, who is slightly wounded.

Fresh Commune elections is being held; they excite but little interest.

A decree of the Commune places all railways under its control, and obliges them to produce all their books and documents if required for inspection.

Another correspondent telegraphs from Paris yesterday afternoon as follows:

Yesterday morning attacks were made on Porte Dauphine, which continued all day. The quarter of the Champs Elysees has been exceedingly damaged by shells which are still falling thickly.

The building occupied by the American legation was struck by fragments of shells on Saturday, nevertheless Washburn continues to reside in Avenue Josephine.

Barricades will be erected immediately in the quarters of the Tuilleries and Belleville, which will render Paris impregnable to the assaults of the Versaillists.

The same correspondent telegraphed late last night: There has been firing in various directions all day. I saw a shell strike the arch of Triomphe. Much damage has been done; the champs is full of people. Carriages and omnibusses go nearly up to the arch. Stalls are open, and Punch and Judy shows are exhibited. Crowds are moving to and fro in holiday attire. Groups gathered together pay little attention to the bombardment.

No interest whatever is manifested in the elections.

It is anticipated that all the railway lines will be cut to-morrow, and a state of seige declared.

There are only provisions enough in Paris to last three weeks.

Another correspondent says he saw fighting which was furious, and only 3,000 yards from Paris.

Six persons arrested as Royalists, were shot in the morning.

There is a great outcry at the number of arrests. No more will take place without report to the Commune.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The S.S. *Virginia*, from Liverpool, has arrived.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets an House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran are holding a great sale of Spring and Summer Goods. Early buyers will secure best bargains.

Gen. Moltke was beaten at the recent elections in seven out of the eight districts in which he was a candidate of the Conservatives for the German Parliament.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

Y. M. A. C.—A special meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association is called for this evening, in the rooms of the Society. Every member is requested to attend.

SHOWER BATHS.—C. P. Dorion, 60 Sparks street, sells improved and elegant shower baths for $13 to $15 each. No house should do without one.

ST. L. & O. R. CO. ALTERATION OF TIME.—An alteration in the time of arrival and departure of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa trains will take place on Thursday. See notice in our advertising columns.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE—Molday, J Walker, London; F A Wise, Prescott; A Hutchon, Mr and Mrs J Prime, Mr and Mrs Waters, R Stephens, W B Rose, J H Munro, Montreal; B Butland, St John's; D McLachlin, Arnprior; W C Edwards, Rockland.

FEMALE MINSTRELS.—Green & Mellville's Female Minstrel Troupe will play in the Music Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings next. This troupe visited Ottawa last fall under the name of "Ford & Perkin's Female Minstrels," and an excellent troupe they proved themselves to be.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—Mr. Bermingham sold a number of valuable city lots by auction at his auction rooms, York street, yesterday. Several very eligible pieces of property on the corner of Sussex and Murray streets sold at from $1,600 to $1,900 each

RIDEAU CANAL.—We understand the water is to be let into the Rideau Canal shortly. Mr. Alex. Clark, of this city, is having completed at the canal basin a fine barge over 90 feet in length. Those three splendid little tow steamers, the *Engineer*, *Grenville* and *Dell*, have received a coat of paint, and are also at the canal basin, ready to sail as soon as the water is let in.

The Ottawa Immigrant Aid Society desire the support of all their friends, and trust that as the reading season is now drawing to a close they will not fail to attend this evening at 8 o'clock. Next Tuesday will be the last for this season of the very interesting and amusing readings which have been held by this society, and several talented amateurs recently from England will lend their assistance on the occasion.

MUSICAL.—The grand concert given by Mrs. Waters, under the patronage of Lady Lisgar, and the ladies of Ottawa, will take place this evening, in the Music Hall. Mrs. Waters on this occasion, will be assisted by Mr. F. Jehin Prume, the celebrated violinist, who so kindly gave, last fall, his assistance for the concert, in the benefit of the sufferers of the fires. We hope that the public of Ottawa, will prove to this great artist their gratitude and esteem by patronising this concert in great numbers. The programme is composed of the most select music, and every thing has been combined in such a way, that this concert will certainly be the most artistic and fashionable of the season.

POLICE COURT.—Monday — Four boys charged with loitering about the street corners were let go on promising not to repeat the offence.

Mary Kenell, a vagrant, was also discharged on promising to leave the city and never return.

Xavier Ebichion, hired with a gentleman in Aylmer, received an advance of wages, amounting to $10, and then left employment contrary to terms of agreement. It appears that Xavier is an old hand at this game. He is remanded until this morning.

The adjourned case of Magloire Berichon for assault was dismissed.

Two persons were charged with having foul premises, and were given until Thursday to clean them.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The anniversary of the Birthday of our good Queen, is to be celebrated in a brilliant manner in Ottawa this year. For several years past it has been customary for all the young people of the Capital to go to some other Canadian city, whither they were allured by the splendid demonstrations and displays there the order of the day. So matter, of course, had this custom become that people moved out of Ottawa almost mechanically, while the idea seems never to have struck them that the event could be celebrated with as much *eclat* in Ottawa as in Montreal or elsewhere. The Queen's Birthday is one of those occasions which can be celebrated with manifold advantages. At the same time that a community is making merry and rejoicing in an exhuberance of loyalty, they can with a splendid attractive programme induce strangers to come to their city who very naturally will disburse a little of their financial surplus on the occasion.

A number of young men who have realized this fact have undertaken to get up such a programme for the coming 24th that we feel confident the celebration of the day in Ottawa will surpass in brilliancy, anything of the kind throughout our wide Dominion. A programme is being prepared, which will afford to young and old, ladies and gentlemen an opportunity of enjoying themselves to their heart's content, so that no person need not leave the city; but, on the contrary, we may expect an influx of pleasure seekers from other places. Our picturesque scenery is unsurpassed by any thing on the continent, and where could an excursion be better enjoyed than on our "Grand River." We will have excursions on the 24th, and cricketting, lacrosse matches, foot racing and all sorts of athletic exercise, music, dancing, &c., &c. Now that the Canada Central Railroad is running, we may expect a regular invasion of the rural population. Those young gentlemen, who have undertaken to provide amusements for us at home, certainly deserve praise, and, in the meantime, we wish them success.

City Council.

At a regular meeting of the City Council held last evening in the City Hall, the following gentlemen were present: Ald. O'Connor, Baldwin, McDougal, Martineau, Taillon, Heney, Woodburn, Kehoe, Cunningham, Rowe, and Mosgrove. His Worship the Mayor being absent, Ald. Laplerre was moved into the chair.

Several petitions for remission of taxes and for sidewalks.

A communication was read from the Secretary of State, to the effect that the Government are about to construct an iron railing about the Parliament grounds, and requesting the Corporation to have the necessary excavations for the proposed bridge across to Wellington street executed as soon as possible

The 4th report of the Finance Committee was received, read and adopted.

The 2nd report of Printing Committee, accepting the tender of the Times Printing and Publishing Company, for the printing of the Minutes of the Council, and for advertising, and also that of the *Courrier D'Outaouais*, for same work in the French language, and moreover, recommending that all Corporation Printing be done at the establishments whose tenders were accepted, was adopted

Ald. Rowe presented a petition from Solomon Edwards and others, requesting the repeal of the cow By-law.

Ald. O'Connor moved, seconded by Ald. Baldwin, that the Chairman of the Board of Works be instructed to obtain permission from the Government to remove the parapets on Sapper's Bridge, with a view to widening the same.

Ald. Heney strongly opposed the motion, and thought it would be putting the bridge in a more dangerous condition than it is.

Ald. O'Connor explained that a temporary wooden railing would obviate any possibility of accidents occurring.

Ald. Martineau moved, in amendment, that the Council adjourn, to meet again on Monday evening next, to consider the Water Works report, and for general business—Carried.

A Mourning Queen.

Referring to the mausoleum erected at Windsor to the memory of the Prince Consort by his wife at a cost of £1,000,000, a correspondent says: "Each day Queen Victoria visits this place alone. Near the tomb is placed a large deep basket filled with wreaths of beautiful flowers. At hand is a small round table on which are a Bible and a prayerbook. From these she reads and prays fervently, kneeling all the while. Then she rises, and taking the wreaths, advances to the sarcophagus in the lid of which a small sheet of plate glass is inserted through which she can see the face, and form of the departed. But the efforts of the embalmer have not been thoroughly successful, and the features that were so beautiful in life are in death marred by discoloration. Still it is his face, shrunken and pallid though it be. Again she prays, thinking of the years of happiness she lived with him, long passed away, but never to be forgotten. She stands gazing there till she can gaze no more with tears. Gently she places the forget-me-nots upon the marble coffin, takes one last lingering look with her dim eyes, and slowly retires, while from above the bell tolls out a melancholy requiem for the idolized dead.

PORTER'S BLOCK.

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co.

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE

Will be cleared out at prices which will be sure to commanda sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,
PORTER'S BLOCK,
34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

AT 1.30

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1871.

At No. 11, Preston Terrace, Daly Street the subscriber will sell all of the Household Furniture, consisting of Tapestry and Wool Carpets, Hair Cloth Sofa, Couch, Sideboard, Cane Chairs, Dining Table, (large size), Dining Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Mattresses, Cooking Stove, Hall Stove and Pipes Crockery, China, Glassware, Kitchen utensils, &c., &c., an excellent 8 day clock.

TERMS CASH.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer

AT 10 30

On MONDAY, 24th April, 1871.

The Subscriber has received instructions from MRS. MIDFORD, to sell at her House, BOOTHS' Building, Chaudiere, her Furniture, consisting of Cottage Piano, Rosewood Case, in good order, Hair Cloth Sofa, Six do. Chairs, Centre Table, B. W., Corner Whatnot, B. W., Dining Table, Cane Chairs, Sideboard, Couch and Carpet, B. W., Bedroom Set, Spring Mattresses Hardwood Bedsteads, Bureaus, with Glass, Washstands, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Cooking Stoves and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, China and Glassware, an excellent Clove Box.

TERMS CASH.

Goods to be removed immediately after Sale.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

AT 10-30 A.M.,

On THURSDAY, April 20th, 1871,

Will sell at the Dwelling of ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., Queen street, immediately in rear of British Lion Hotel, 1 Parlor Set Hair Cloth, B. W., 1 Centre Table, B. W., Corner What-Not, Carpets, Curtains, Dining Table, Couch and Carpet, Excellent Cooking Stove and Furniture, Hall Stove and Pipes, Box Stove, Refrigerator, large size, quite new, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Carpets and Curtains, Crockery, China, and Glassware, and other Household articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

☞ Goods to be delivered immediately after close of Sale.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1641td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

AND UNRESERVED SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from Mr. DICKINSON, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, to sell at his residence, Richmond road, on TUESDAY, April 25th, 1871, all his Household Property, consisting of Superior Rosewood Piano, English make, Parlor Set, in Green Damask, Walnut Centre Table, Side Table, What-Nots, Parlor Ornaments, Mirrors, Engravings, Curtains and Tapestry Carpets, Extension Dining Table: Sideboard, Sofa, Leather Cover, Chairs, do. Tapestry Carpet, Curtains, &c., Hall Stove and Pipes, Hall Lamp, Hall Table, Chairs, Oil Cloth and Stair Carpet, Bedrooms Sets, B. W., Spring Matrasses, Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Carpets and Curtains, very superior Cooking Stove and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Furniture, &c., very superior Dinner Set, consisting of one hundred and fifteen pieces coloured, white Stone China, white and gold do., a large quantity of Cutlery, some very excellent Plate, about sixty volumes of Books, principally Standard Works, a good family Sewing Machine, quite new, and a large quantity of other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

Catalogues giving full description can be hap a few days previous to Sale

Goods on view on day previous to Sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1639td

$823,000

IN CASH GIFTS,

To be Distributed by the

NEW YORK CASH PRIZE COMPANY.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts, each		$40,000
10 " "		20,000
20 " "		5,000
50 " "		1,000
200 " "		500
350 " "		100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each	$300 to	700
75 " " Melodians, "	75 to	100
350 Sewing Machines, "	60 to	170
500 Gold Watches, "	75 to	305
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., valued at		$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune, Dec.* 28. "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan.* 1. "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec.* 9.

Send for circular. Liberal inducement to Agents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address

BAKER & SON,
70 Broadway, N Y

April 18, 1871 1644 1wdaw.

MUSIC HALL,

TUESDAY, 18th APRIL, 1871.

GRAND CONCERT,

(Under the Patronage of Lady Lisgar and the Ladies of Ottawa,)

GIVEN BY

MRS. ELENA WATERS,

And assisted by

F. JEHIN-PRUME,

Violin Soloist to H. M. the King of Belgium.)

and several Artists.

Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8,

Tickets	50cts.
Reserved Seats	75cts
Gallery	25cts

Tickets and reserved seats can be secured at Messrs. ORME & SON.

Ottawa, April 14, 1871 1640 4

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
APPLES,
COCOANUTS
CRANBERRIES.

And all Fruits in Season

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples.

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OTTAWA CONFECTIONERY EMPORIUM

MARCH 31, 1871 1629

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No. 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA, December 22, 1870

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE on Kent street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

P. LeSUEUR.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1633 3awk tf

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Featherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul-st.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden Houses—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

BOWBELLS

—AND—

LONDON JOURNAL

FOR APRIL,

At

HAUSERS,
No. 42 Rideau-st., and Sussex-st.

Ottawa, April 14, 1871

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629c

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSES, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to

THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 16 Rideau street

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1·25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,
LAWRENCE and
GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY and is it the celebrated Osage Country The Garden Spot of Kansas.

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,
Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines,
Ale and Porter, Dawes and Rochester's.
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies and Crosse & Blackwell's Dundee Marmalade,
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 RIDEAU STREET.

☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you. 1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET

LATE J. B. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only for Country Merchants.

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.
COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings.
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted
SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers.
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of Fine Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c., &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31 1871. 1630tf

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.

Address,

"S"
TIMES Office,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 20th APRIL Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Steamb't Express	No. 4 Mail.	No 6 Mail.	No. 8* Express.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Ottawa Depart.	7.00	10.40	1.15	10.30
Prescott Junct'n		1.00	3.25	12.50
Prescott Wharf				
Arrive	9.10	1.10	3.35	1.05

NOTE.—No. 2 connects at Prescott with Royal Mail Line of Steamers east and west, with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, for St. Albans, Burlington, New York, &c., and with the Rome and Watertown Railway for Albany, New York, &c.

No. 4, 6, and 8 connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Train east and west.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	6.30	4.20	7.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.30	6.45	4.30	2.10
Ottawa Arrive	3.50	9.00	7.00	6.30

NOTE.—**No. 7 will run every night Saturday nights excepted, Passengers will find on Nos. 7 and 8 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains and Royal Mail Steamers East and West Certain, as this Company's Trains wait their arrival.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642tf

FOR SALE.

A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.

For particulars, apply at the VARIETY HALL, 34 Sparks street,

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1631

JOHN LESLIE

Having now completed the opening of the Cases of Superior Goods, including

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, from some of the best English Makers.

IN JEWELLERY:

Diamond Sets, Complete,
Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings,
Necklets, Chains and Lockets.

With a full assortment of

Plated Ware and Table Cutlery,

Ottawa, April 11, 1871 1636a

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA

WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders are invited for the various works required to be done, in the erection of two STORES, on the corner of Sparks and Metcalf streets, for THOS. HUNTON, Esq.

Plans, Specifications, and conditions, may be seen on application to WILLIAM HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street, on and after MONDAY, the 17th Instant, and until FRIDAY, the 21st, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639 8

WM. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

TEAS AND WINES.

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for tract laying and ballasting on about 23 miles of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Post road, near Tools Pistoles.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Riviere du Loup.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 6 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the 8th May, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 100 tons spikes, according to samples, to be seen at the offices of the Commissioners and of the chief engineer, at Ottawa. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered at Montreal, Point Levi and Riviere du Loup.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioners Office,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1871. 1637 3

FERNS!!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES, with Glass Domes, 3 sizes
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS richly ornamented in colours
BIRD CAGES, CANARY, (magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES, all Brass and Copper.
BIRD CAGES, Enamelled.
BIRD CAGES, Wood and Wire
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS, Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out.

☞ Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.
35 SUSSEX STREET.
H MEADOWS & CO.
Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOI

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON, WHITE FISH, PIKE, DORY, PERCH, FRESH HADDOCK, FRESH CODFISH, FRESH SALMON, FRESH HALIBUT, FLOUNDERS, FRESH HERRINGS, SEA BASS, SMELT, TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and sal Fish,
Fresh [O]ysters and Lobsters always on hand,
Ottawa, Feb, 3, 1871 1581 2m

REMARKABLE CURES.

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY
—AND—
LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.
Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.
AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY your Cakes, Confectionery Plum cakes, Fruit Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary in the city, fancyboxes, Horns, of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures, of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.
Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
Wellington Street, Opposite the
BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage [illegible] given.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.
Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchan[ts] generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.
Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

PARTIES
Wishing to purchase
☞ MOWERS OR REAPERS, ☜
OR BOTH COMBINED,
Can be accommodated by calling on
WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK
Co. Carleton,
Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction, All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchaserr.

HULL

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Framings. Clapboards, Sheetings, Battens, Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.
E. B. EDDY, Proprietor.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street,
Ottawa, March 27, 1871

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING
—AND—
SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

FOR ASTHMA. and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.
Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 5s, 8s and 15s.
Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s
SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-st., London.
AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 10, 1871.

Authorised discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.
Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

RICHARD HIGMAN,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,
LATE MANAGER,
MEDICAL HALL,
SPARKS STREET,

Wishes to return sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind sympathy evinced toward him, on the occasion of the late fire.

He now begs to inform them that he will commence business on his own account, in a few days, in part of Mr McLean's Auction Room, in rear of John Roos' Cigar Store, with entirely new stock, of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., and trusts the public will appreciate his attention to business, with the same kind patronage that was extended to him in his situation.
Ottawa, Dec 16, 1870 1541y

TO TAILORS.

There is now a vacancy for a TAILOR at Chelsea, P. Q.

To a good hand there is seldom such an opening.
Chelsea, March 30, 1871 1629a

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the Department

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State of Canada.
W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1020 td

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No. 33, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to let on reasonable terms, for term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN, Ottawa.
Ottawa September 1870. 537tf

Groceries.

IF YOU WANT
TO SAVE MONEY
GO TO THE
PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,
—BY—
P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,
No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,
OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, TEAS in particular, imported, LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKEY, Gooderham & Worts HIGHWINES OLD RYE, and PROOF, With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—
WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

☞ Try their TEAS. ☜
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS, at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.
April 4, 1871 1633b

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,
No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

☞ All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

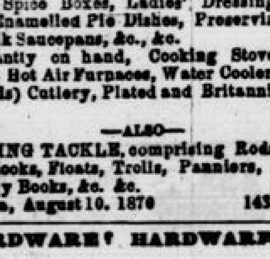
IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Delf Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,

—ALSO—
FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.
Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!



Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Buts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c, &c &c. together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.
Ottawa, No 18, 1870

1870 XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases, Toilet Bottles and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's Perfumery, Mirrors AND FINE **Toilet Articles.**

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.
Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

THE METROPOLITAN
Building and Savings Society.
MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1540tlJ71

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,
No. 26 Rideau Street

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious flavour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities atmoderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRYTHEM.
Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Mermalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,
Corner Sussex and York-sts.
Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,
39 RIDEAU STREET,
OTTAWA
HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT
(*nearly opposite the Old Stand,*)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars,*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS— Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE. Fresh Coffee *ground* and *roasted* daily on the premises.

LIQUORS— COGNAC BRANDIES Aenaun & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN— De Kuyper's and Houtman's, a wood bottle.

WINES— Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

high proof and flavor, at extremely low prices.
Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.
Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.
Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.
Molson's and other Ales:
Sugars and Syrups, all grades.
Sale atrefiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.
Now is the time or bar sins. 1165

THOMAS ISAAC,
IMPORTER
Shelf and Heavy Hardware
HENRY'S STONE BUILDING,
Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa
Cooking and Fancy Stoves
[illegible]al, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand.

Medical

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.
TRADE MARK
MESSRS GABRIEL.
Dentists.
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
The old-established Dentists,
64 Ludgate Hill, London,
And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; it is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions; Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

⁂ All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2awfm 1awk6m

SHOSONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!

The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

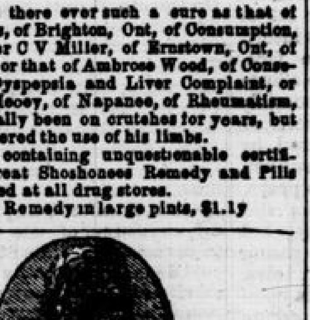
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hoeey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.
Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS
TRADE MARK
VALET ANCHORA VIRTUS
GARDNER MONTREAL
AND GROCERS [illegible]

GARDNER'S QUININE WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children —it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1641m 6dw

Medical.

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTL

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Witlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public —it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts, W M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.
November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

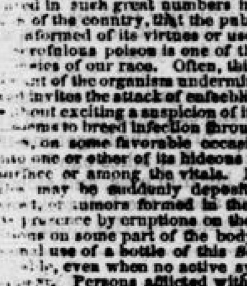
The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.
November 30, 1870 1527y

saparilla,
THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

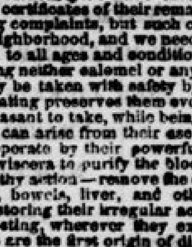
Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA*: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always —that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., *Practical Chemists,*
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.
Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.
Ottawa, April 21, 187[illegible] 159[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
W. R. THISTLE. E. LANE.

[illegible] BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.
REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740tf

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

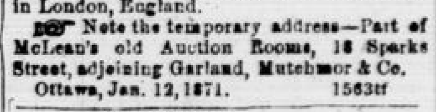
RICHARD HIGMAN,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Late Manager
Medical Hall,
SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavor to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

☞ Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.
Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf



CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6.00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3.60 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.20 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.16 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a, arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4.45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point at 12.00 and 9.00 p m

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk, Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

☞ Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

H ABBOTT,
Manager
Brockville, March 8, 1871 1609tf

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivaled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

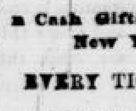
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

☞ Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally 52v1236 1aw



TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.
Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

$765,000

in Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts Each	$40,000
10	" "	20,000
20	" "	5,000
50	" "	1,000
200	" "	500
350	" "	100
50	Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each.	300 to 700
75	" " Melodians, "	75 to 100
350	Sewing Machines, "	60 to 175
500	Gold Watches, "	75 to 300
	Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at	$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c,

Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On the receipt of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28.* "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*

Send for circular. Liberal inducement to Agents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; [illegible] address

C B HARRIS & Co.
Managers.
62 Broadway, N.Y
March 14, 1871 1614 3m

Legal

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.
W McKAY WRIGHT. 4aw F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 580y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 5[illegible]y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. [illegible]

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.
ROBERT LEES. [illegible] JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. HARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 982y

MOSGROVE & TALLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.
WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 586tf GEORGE TALLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

DR. DICKINSON, Residence and Surgery Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, (McGill University) Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1389y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34tf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Sparks Street
OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or Laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his teeth as if were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p m.
Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,
BARRINGTON-STREET,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
Established 1851.
Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.
969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,
Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.
[illegible] HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)
☞ A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,
M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor,
Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.
☞ Oysters, Game etc., daily

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,
—AND—
DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,
RIDEAU STREET,
ESTABLISHED 1860.
WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbleized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweepshole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders' Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c. Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

T G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

CHEAP READING,
—AT—
HAUSER'S LENDING LIBRARY
No. 42 RIDEAU STREET.
Terms of Subscription: $3 a year, in advance
From non-Subscribers, Deposits will be required.
BOOKS Bought, Sold and Exchanged.
Ottawa, January 15, 1871 1561y

CANADA AND
U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Drawings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,
November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared. Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's office Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.
Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

TO LET.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.

Also the Shop at present occupied by WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to
WILLIAM MOSGROVE.
Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871 159[illegible]

HAGERMAN & ROSS,
PORK PACKERS,
PORT HOPE.
HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barreled PORK, for Sale.
February 2, 1871. 1580 2m.

THE TIMES is printed and published at THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa
JAMES [illegible], Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1644. OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First-Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY - Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of these fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRYTHEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,

Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN,

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(nearly opposite the Old Stand,)

offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeaux and other Vinegars,*

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—Fresh Coffee *ground* and *roasted* daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—COGNAC BRANDIES Renault & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.

WINES—Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Sauterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

high proof and flavor, at extremely low prices. Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.

Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.

Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.

Molson's and other Ales.

Sugars and Syrups, all grades.

Sale at refiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or bar sins. 1165

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING:

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

THURSDAY, 6th day of April, 1871

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency that the public convenience would be promoted if the Custom House Station at Esquimaux Point, which is situate in closer proximity to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec, with which it is now connected, was detached from the last mentioned Port and erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe.

His Excellency the Governor General on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and after the first day of April inst, the Port of Esquimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached from the Port of Quebec and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of Quebec.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 3

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland.

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy. Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH.

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, he has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits: but men in enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 3-4 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,

Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada

Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—445 St. Paul Street

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who e'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL's trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL's spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trial of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfact

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE MAIL

1871. ARRANGEMENT DURING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M	CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY P.M.
11.00	......	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	......	4.00
11.00		9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	......	4.30
8.30	......	9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.00	......	7.15
30		60	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.00	......	7.15
8.30	11.00	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.00	......	4.30
8.30	11.00	......	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.00	......	4.30
......	11.00	......	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.00	......	......
8.30	......	......	Osgoode, Russell, &c	......	......	4.30
7.00	......	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	......
7.00	......	......	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	......	11.40	......
10.30	......	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11.00	......
......	......	6 00	Lower Ottawa, by stage; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c	9.00	......	......
10.00	......	......	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	......	......
6.00	......	......	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	......	......	6.00
11.50	......	......	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	......	......

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York close every Monday at 10.45 A.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 10.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 11.30 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 6, 1871

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes' drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser otherwise a small payment down, and the balance in from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,

R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

☞ Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

MRS. HETHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagement as Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, Union Bridge.

Ottawa January 31 1871

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent quality at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS,
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1781 1588f

T. BELLEMAR.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer'

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS.

very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids' at 50 a cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularise.

☞ Call and examine ☜

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT, to take care of a Horse, and do in-door work.

Apply to

E A MEREDITH,
Corner of & King Wilbrod-sts

Ottawa, April 5, 1871 1632a

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their, re thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT.

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAN & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April at 9 a m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632tl

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and a SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO.,

226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

TAILORS WANTE.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa March 31, 1871 1629tf

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, Proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 1871 2 3m

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET.

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the ST. JAMES HOTEL. Strict attention to business. Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1599t

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1584tf

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 20th APRIL Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Steamb't Express.	No. 4 Mail.	No 6 Mail.	No. 8* Express.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Ottawa Depart.	7.00	10.09	1.15	10.30
Prescott Junct'n		1 00	3.25	12.50
Prescott Wharf Arrive	9.10	1.10	3 35	1.05

NOTE.—No. 2 connects at Prescott with Royal Mail Line of Steamers east and west, with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, for St. Albans, Burlington, New York, &c., and with the Rome and Watertown Railway for Albany, New York, &c.

No. 4, 6, and 8 connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Train east and west.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	6.30	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.30	6.45	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive	3.50	9 00	7.00	6.30

NOTE—**No. 7 will run every night Saturday nights excepted, passengers will find on Nos. 7 and 8 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains and Royal Mail Steamers East and West Certain, as this Company's Trains wait their arrival.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa,

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642tf

$765,000

In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts Each		$ 40,000
10	" "	20,000
20	" "	5,000
50	" "	1,000
200	" "	500
350	" "	100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each		300 to 700
75 " Melodians,	"	75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines,	"	60 to 175
500 Gold Watches,	"	75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at		$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c.

Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On the receipts of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable." *Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28.* "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address

C B HARRIS & Co.
Managers.
62 Broadway, N Y

March 14, 1871 1614 3m

$823,000

IN CASH GIFTS,

To be Distributed by the

NEW YORK CASH PRIZE COMPANY.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts, each		$40,000
10	" "	20,000
20	" "	5,000
50	" "	1,000
200	" "	500
350	" "	100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each		$300 to 700
75 " Melodians,	"	75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines,	"	60 to 170
500 Gold Watches,	"	75 to 305
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., valued at		$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

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PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable." *Weekly Tribune, Dec 28.* "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*

Send for circular. Liberal inducement Agents.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address

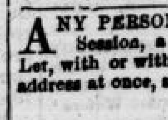
BAKER & SON,
70 Broadway, N.Y

April 18. 1871 1644 1wd&w.

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apply at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619a



HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.

Apply to

KERON,
on the Premises.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636tf

Yesterday's Despatches

POTTSVILLE, PA., April 17.—A well informed and prominent coal operator here stated to-night that the present coal difficulty was about ended, and that a speedy resumption of mining would soon follow.

VERSAILLES, April 17.—The Assembly has passed a decree ordering a municipal election in Paris on the 30th inst.

It is reported that a sharp engagement took place this morning near Asnieres, and that the Government troops carried Chatlan and Peckon, commanding the village.

PARIS, Monday evening.—Cannonading and rifle firing is going on at Neuilly, and Porte des Terns, and the sound seems to be nearing the city. Neuilly is still warmly contested.

A rumour is afloat that the representatives of the United States, England and Italy are jointly urging the Commune to agree to a truce.

Some National Guards having invaded the hotel of the Belgian Embassy, an immediate investigation has been ordered and arrests made.

Menotti Garibaldi has been elected a member of the Commune.

The elections were a *fiasco*, few persons voting.

The Commune has instituted a general court martial.

CHICAGO, April 17.—A final deposit has been made in the Parker-Dion billiard match for the championship of America. The game will take place on the 20th inst., in Crosby's Opera House.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A cable despatch dated Paris, noon Monday, says: At 2 o'clock last night the forts and advanced posts sent in to the Commune the result of the vote of the troops. The mail containing the papers was carried by an officer escorted by the Nationals. The procession was headed by a red flag. There were cries of "Vive la Commune."

Yesterday after the taking of Neuilly Church a youth of 16 planted a flag of the Commune on the summit of the Church amid a shower of balls.

The inhabitants are collecting provisions, and the report that the city is about to be invested by the Versaillists and Prussians jointly causes great excitement.

The Church Saint Jacques du Haut was surrounded to-day by the Nationals and the clergy arrested.

During the Vestrys yesterday the Church of St. Vincent St. Paul, was surrounded by the Nationals and pillaged. There is scarcely a church open now.

A despatch from Bolongue says the Communal elections in Paris were a perfect fiasco, not a tenth part of the voters went to the polls.

In the eighth arrondizement only 1,130 votes were polled out of 17,825 voters.

No despatches were received from Paris by the night train. It is stated the *Courier* despach was seized by the Commune.

LONDON, April The *Times* has a despatch from Paris stating that it is reported in that city that Prussia will intervene in the affairs of France in case the Commune should be victorious over the Versailles Government. The Prussians have advanced to Auberville, four kilometers south east of St. Denis and within eight kilometers of Paris.

The *Daily News* despatch from Paris says the Commune has in its hands cash to the amount of thirty-eight million francs, which has been paid by the Bank of France for unsold bonds of the city of Paris.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co

55 SPARKS-ST.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S.

Are now prepared to show a large portion their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Good as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 8, 1871

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Now last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Busines.

Claims Paid for Assurances....£6,083,333 33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid. 2,433,333 33
Funds on hand, upwards of.... 6,570,000.00
Annual Income............ 1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the *Utmost Advantage* and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies*.

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System*.

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in *Largely Reducing Present Outlay*; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age*.

☞ Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

J. & W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 13, 1871 163a

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.

Montreal March 11, 1871 1613y

MANITOBA!

PUBLIC MEETING,

This (WEDNESDAY) EVENING.

ARCHDEACON McLEAN

Will address a Public Meeting this (WEDNESDAY) Evening, at half-past 7 o'clock in the CHAPEL of EASE, in reference to the Endowment of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Manitoba, and other matters connected with the North West.

The LORD BISHOP of Ontario will be in the Chair.

Addresses will be delivered by Hon Dr. TUPPER, Hon. Mr. TILLEY, Hon Mr MORRIS, Col. GREY and Dr. SCHULTZ.

A collection will be made in aid of the Endowment of St. Johns College, Manitoba.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644 1

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important Sale of Household Furniture—J. Bermingham.
Public Meeting.
Auction Sale of Household Furniture—A. Rowe.
Wedding Bells—Hauser,
In the Queen's Bench—Robert Lyon.
Catalogue Sale by Auction—J. Bermingham.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—3[illegible] Sparks Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1871.

Hon. J. C. Chapais, Receiver General, left for Quebec yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Langevin leaves for Quebec to-day. He will be absent about a week.

Some extremely rich gold fields have been discovered in New Zealand, and also some extensive beds of coal.

Mr. Cyril Grahame has arrived in Ottawa. After visiting the North West for the purpose of settling certain claims which the Indians had against the Hudson's Bay Company, Mr. Grahame proceeded to Washington on other business, from whence he arrived yesterday. He saw Sir John and Lady Macdonald, and says that they appeared in excellent health and spirits. Col. Bernard, we regret to say, has been somewhat indisposed.

THE LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION.

We notice that when Mr. Jones, M. P. for Halifax, arrived at his home, he was met by a number of admiring friends who escorted him through the streets in triumph surrounded by a blaze of coal oil. Mr. Jones's friends did well. When that hon. gentleman, after two years engaged in preparation, had leaped like a second Curtius into the vortex of Parliament, and unlike his great Roman prototype had been restored to home and friends, it was only right that they should do honour to the returning hero, and twine figurative wreaths of laurel around his manly brows—*Palmam qui meruit ferat.* and there are a certain class of persons residing in Halifax who we have no doubt are of opinion that Mr. Jones is entitled to any amount of congratulation and hand-shaking. They are gentlemen of the same class, in fact they are the very same individuals, who objected to give Her Majesty's representative a loyal welcome and reception, and who, only a week or two since, declared that in order to show their detestation of the Dominion, they would not allow any one who "smelt of Canada" to have a vote in the Province of Nova Scotia! These are the gentlemen who constituted Mr. Jones's body guard, and bore him amid the clang of martial music and the smoke of flaring torches in triumph to his home.

But it was not in honor of Mr. Jones alone that this demonstration was made by the anti-Unionists and annexationists of Halifax. If it had been we might have passed it by in silence, certain as we most assuredly might be, that the honourable gentleman was sure of a cordial welcome from persons of that stamp. We read that Mr. Jones in the course of his remarks paid a tribute to Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and the Opposition members of the House of Commons, for the assistance he had received from them during the past session, whereupon the motley crowd who surrounded him lifted up their voices and made the welkin ring with cheers for Mackenzie and Blake. After all then the hon. member for Lambton has not paid court to the annexation member for Halifax and his party altogether in vain. His cowardly attack upon the Hon. Mr. Howe at a time when that gentleman was laid upon a bed of sickness and unable to answer him, is not to pass altogether unrewarded. The brutal language used by him towards the President of the Council has awakened a sympathetic echo in the breasts of all the "Independents," annexationists and disappointed politicians of Halifax, and were he to visit that city once more it is highly probable that he might be honoured with a torch light procession also. We congratulate Mr. Mackenzie, and we congratulate Her Majesty's loyal opposition in Ontario also, upon the honour and renown which he has won among a class of persons who, a short time since, in the columns of their organ, the Halifax *Chronicle*, expressed friendship and admiration for General Butler, the "hero of New Orleans." We do not mean to insult Mr. Mackenzie by comparing him to the last named person, but we do say that the political party in Nova Scotia, which is now expressing so much admiration for the member for Lambton, declared not long since their esteem for Butler.

Time was when consistency was considered a somewhat important feature in the character of a statesman. If we are to accept Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake as models of what statesmen ought to be now-a-days, we may fairly conclude that such an old fashioned idea has been long since exploded, and that now he is the cleverest and most successful politician, who in the readiest manner and with the greatest amount of brazen effrontery, can change sides and contradict to-day what he said yesterday. To act as Mr. Mackenzie has done with regard to the Nova Scotian question, must require a man of a peculiar mental conformation. He must be dead to sense of shame, gifted with brass in unlimited quantities, and above all imbued with a thorough going conviction of the utter stupidity and blindness of the general public. We appeal to those who heard Mr. Mackenzie's speeches in the West last summer, when he spoke of Nova Scotians as "leeches" draining the life blood out of Canada, when the Dominion Government were denounced by him for having sacrificed the interests of Ontario in order to molify and win over the anti-Unionists of Nova Scotia, to compare his action then with that which he pursued during the past Session, and which has won for him the applause of Mr. Jones and his friends. Looking about in vain elsewhere for supporters, Mr. Mackenzie came at last to the Nova Scotia members of the House of Commons Opposition, and boldly gave the lie to all he had said in the past relative to Nova Scotia affairs, by offering that Province a bribe in the shape of an additional grant of $66,000! After such a barefaced attempt at corruption as this, it might have been supposed that Mr. Mackenzie would have abstained from accusing other people of like criminality. But no; so great is his assurance, so unblushing his effrontery, that he charges Dr. Tupper with an attempt at bribing poor Peter McNab, although the evidence, so far as it went, served to prove that the President of the Council refused to deviate from the course habitually pursued with regard to Nova Scotia appointments. To the inconsistency of Mr. Blake's course we have already alluded, and it is a subject which we are glad to know is being generally discussed throughout the Province even among Grits, who hitherto blinded and misled by Faction, are awakening to a knowledge of the utter unreliability and political dishonesty of those whom they have acknowledged as their leaders—and we say in all sincerity and earnestness, not as mere partisans, but as true lovers and well-wishers of this country that it would be a black day for Canada if by any accident the reins of power should fall into the hands of men who, whatever their real convictions may be, have proved by their conduct that they are ready to associate with anyone, no matter how disreputable his political antecedents may be, for the sake of promoting their own aggrandizment and with a view of obtaining power and place

GOVERNOR ARCHIBALD.

The Toronto *Globe* publishes a letter from Dr. Lynch, complaining of the partizan conduct of Lieutenant Governor Archibald during the late elections in Manitoba, which letter, of course the *Globe* accepts as in all respects correct. Without going into a discussion as to whether a disappointed candidate is always the best judge as to the causes which led to his not being returned, we may with propriety refer to the report given by every one from Manitoba who has lately visited this city, as to the fair and upright manner in which Governor Archibald has discharged the exceedingly difficult duties which have devolved upon him. We are but repeating the statements made to us by men of all political parties and shades of opinion who have had the best opportunities for judging, when we say that Governor Archibald has behaved in a manner which has won for him the respect and esteem of every one, even of those who were most inclined to view his acts with suspicion. As to the charges brought against him by Dr. Lynch, we are not disposed to discuss them at present, because we know no more about them than the *Globe* does. Judging, however, from the history of Mr. Archibald's long political career, and from the information given by every person from Manitoba with whom we have conversed, we are not disposed, and we are certain that the public will not be disposed to believe that he has been guilty of any act in the slightest degree unworthy of the high position he holds, and the important trust confided to his keeping. It is easy enough to bring charges against persons whose official position prevents them from making any reply; but when the representatives of all parties in the North West are united in their approval of Governor Archibald's conduct, common sense justifies us in believing that there cannot have been any real cause for complaint.

MORE "INCONSISTENCY!"

The Toronto *Globe* says it is "insanity" on the part of our Government to contemplate the construction of the Pacific Railroad in ten years. This is what it said some seven years ago when the Intercolonial Railway was being discussed:

"'If our Government were to rush into the railway project, expend a large sum of money upon the road, and form a compact immediately with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, both the alliance and the road would be carried out mainly for the benefit of the dominant power in this Province at this moment, we need hardly say, we mean Lower Canada. The important question to Upper Canada—her connection with the North West territory—would be altogether ignored. Quebec would be made the capital of the Federation, representation by population would form no part of the compact, and instead of having one leech draining her of her resources, Upper Canada would have three. Before entering into a new alliance, it should be the effort of Upper Canadians to regulate the affairs of their own Province, to obtain representation by population, and open up the North West territory, so that when the confederation of all the British American Provinces does come, it may be found with Upper Canada as the central figure of the group of states, with western adjuncts as well as eastern. Not even the most ardent supporters of the union of all the Provinces can allege that there is any absolute necessity for haste in carrying out the project—the Intercolonial Railway."

Since then, the *Globe* has advocated the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, for the construction of which there was "not any absolute haste," but now opposes the construction of the Pacific Railway and the opening up of the North West territory as premature.

Another death from Typhus fever is reported from Rimouski; that of Mr Bourgue, an ecclesiastic of that place.

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

The question of the future title of the Princess Louise is apparently an unanswerable conundrum. She has married a Marquis—is she, therefore, to sink to the level of a Marchioness, or shall she be called the Princess Marchioness?

A very extensive bed of oysters has been discovered off Tenby, on the South Wales coast.

We announce with the deepest regret the death of Mr. Swinburne, the poet, is momentarily expected.

Miss Broughton, authoress of "Red as a Rose is She," will commence a new serial story in the June number of *Temple Bar*. She proposes to entitle it "Good bye Sweetheart."

It is arranged that a Shakespeare in celebration shall take place at Stratford-on-Avon, on Monday, April 24, and probably be extended over the following day. The details are not as yet completed, but the leading feature on the Monday will consist of a grand banquet at the Town Hall.

Anent the siege of Paris, we read in *Nature* that the new fuel invented for Paris was more substantial than had been supposed. It was the asphalt used for coating the side-ways of the streets.

It will surprise many who only know Mr. Maguire, the Irish M. P., as a very matter-of-fact writer and a sturdy Ultramontanist, to hear of his being about to appear among the novelists. In "The Next Generation" he will show the anticipated results of "progress" in this. Among the latter, we hear of a Parliament such as it may be under the full development of Woman's Rights.

From the musketry report just published we see that letter F. Company 27th Regiment is the best shooting company in the army for the year 1870-71, its figure of merit being 177-01. Sergeant M. Conlan, 1st battalion 20th Regiment, is the best shot, he having obtained 114 points in the 1st and 2nd classes. The best judge of distance is Private G. Wildey, 2nd battalion 20th Regiment, his score being 34 18, 18 points in the 3rd, 2nd and 1st classes respectively.

The *Irish Times* says arrangements are at present being entered into for the purchase by Government of Castletown Hazelhatch, the magnificent seat of Mr. T. Connolly, M. P., as an Irish residence for the Prince of Wales. It is contemplated to take a lease of Castletown for five years, and at the expiration of that period, if approved by his Royal Highness, it is intended to purchase Mr. Connolly's interest in the place.

We understand that the triumphal entry of the Prussian troops into Berlin is postponed until the 3rd of August, the birthday of the Emperor's father. On that day last year the monument on the Konigs Platz, in commemoration of the war of 1866, was to have been unveiled, but the outbreak of hostilities with France necessarily deferred it. The entry of the troops and the unveiling of the statue will now take place on one day.

Rev. Dr. Ormiston has become a contributor to the New York *Independent*. In the issue of the 13th inst., he has an article entitled "Shining as Lights."

Sir Thomas Burton (Conservative,) has been elected to the House of Commons (England,) from South Norfolk.

"Ouida" has written a new novel under the title of "Folle Farine."

Queen Victoria has more Mohammedan subjects than the Sultan of Turkey.

Much anxiety is felt in Gloucester, Mass., regarding the safety of the fishing fleet. Several vessels and a number of lives are known to have been lost in the gale of April 2d. No less than 45 men and 6 vessels have been lost since January 1st.

Twenty-four large circuses are announced for the season of 1871, in the United States.

Miss Brownlow, Miss Kinnaird, Miss Power, Miss Layard, Miss Nugent, and other ladies, recently were received at Windsor Castle by the Princess Louise, to whom they presented a Bible in behalf of the "maidens of Great Britain and Ireland."

There was a fire at Chislehurst lately, and Louis Napoleon personally helped to stay its progress.

German speculators are buying much of the property of such citizens of Alsace and Lorraine as intend to expatriate themselves.

One of the latest curiosities in London is what is called the "Heart Disease Map." This map is drawn upon a large scale and is intended to show in what localities heart disease is most prevalent. A blue tint in this map signifies that in the corresponding district the mortality from heart disease is excessive; red denotes districts in which the death rate is below the mean of twelve; and these two colours are subdivided. The net result of the investigations upon which this instructive chart is founded, is as follows: That inland districts have a higher mortality than those by the sea-coast; that districts which are not intersected by the great sea inlets, and are protected by hills, have the highest mortality of all; and that the more exposed a town or country side is to sea winds, the more free is it of heart disease.

A Southern paper has an editorial argument against "the practice of carrying dogs to church"

DOMINION ITEMS.

A Colonization Aid Society, for the purpose of promoting French Canadian emigration, is among the schemes under discussion by private parties in Manitoba.

It is stated in Cornwall that a cotton factory will be established in that place shortly. Mr. Geo. Stephen, of Montreal, and Mr. Donald McInnes, of Hamilton, are named as partners in the firm, in conjunction with certain English capitalists.

Eleven ships are now building in Quebec, ranging from 1,250 to 450 tons, and averaging about 700 tons each. Nine barges, four schooners and six steamers are also under construction.

There is an organized band of burglars in Dundas. They cracked three or four cribs on Thursday night in a most scientific manner, and carried off a good deal of cash and valuable papers.

The President of the Dominion Board of Trade has received, from the National Board of Trade of the United States, a letter inviting the Executive Council of the Dominion Board (or a Committee) to meet them in Boston, in June next, to confer on matters of commerce between both countries.

The elections of Nova Scotia will take place on the 18th of May.

We observe by the Brantford *Expositor* that at the opening of the Assizes recently held in Brantford, the Sheriff presented to Chief Justice Hagarty, of the Common Pleas, a pair of white kid gloves, there being no criminal case on the docket.

Mount Forest is rapidly going ahead. A large number of buildings are projected for the ensuing season.

Rumor says a volunteer camp will be formed at Sarnia in June.

The Alert Hose Company, of Rochester, visit Belleville on the Queen's Birthday.

The Goderich *Signal* says the steamer *Chicora* will be placed on the Red River route from that port.

A woman named Robinson, residing at Belleville, was caught on Saturday in the act of trying to drown her child. She was committed for trial.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—The public have long felt the want of something that could be depended upon for the cure of rheumatism, sprains, bruises, neuralgia, bowel complaints, &c., and we are happy to say that want is now supplied in the shape of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is truly a most powerful medicine, and one that effects an immediate and permanent cure in all cases for which it is recommended. Sold by all medicine dealers

☞ Thousands of people are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms of consumption, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a "slight cold." How necessary is it, then, that a cold should be cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to get rid of it. "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" still stop the hacking cough in a few minutes, and by their influence on the bronchial and pulmonary organs all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated—but they must be taken in time. Sold by all Druggists and medicinedealers. Price 25 cents per box.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

THE OPINION OF AN AMERICAN LEGAL AUTHORITY.

In the April number of the American *Law Review*, is an article on the Fishery Question, which is understood to be the production of an American lawyer of very high repute. His opinion as to the right of American fishing vessels to enter, and remain in bays and harbours upon the Canadian coast, we give in full, reminding our readers that this is really the only point in the Fishery Question which in now at issue between Canada and the United States:

We shall now proceed to consider the rights of American fishing-vessels to enter and remain in bays and harbours upon the north-eastern coasts, for purposes other than fishing.

No reference is here made to the bays of Newfoundland and Labrador, which our citizens are expressly permitted to use in drying and curing fish; the discussion is confined to those mentioned in the proviso which ends Article I. of the convention. This proviso admits American fishermen into all such bays and harbours "for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever," and subjects them "to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, curing, or drying fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the previleges secured to them" by the treaty. It must be understood, in accordance with the principles already established, that this privilege and the restrictions which may be placed upon its enjoyment, relate solely to those bays which are completely territorial, and to those parts of others which are within the exterior limit of dominion.

There may arise a claim of right to do the following acts within the waters thus described; namely, in the language of the stipulation, "to enter for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water;" to anchor or lie by without doing any other act at a time when no sufficient storm actually drives the vessel in; to lie at anchor for the purpose of cleaning or packing fish; to procure bait; to prepare fish; to sell goods and buy supplies other than wood and water; and to land and tranship cargoes of fish. Some of these acts are clearly lawful; others are expressly forbidden; while others still may properly be controlled or prohibited by the necessary "restrictions" mentioned in the treaty. We arrange the several claims into similar groups.

1. The claim of right to enter for shelter, for repairs, for wood and water, and to anchor or lie by when not actually driven in by a storm to escape imminent danger.

The language of the concession is very general; but the colonial legislatures by their statutes, and the home and provincial executives by their orders and instructions, have placed upon it a most rigorous construction, and have imposed "restrictions" upon the privilege granted to United States fishermen, which are plainly designed to deprive it of all value. An American vessel having been seized in 1823, Mr. Adams complained to the British Government. Mr. Addington replied that the vessel was anchored in Shelburne harbor in fine weather, not driven in by stress of weather, and was therefore condemned. In the mass of correspondence submitted to the Senate in 1852, is a letter which states the dispute upon this particular subject with accuracy:

"The provincial authorities claim the right to exclude vessels [from bays and harbor], unless in actual distress. The fishermen claim a right to resort to the ports for shelter, whenever from rough weather, calms, or fogs, they cannot prosecute without risk or inconvenience their labors at sea."

Professing to act under the power to provide the "necessary restrictions" contemplated by the treaty, the Canadian Government now requires that a boarding officer shall be placed on each fishing vessel during its stay within a bay or harbor for any purpose; that such vessel shall depart after twenty-four hours' notice; that in case of failure to comply with this regulation, shall be seized, searched, her master examined on oath, and perhaps subjected to a heavy fine. All this was not enough, and the last legislation of 1870 has abolished the twenty-four hours' warning and delay, and authorizes the seizure, search, and examination as soon as the vessel enters the territorial waters. Entrance for shelter is forbidden in any but stormy weather, and is only permitted to vessels in actual distress. The colonial authorities have even gone so far as to deny the right of obtaining wood and water unless the vessel started on its voyage with an ample supply which had been consumed or accidentally lost. These legislative and official acts are not mere "restrictions" placed upon the privilege secured to American fishermen; they render that privilege worthless and virtually destroy it.

The provision of the Canadian statute that an officer may board an American vessel as soon as she comes into a bay or harbor, and remain during her stay therein, is plainly reasonable and proper. Moreover, if enforced, it would be the only "restriction necessary to prevent" the crew "from taking, curing, or drying fish" in the territorial waters, "or from in any other manner abusing the privilege secured to them." No such unlawful act would or could be done under the eye of the British boarding officer, because the legal penalty of confiscation would be certain and immediate. To this extent the Canadian Parliament had a right to go; and if it had stopped here the United States would have had no cause of complaint.

The seizure and search of a vessel and examination of her master after she has been within a bay or harbor for twenty-four hours, and *a fortiori* the seizure, search, and examination immediately which are now permitted, have no warrant in any language of the treaty. They are arbitrary acts of irresponsible power; because, when the convention stipulates that the American fishing vessels may resort to the bays and harbors for shelter, repairs, wood, and water, it means that they may stay therein during a time reasonably necessary for such purposes, and the Dominion Parliament has no right to say, and violates the treaty by saying, that this time can in no case exceed twenty-four hours. The present statute (of 1870), which authorizes our fishing vessels to be seized and searched at once without delay, simply nullifies the treaty.

The final claim made by the Dominion Government that American fishing vessels cannot resort for any purpose to those bays and harbors except when in actual distress, is equally unwarranted by the language of the convention, and was once repudiated by the law officers of the crown. Among the questions submitted by the legislature of Nova Scotia to the English Attorney General and Advocate General in 1841, the VIth was as follows:

"Have American fishermen the right to enter the bays and harbors of the Province for the purpose of purchasing wood or obtaining water, having provided neither of these articles at the commencement of their voyages in their own country; or have they only the right of entering such bays and harbors in cases of distress, or to purchase wood and obtain water after the usual stock of those articles for the voyage of such fishing craft had been expended or destroyed?"

The English law officer replied:

"By the convention the liberty of entering the bays and harbors of Nova Scotia for the purpose of purchasing wood and water is conceded in general terms, unlimited by any restriction expressed or implied, limiting the enjoyment to vessels duly provided with those articles at the commencement of their voyage; and we are of the opinion that no such condition could be attached to the enjoyment of the liberty."

What is here said of procuring wood and water is equally true of shelter. The liberty of entering the bays and harbors for purpose of shelter is conceded in general terms untrammelled by any restrictions express or implied limiting the enjoyment to craft which are compelled to seek a refuge from destruction. There is nothing in the meaning of the word, nor in its context, which confines its operation to vessels driven in by stress of weather to escape probable shipwreck. Finally, a resort to bays or harbors rendered lawful by the treaty cannot be made unlawful by a Canadian statute describing the act as "hovering."

We thus reach the following conclusions: American fishing vessels may resort to the bays and harbors in question to obtain wood and water whenever their needs require. and whether originally supplied with those articles at home or not; they may also enter and lie therein during a reasonable time whenever fishing outside is impossible or difficult, even though not compelled to seek safety from storms in a condition of actual distress. The statutes and orders interfering with such use are not the "necessary restrictions" mentioned in the treaty, but are in fact destructive of the privilege conferred thereby.

2. The claim of right to lie at anchor in the bays and harbors and other territorial waters for the purpose of cleaning and packing fish; or to procure bait therein by purchase or barter; or to prepare to fish while therein: or to land and tranship cargoes of fish.

All of these acts are plainly unlawful, and would be good grounds for the confiscation of the offending vessel, or the infliction of pecuniary penalties. The treaty stipulates that "American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays and harbors for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever." Even assuming, as has sometimes been urged, that the words "for no other purpose whatever refer exclusively to matters connected with the business and process of fishing, the prohibition still covers all the acts enumerated. To use the bays and harbors as places of convenience in which to clean and pack fish, to procure bait, to prepare to fish, or to land cargoes of fish, would be an invasion of the exclusive fishing rights within the territorial waters secured to British subjects and denied to American citizens. "Preparing to fish," if permitted, would render it almost impossible to prevent actual fishing. When, from considerations of policy, statutes are made to declare some final result illegal, the legislature uniformly forbids the preliminary steps which are directly connected with that result, lead up to it, and facilitate its accomplishment. Thus, if Congress should absolutely prohibit the landing of certain goods in our ports, the United States Government would doubtless listen with amazement to a complaint from foreign importers that "preparing to land" was also prohibited. All customs and revenue regulations are framed upon this theory. The provision of the Imperial and Canadian status making it a penal offence for American vessels "to prepare to fish" while lying in territorial waters, seems, therefore, to be a "restriction necessary to prevent" their taking fish therein, and for that reason to be lawful and proper. We cannot assent to the views upon this particular subject contained in the recent message of President Grant.

3. The claim of right to sell goods and buy supplies other than wood and water in the Canadian ports and harbors.

Information furnished by various consuls residing in the Dominion shows that for a number of years past our fishing-vessels have been permitted to carry merchandise, enter at the custom-houses, and buy supplies other than wood and water, but that this practice has recently been stopped. The President of the United States in his last annual message to Congress asserts that the right exists, and recommends measures for its protection. This particular claim has not yet been made the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the two governments; but amongst the documents laid before Congress at its present session in a consular letter from which we quote:—

"If (the treaty of 1818) made no reference to and did not attempt to regulate the deep sea fisheries which were open to all the world. . . . It is obvious that the words 'for no other purpose whatever,' must be construed to apply solely to such purposes as are in contravention to the treaty, namely: to purposes connected with the taking, drying, or curing fish within three marine miles of certain coasts, and not in any manner to supplies intended for the ocean fisheries, with which the treaty had no connection."

All this is clearly a mistake, and if the claims of American fishermen, partially sanctioned by the United States executive, rest upon no better foundation, they must be abandoned. In fact, the stipulation of the treaty in which the clause occurs, has reference alone to vessels employed in deep sea fishing. It did not require any grant to enable our citizens to engage in their occupation outside the territorial limits, that is, upon the open sea; but they were forbidden to take, dry, or cure fish in the bays and harbors. They were permitted, however, to come into those inshore waters for shelter, repairs, wood, and water, "and for no other purpose whatever." To what American vessels is this priviledge given? Plainly to those that fish in the open sea. To say that the clause "for no other purpose whatever" applies only to acts connected with taking, drying, or curing fish within the three miles' limit, which acts are in terms expressly prohibited, is simply absurd. It would be much more reasonable to say that, applying the maxim *noscitur a sociis*, the words "for no other purpose whatever" are to be construed as having reference solely to matters connected with regular fishing voyages, necessary, convenient, or customary in the business of fishing, and are not to be extended to other acts of an entirely different and purely commercial nature.

President Grant declares that so far as the Canadian claim is founded upon an alleged construction of the convention of 1818, it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. He states that, during the conferences which preceded the signing of this treaty, the British Commissioners proposed a clause expressly prohibiting American fishermen from carrying on any trade with British subjects, and from having on board goods except such as might be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages. He adds:—

"This proposition which is identical with the construction now put upon the language of the convention, was emphatically rejected by the American Commissioners, and thereupon was abandoned by the British plenipotentiaries, and Article I. as it stands in the convention was substituted."

The President has been misinformed. The proposition alluded to had no connection with the privilege given in the latter part of Article I. to enter bays and harbors for shelter and other similar purposes; but referred expressly and exclusively to the grant contained in the former part of the article of a right to take, dry, and cure fish on the coasts and in the bays of Labrador and Newfoundland. This is apparent from a reference to the negotiations themselves. On September 17, 1818, the American Commissioners submitted their first *projet* of a treaty. The proposed article relating to the fisheries was nearly the same as the one finally adopted, including a renunciation of of the liberty to fish within three miles of other coasts and bays. The proviso was as follows:—

"Provided, however, that American fishermen shall be permitted to enter such bays and harbours for the purpose *only* of obtaining shelter, wood, water, and *bait*."

The British counter *projet* granted a liberty to take, dry, and cure fish on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador within much narrower limits than those demanded by the American plenipotentiaries. It admitted the fishing vessels of the United States into other bays and harbours "for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and obtaining water, and for no other purpose." It also contained the following clause:—

"It is further understood that the liberty of taking, drying and curing fish granted in the preceding part of this article shall not be construed to extend the privilege of carrying on trade with any of his Britannic Majesty's subjects residing *within the limits hereinbefore assigned the use of fishermen of the United States.* And in order the more effectually to guard against smuggling, it shall not be lawful for the vessels of the United States *engaged in the said fishery* to have on board any goods, wares, and merchandise, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of the fishery."

Messrs. Gallatin and Rush replied, insisting upon a privilege to take, dry, and cure fish on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador within the limits first demanded by them, and added as the last sentence of their letter: "The clauses making vessels liable to confiscation in case any articles not wanted for carrying on the fishery should be found on board, would expose the fishermen to endless vexations." On the 13th October, the British Commissioners proposed Article I. as it now stands, which was accepted at once. There was no discussion of an alleged right of American fishermen to engage in trade, and no further allusion on the subject. Indeed, throughout all these conferences the American Commissioners were labouring to obtain as extensive a district of territory as possible on Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Magdalen Islands for inshore fishing, and paid little attention to the privilege—then apparently of small value, but now important—of using other bays and harbours for shelter and kindred purposes. The British agents on the other hand endeavoured to confine the former grant within narrow bounds, and to load it with restrictions. The rejected clause, concerning trade and carrying goods, was one of these restrictions, and in its very terms referred alone to the vessels taking, drying and curing fish on the portions of the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts made free to our citizens. It should be noticed that the proviso finally adopted omitted the right originally demanded by the Americans of entering other bays and harbours for bait, and is identical with the one at first submitted by the British plenipotentiaries, strengthened by the addition of the word "whatever" after the clause "for no other purpose." It is evident, therefore that the British Government is not estopped from opposing the claim now set up by American fishermen, and sustained by the President, and any thing that occurred during the negotiations preliminary to the treaty.

We must fall back, then upon the accepted doctrines of International Law. Every nation has the undoubted right to prescribe such regulations of commerce carried on its waters, and with its citizens, as it deems expedient, even to the extent of excluding entirely some or all foreign vessels and merchandise. Such measures may be harsh, and under some circumstances a violation of inter-state comity, but they are not illegal. At all events, it does not become a government to complain, which now maintains a tariff prohibitory as to many articles, and which at one time passed a general embargo and non-intercourse Act. There seem to be special reasons why the Dominion authorities may inhibit general commerce by Americans engaged in fishing. Their vessels clear for no particular port; they are accustomed to enter one bay or harbour after another as their needs demand; they might thus carry on a coasting trade; they would certainly have every opportunity for successfully smuggling. Indeed, this would legitimately belong to the local customs and revenue system, and not to the fisheries. We are thus forced to the conclusion that American fishermen have no right to enter the bays and harbours in question and sell goods or purchase supplies other than wood and water.

Latest by Telegraph

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 18.

J. J. Curran, Advocate, was nominated by the mass meeting last night for Montreal West in the Local Legislature. The Catholic feeling runs high. Great dissatisfaction obtains ground regarding the census, many householders refuse to fill up the schedules, and it is feared all will eventuate most incompletely.

Campbell's upholstery warehouse, Antoine Street, was partially burned this morning.

The office of Flour Inspector is vacant. Candidates are advertised for in the city papers. The post is worth about $400 a year.

The market in general is active.

The weather is clear and cold.

Midnight Despatches.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A special Washington despatch says the despatches to the "Associated Press" regarding Indian hostilities in New Mexico, and a collision between troops from Fort Bayard and Mexican soldiers are now entirely discredited, as it was from the first. Pretended news came by way of Galveston, which is about 1,000 miles from Fort Bayard, with which there is no regular means of communication by way of Santa Fe except by pony express. News should have been received through this channel some days earlier than by the way it came, which is sufficient reason for doubt as to its correctness.

LONDON, April 18.—A despatch from Versailles says the Prussians have agreed to stop the revictualling of Paris by way of St. Denis.

The insurgents now occupy the greater part of the woods of Colombes beyond Asnieres.

Bismarck, in a note to the Versailles Government, admits the right of Marshal McMahon to occupy with French troops the ground around Paris made neutral by the stipulations of the preliminary treaty of peace.

VERSAILLES, April 18.—Batteries have been established at Chateau Becon, captured by the Versailles troops on Monday morning, which are within easy range of the insurgent batteries at Asnieres and Clichy.

The report emanating from Paris that the colors of the Pontifical Zouaves were captured by the Communists at Neuilly on Sunday is unfounded.

LONDON, April 18.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Scotland this morning.

VIENNA, April 18.—It is stated here that Mr. John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Austria, has been transferred to the Ottoman Empire in a similar capacity, and will leave for Constantinople some time during next month.

LONDON, April 18.—It is reported that the Lutheran inhabitants of the Province of Lavina have petitioned the Russian Government to permit negotiations for the annexation of their Province to Prussia.

The Czar ordered the signers of the petition to leave his dominions on pain of the confiscation of their effects.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A detatchment of Franc Turiers landed at Castle Garden yesterday. They presented an exceedingly forlorn appearance.

W. L. Whitmore, a banker in Pine Street, who was robbed of $350,000 in Government bonds and securities, to-day received the entire amount through the post office, the thief even taking the precaution to prepay the postage. None of the bonds were negotiated.

The *World's* special from Paris of the 17th says: The Communists, after a severe battle occupied the whole of Neuilly, capturing all the enemy's artillery and two flags.

The enemy also lost 2,000 killed and wounded and 800 prisoners. The loss of the Communists is about the same.

Valerien is now bombarding Neuilly.

The Germans are massing heavy bodies of troops, and give many other proofs of an intention to interfere.

PARIS, April 18.—General Cluseret reports that the past night has been comparatively quiet.

Dambrowski is steadily and surely advancing.

Considerable breaks have been made in the walls of Fort Valerien.

The situation is everywhere satisfactory. Several of the enemy's batteries have been dismounted and all their attacks have been repulsed with small loss to the defence.

The *Mot d'Ordre* intimates that negotiations will soon be re-opened with the Government at Versailles.

The official journal pronounces false the reports that Lullier has been appointed to the command of the gunboats on the Seine.

The supply of provisions by the Northern and Eastern railways is uninterrupted.

The Commune is discussing the question of commerce preparatory to the restoration of trade and credit. Among the measures under consideration is a law requiring that all debts due on the date of its passage shall be paid within three years in equal quarterly installments, the first payment to be made on or before the 13th of May. Penalties are attached to evasion or fraud.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Times* special speaks highly of the American guns used in the defence of Paris.

VERSAILLES, April 18.—Marshal McMahon's headquarters are now at Fonterly aux Roses, near Suex.

The rumours that the Prussians threaten forcible intervention in the affairs of Paris are unfounded.

Fifty insurgents were taken prisoners in Cheatea and Becon, and others were captured in the vicinity.

An ironclad railway battery was captured from the insurgents at Colombes.

LONDON, April 18.—The House of Commons re-assembled to-day.

The resolutions amending an inquiry into the Canadian subsidy to the Grand Trunk Railroad came up and was opposed by Mr. Hugesson, the Under Colonial Secretary. The resolution was finally withdrawn.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The *Tribune* correspondent at St. Denis telegraphs the report of an interview with Gen. Pope, commanding the 1st Division of the Prussian army. on Monday. Pope says: "Bismarck's reported threat to interfere by the 23rd is unfounded."

McMahon's troops have not advanced beyond Colombes, except to a redoubt occupied last night by two hundred men. All beyond were stragglers.

The Insurgents recently made large requisitions in St. Denis and Trobourg where they arrested a Priest, and plundered his church. The Pope sent troops to protect the people and recover the property. He also sent a message to the Commune, that if it happened again the Prussian forts would open fire. My instructions are to be very strict with the insurgents, and to give the Government all facility.

VERSAILLES, April 17.—The *Tribune's* special says dissatisfaction exists among the French troops. They are ready to protect the Assembly, but not to attack Paris.

More than half of the soldiers returning from Germany are sent home because they are regarded as untrustworthy.

The 500,000,000 francs due April 1, are known to be ready at Versailles, but payment is delayed because the German troops on the payment of this instalment of war indemnity will then retire towards Rheims.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—A horse dealer residing in the vicinity of Keyport, N. J., and who buys up horses for the New York market, purchases "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" by the dozen and feeds it to his horses; he says it is superior to anything that he has ever used as a condition medicine, that the horses are so much more improved by its use as to sell more readily and command higher prices. Two other horse dealers, one residing at Huntingdon, the other at Glen Cove, L. I., also purchase it by the dozen and for the same purpose; those men, as well as many others similarly engaged, know too well the value and importance of this medicine ever to be without it. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietor for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE "CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT OF 1871."

Election for the County of Carleton Holden on the Fourteenth and Twenty-First Days of MARCH, A.D., 1871.

The Petition of ROBERT LYON, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, Esquire, whose name is subscribed, sheweth.

1. Your Petitioner was a Candidate at the above election, and claims to have had a right to be returned thereat.

2 And your Petitioner states that the election was holden on the Fourteenth and Twenty-First days of March, A.D., 1871, when GEO. WILLIAM MONK and your Petitioner, were Candidates, and the Returning Officer has returned the said GEORGE WILLIAM MONK, as being elected.

3. And your Petitioner says that the said GEORGE WILLIAM MONK was not duly elected or returned as member for the County of Carleton, at said election, upon the following grounds, namely:

A. That the said GEORGE WILLIAM MONK directly and indirectly used or committed corrupt practices at the said election, contrary to the terms of "The Election Law of 1868," and of "The Controverted Elections Act of 1871," which render his said election and return void.

B. That corrupt practices contrary to the terms of the said Acts, were used or committed by and with the knowledge and consent of the said GEORGE WILLIAM MONK, and on his behalf, which render his said election and return void.

C. That corrupt practices contrary to the terms of the said Acts, were used or committed by a large number of electors, who voted for the said GEORGE WILLIAM MONK, at the said election, whereby their votes became, and were, and are null and void, whilst the Deputy Returning Officers for several of the polling sub-divisions, at the said election, refused to take or record legally qualified vote of electors, who tendered them, intending to have voted for your Petitioner, upon a scrutiny or investigation of which your Petitioner will be found to have a majority of the legally qualified votes, and to have been duly and legally elected.

Wherefore your Petitioner pray that it may be determined that the said GEORGE WILLIAM MONK was not duly elected or returned, and that you Petitioner was duly elected and ought to have been returned, or that the said election was void.

(Signed), ROBERT LYON.

Ottawa, 11th April, 1871

The name and address of the Attorney and Agent of the said Petitioner, Robert Lyon, authorized to act for him in the matter of the said petition, is EDWARD PIPON REMON, of the City and County aforesaid, Attorney at Law, and notices addressed to the said Petitioner or Edward Pipon Remon, as his Attorney or Agent, may be left at the office of Messrs. Patterson, Harrison and Patterson, Court street, City of Toronto, Attorneys at Law.

E. SHERWOOD,
Returning Officer,
Electoral Division of Carleton.

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.
Highwines, 50 O. P.
Old Rye Whiskey.
Family Proof Whiskey.
Malt Whiskey.
Old Eureka Whiskey.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Inspection invited.

K. ARNOLDI,
Telegraph Building,
Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 181

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the various works required to be done in the Erection of THREE STORES on Sparks street, for Messrs O'DONNELL, ROBINSON, and RAJOTTE

Plans, Specifications and conditions may be seen on application to WM. HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street. on and after FRIDAY, the 21st inst., and until WEDNESDAY the 26th, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642 5

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

J. BERMINGHAM is instructed by MRS. MARY WILSON, to sell by Public Auction, at her residence, Albert street, off O'Connor street, and next door to Doctor Legar's, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., all her Household Furniture and effects, being in part one handsome Parlor Set, viz.: B W Sofa, Six B W Chairs, one B W Easy Chair, in Red Damask, Black W Carved Centre Table, 4 Gilt Framed Chromo Pictures, one large Gilt Framed Mirror on Marble Slab, handsome Brussels Carpet, nearly new, Damask Window Hangings, and Gilt Cornices.

In Dining Room will be found over thirty yards Kidderminster Carpet, nearly new, Dining Table, Sideboard, Cane Seated Chairs, Rosewood Framed Engravings, Plated Cutlery and Stone Ware, Oil Cloth, Hall Pendant Lamp, Hall Chairs and Table, Brussels Stair Carpet and Rods, B W Dressing Bureaux, Birds Eye Maple, do, B W Enclosed Washstands, hardwood Bureaux, Dressing Glasses, Chairs, Washstand, Spring Matrasses, Double and Single Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Bedroom Carpets, Chairs, Tables, and Room Bath.

Hall Clock, Parlor and Hall Stoves, and a quantity of unmade Tapestry Carpeting.

Kitchen—Cooking Stove complete, Refrigerator, Crockery, and a quantity of Kitchen Furniture.

☞ Sale punctually at 11 o'clock.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644 4

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE
BY AUCTION
—OF—
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, PLATED AND CROCKERY WARE.

By J BERMINGHAM, at the residence of DAVID STARKES, Esq., C.E., Corner of Elgin and Maria streets, on FRIDAY, 29th inst.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Wednesday, 26th, at the Auctioneer's Office, York street, and at the House day of Sale.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644f

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE CATALOGUE SALE
—OF—
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.
Seven Octave Rosewood Case Piano [fine tone].
Pictures, Engravings, Plated Ware, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th inst.,
At 11 o'clock, sharp,
At the residence of
THOS. WORTHINGTON, ESQ.,
Bank Cottage, Victoria Street,

The whole of the Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Pantry, Hall, Kitchen, Bedroom, Yard and Out-House effects, forming on the whole one of the choicest collections of Furnishing Goods offered for public competition this season.

Catalogues may be had on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, and on the premises, when the Furniture, &c., will be on view on the whole of the first day, and on WEDNESDAY, up to the hour of sale.

Terms Cash, and all purchases must be removed by the afternoon of Saturday, the 29th.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BY AUCTION.

J. BERMINGHAM is instructed by FLEVIAN VALLERAND, Esq., to sell at his residence, Patrick street, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., all his Household effects, among which will be found one handsome Sofa, in Hair Cloth, two (2) Easy Chairs to match, Easy Chair, in Morocco, three (3) very handsome Card Tables, Extension Dining Table Side Board, Cane Seat Chairs, Carpets, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Stoves, Piping and, Kitchen Furniture.

Sale at 11 o'clock, a.m., and without Reserve.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15th, 1871 1642 3

HOUSE TO LET—ON Victoria Island, Chaudiere, near Mr Baldwin's Office, lately occupied by Thos. McKay, Esq., and at present as a boarding house, for which from its situation and extent of accommodation it is adapted. Alterations made to suit a good tenant.

T M CLARK,
Royal Insurance Company,
Elgin-st.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 10

HOUSE TO LET—On Sparks-st. next Rev. J. MAYS. Enquire at Mrs. R BURROWS, Victoria-st

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1641 5

AUCTION SALE
—OF A—
VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM,
IN THE TOWNSHIP OF GOULBURN.

BY VIRTUE of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the Sale on SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY, A.D., 1871, at RILEY'S HOTEL, in the Village of Richmond, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The South West ½ of Lot 2, in the First Concession of the Township of Goulburn, in the County of Carleton, containing 100 acres, more or less. The soil is said to be of good quality, there is a Creek running through the land. There is said to be on the premises a Log House, Log Barn and Stable; there are about 45 acres cleared. It is 11 miles from the Village of Burritt's Rapids, and 10 miles from the Village of Richmond.

TERMS—One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of Sale, the balance terms will be made known at the Sale.

For further particulars apply to

JONAS AP. JONES,
Solicitor, Masonic Hall,
Toronto.

Or to
J. G. BELL, Esq.,
Ottawa.

April 18, 1871 1643 1d&wtd

JUST RECEIVED,
—AT—
HAUSER'S,
RIDEAU AND SUSSEX STREETS,
That splendid new Magazine,
THE WEDDING BELLS.
—ALSO—
BOWBELLS AND LONDON JOURNAL
FOR MARCH AND APRIL.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871

SEE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock to the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets an House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

Levity's Hats that R Hats.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock this morning the bakery and outbuildings of Mr. Shouldice, baker, York street, were consumed by fire.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—The Town of Perth has voted $150 towards the celebration of the 24th. Of course, our City Fathers will not forget the event.

POLICE COURT—Tuesday.—John Brady, drunk, fined $2 and costs.

James Halpenny, for neglecting to comply with the sanitary laws, was fined $2 and costs.

Emile Crepole, for abusive language, was fined $2 and costs.

Xavier Aubichon, for leaving employment, was fined $20 and costs, or 1 month in gaol. He went down.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran are holding a great sale of Spring and Summer Goods. Early buyers will secure best bargains.

Gen. Moltke was beaten at the recent elections in seven out of the eight districts in which he was a candidate of the Conservatives for the German Parliament.

A TWO-HEADED CURIOSITY.—The good people of Spencerville were thrown into a state of excitement a few days ago by the birth of a two-headed calf. This curiosity in nature is the property of Mr. Wm. Stitt of that place.

OTTAWA CONGREGATIONAL TEMPERANCE UNION.—The monthly meeting of the union will be held in the basement of the Congregational Church, this evening, at 8 o'clock punctually. The friends of temperance are invited to attend.

BUILDING.—Mr. John Heney is having the walls of the late St. James' Hotel, on the corner of Metcalf and Queen streets, pulled down, and intends commencing in a few weeks the erection of a brick building, 39 x 49. It was rumoured some time back that a Music Hall was to be built on this corner. The projected building will be for a private residence or a boarding house.

CORPORATION ECONOMY.—Two or three members of Mr. Kinsella's "Spade and Hammer Force" paid a flying visit to Sparks street yesterday, and having driven a few old crooked spikes into the sidewalk, disappeared again.

MANITOBA—MEETING.—The public generally are requested to attend a meeting called for this evening in the Chapel of Ease. The venerable Archdeacon McLean will deliver an address in reference to the endowment of St. John's College, Manitoba—a valuable institution in which young men are prepared to preach the Gospel among the aborigines of that Province. The Lord Bishop of Ontario will occupy the chair, and the Hon. Dr. Tupper, Hon. Mr. Tilley, Hon. Mr. Morris, Hon. Col. Grey and Dr. Schultz will deliver addresses. A collection will be taken up in aid of the endowment.

GENTLEMEN'S OUT-FITTERS.—We recommend pesusal of Messrs. Preston & Rowsell's advertisement in another column. It will be seen that they have removed from their old stand on Sparks street and have opened a first class establishment on Rideau street, next to P. O'Meara's restaurant. They have always on hand a large stock of first class broadcloths, doeskins, English, Scotch and Canadian tweeds, &c., &c. They are tailors of long experience, and the excellent manner in which they do their work has won favourable notoriety for their establishment.

YOUNG MEN BEWARE.—All persons found in future loitering about the street corners will be arrested and taken before the Police Magistrate This is putting authority to a very good use, and is what we recommended the authorities to do some time ago. Young men had begun to monopolize the street corners so freely and to insult passersby with such impunity, that it was becoming impossible for ladies to go out after night fall. Laws are made for some purpose and we are glad that the law under which person who loiter about street corners can be punished is being enforced.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

THE MARKET.—The attendance on the market yesterday was pretty good, compared with that of any day during the past week. There was no material change in prices.

Maple sugar, of which the supply was pretty fair, sold at from 12½c to 15c per pound.

Maple syrup, 80c per gal.
Eggs, 20c per doz.
Butter, 15c to 20c per lb.
Potatoes, 60c per bush.
Oats, 60c per bush.

FEMALE MINSTRELS.—Green & Melleville's Female Minstrels will give their first entertainment in the Music Hall to-morrow evening. Vulgarity and disregard of modesty are generally, though erroneously, supposed to be the most prominent features in those troupes. With Green & Melleville's Troupe, in particular, anything approaching to vulgarity is strictly eschewed, and their entertainments are of so high an order that they can be attended with pleasure and profit. The Quebec *Chronicle* states that the troupe performed there on the 15th inst., under the patronage of the Garrison, Col. Chandlers, B.A., and Col. Williams, 60th Royal Rifles. A troupe that obtains such patronage must be composed of something superior.

CHILD FOUND.—We learn with pleasure that Roderick, aged 3 years, sixth son of Mr. Alexander Begg, of the Inland Revenue Department, who strayed from his father's residence Ottawa street, yesterday, between ten and eleven o'clock, a.m., was found during the afternoon on Bank street, at the house of Mr. Murphy. The child wandered across the Sapper's Bridge and up Sparks street, thence to Bank street, over two miles, and was found through the thoughtfulness of Mrs. Murphy, who sent her little girl to the Western public school to see if any of the children there had lost a little brother. The principal, Mr. Brebner, not finding any clue, kindly sent his son, a manly little fellow, to the Central School East to seek for intelligence, which was found, as the teachers had been notified of the lost child. We are requested by Mr. Begg to thank Mr. Murphy, Mr. Brebner, and his son, and other kind friends for their kind assistance and exertions.

SOUP KITCHEN.—At the monthly meeting of the Poor Relief Society of St. Andrew's Church on the 18th inst., a statement was given, shewing in detail the management of the Soup Kitchen on Le Breton Flats during the past winter. The Kitchen was open every day (Sundays excepted) from the 2nd January till the 31st March. The total cost of maintaining it during that time was $248.73. The distribution of soup was 5134 quarts, being an average of 395 quarts per week. There was also distributed bread to the value of $48. The management of the Kitchen has been as economical as possible, being under the immediate supervision of a Visiting Committee of the ladies of the Poor Relief Society. The greater part of the requisite funds has been furnished by donations, collected by the ladies of the society; part, however, has been furnished by the sale of tickets; and part by the contributions of some of the poor who were themselves recipients of the charity. The ladies of the society tender their cordial thanks to the editors of the *Times*, *Citizen*, and *Free Press* for their kindness in inserting in their papers occasional notices of the work of the Kitchen.

Mr. Bermingham announces some important household sales for the 24th, 26th 27th and 28th inst. For particulars see advertisement.

Concert Last Evening

The concert given in the Music Hall last evening by Madame Elena Waters, assisted by Mr. Prume, Mrs. McCarron and Mr. Dunlevie, was the greatest musical treat that has been afforded the people of Ottawa for some time, and the latter showed by the crowded audience, composed of the *elite* of the city, that they can appreciate high talent and ability. Such is the accomplishment of Madame Waters and Mr. Prume, that either one alone could give an entertainment of rare excellence and merit, but their combined efforts produced an entertainment which must have been pronounced superior by a select European audience. Mr. Prume, celebrated across the ocean as well as in Canada as a violin soloist by his wonderful performances, last evening perfectly entranced his audience, and in his beautiful strains of pathos carried them completely with him. We do not wish to go into detail, as we feel we could not do him justice. His performances were perfectly marvelous, and the violin in his hands seems an instrument completely obedient to his will, responding with electric velocity to his most subtle conception. At one moment he can melt his audience, and in another the humourous tones of the instrument will create laughter. He did so last night as effectually as ever did the tragedian or comedian.

Madame Waters sang selections from "Traviata" and "Serenata," and was loudly encored and responded to each time. She is a lady of graceful and prepossessing appearance. Her voice is powerful and at the same time admirably sweet. At each appearance last night she was loudly applauded, and certainly well deserved those hearty greetings. We can speak for Ottawa, and can assure Mr. Prume and Madame Waters that on any future occasion, if they should decide to visit the capital, they will be joyfully welcomed.

Mrs. McCarron presided at the piano with much ability, and besides accompanying the other performers played several beautiful pieces, and was loudly applauded.

The concert was a complete success.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Our Saturday's issue contained a telegraphic report from our special correspondent at Toronto, announcing that the annual examination of the students belonging to this institution had taken place on Friday last, and had been attended with marked success. This Veterinary College is rapidly gaining in popular favour, and every day the advantages resulting from it are becoming more widely spread and more generally appreciated by a discerning public. Of all the animals domesticated and trained for man's use, there is none that renders him such service as the horse. Docile, tractable, active, powerful and enduring, he stands foremost in combining all those qualities which are rendered subservient towards relieving man of the burden of toil and labor, and contributing to his comfort and enjoyment. Surely, then, both interest and humanity combine in requiring that his wants should be cared for and his physical ailments treated with skill and science. That both those qualities are in the highest degree required in the treatment of the diseases of all dumb animals, must be apparent to the commonest understanding. The human physician can enquire from his patient the symptoms of the disease, which assist him in arriving at a correct diagnosis of the case. Not so with the animal that can neither tell his pains, their locality, nor the symptoms that attend them. The veterinary surgeon is without any aids, and is in a great measure left to grope, as it were, in the dark, hence the necessity for the highest order of skill. The Veterinary College of Ontario is rapidly supplying in this respect a want long felt in Canada. Heretofore we have been left to the mercy of an ignorant, uneducated set of quacks, who did not know the first principles of the anatomy of a horse, and who knew less of the nature of the powerful medicine, with which they dosed their victims, in the exercise of the vocation of killing rather than curing. This is all being changed since the establishment of the Veterinary Ontario College, under the management of Professor Smith and the auspices of the Provincial Agricultural Association. Every year graduates are being turned out that would reflect credit on the best European institution of this character. For this assertion we have the authority of such distinguished persons as Professor Buckland, Drs. Thorburn, Lizais and Richardson, and Mr. Hugh Thompson, so long connected with and so well known as one of the foremost men in all matters relating to the agricultural interests of the Province.

The late examination is said to have been a most rigid one, and highly creditable alike to Professor Smith and the students.

It gratified us to observe that our fellow-townsman, O. F. Coleman, Esq., V. S., acted as one of the principal examiners, establishing as it does the appreciation in which he is held by those best qualified to judge of his ability and attainments.

Husband (returned from the village:—Mary, ere my dear; I have just returned from town and brought with me your entire list—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Calico and in short a waggon full of—

Wife: (hastily) — And forget the PAIN-KILLER?

Husband:—Oh! no; couldn't forget that; it's the most prominent object in every store in town; and besides, the fences and stones and buildings all have "PAIN-KILLER" painted or pasted on them to remind one of it every minute. The store-keeper says that the PAIN-KILLER should be in every house and where one can put their hand on it in the dark if need be.

Wife:—It must be valuable, else the Parson's wife wouldn't praise it to the skies as she does.

(*To be continued.*)

☞ The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from MRS. H. J. FRIEL, to sell at her residence Wilbrod st., near St. Joseph's College, Sandy Hill, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, her Household Goods, consisting of One Seven Octave Pianoforte (New York make), one beautiful Parlor Set in Green Repps (quite new), excellent Tapestry Carpet, What-Nots, Centre Table, Pictures, &c. Oak Extension Dining Table, Oak Cane Chairs, Mahogany Sideboard, (large), Couch, Carpet and Curtains, Colored Dinner Set, Stone Delf, China, Glassware, and a quantity of Table Cutlery, B. W. Bedroom Set, Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Carpets and Curtains, an excellent Cooking Stove and furniture, Hall Stoves (Prescott make), Stovepipes, Hall Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods, Pails, Water Barrels, &c.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 10.30 a.m.
N. B.—Goods on view day previous to sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

AT 1.20

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1871.

At No. 11, Preston Terrace, Daly Street the subscriber will sell all of the Household Furniture, consisting of Tapestry and Wool Carpets, Hair Cloth Sofa, Couch, Sideboard, Cane Chairs, Dining Table, (large size), Dining Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Mattrasses, Cooking Stove, Hall Stove and Pipes, Crockery, China, Glassware, Kitchen utensils, &c., &c., an excellent 8 day clock.

TERMS CASH.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer

AT 10.30

On MONDAY, 24th April, 1871.

The Subscriber has received instructions from MRS. MIDFORD, to sell at her House, BOOTHS' Building, Chaudiere, her Furniture, consisting of Cottage Piano, Rosewood Case, in good order, Hair Cloth Sofa, Six do. Chairs, Centre Table, B. W., Corner Whatnot, B. W., Dining Table, Cane Chairs, Sideboard, Couch and Carpet, B. W, Bedroom Set, Spring Mattrasses, Hardwood Bedsteads, Bureaus, with Glass, Washstands, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Cooking Stoves and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, China and Glassware, an excellent Clove Box.

TERMS CASH.

Goods to be removed immediately after Sale.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

AT 10.30 A.M.

On THURSDAY, April 20th, 1871,

Will sell at the Dwelling of ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq, Queen street, immediately in rear of British Lion Hotel, 1 Parlor Set Hair Cloth, B. W., 1 Centre Table, B. W., Corner What-Not, Carpets, Curtains, Dining Table, Couch and Carpet, Excellent Cooking Stove and Furniture, Hall Stove and Pipes, Box Stove, Refrigerator, large size, quite new, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Carpets and Curtains, Crockery, China, and Glassware, and other Household articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

☞ Goods to be delivered immediately after close of Sale.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1641td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

AND UNRESERVED SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from Mr. DICKINSON, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, to sell at his residence, Richmond road, on TUESDAY, April 25th, 1871, all his Household Property, consisting of Superior Rosewood Piano, English make, Parlor Set, in Green Damask, Walnut Centre Table, Side Table, What-Nots, Parlor Ornaments, Mirrors, Engravings, Curtains and Tapestry Carpets, Extension Dining Table: Sideboard, Sofa, Leather Cover, Chairs, do. Tapestry Carpet, Curtains, &c., Hall Stove and Pipes, Hall Lamp, Hall Table, Chairs, Oil Cloth and Stair Carpet, Bedrooms Sets, B. W., Spring Matrasses, Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Carpets and Curtains, very superior Cooking Stove and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Furniture, &c., very superior Dinner Set, consisting of one hundred and fifteen pieces coloured, white Stone China, white and gold do., a large quantity of Cutlery, some very excellent Plate, about sixty volumes of Books, principally Standard Works, a good family Sewing Machine, quite new, and a large quantity of other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

Catalogues giving full description can be had a few days previous to Sale

Goods on view on day previous to Sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1639td

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street. Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to

MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa TIMES Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANG'S Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to

C W BANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1597 1w

HAGERMAN & ROSE,

PORK PACKERS,

PORT HOPE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barreled PORK, for Sale.

February 2, 1871. 1580 2m.

LOST.

A small Bunch of KEYS. Finder will oblige by leaving them at the

TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642tf

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

MILLINERY,

ELGIN STREET,

Beg to announce to the TRADE of the OTTAWA DISTRICT, that their STOCK is again complete, being replenished by late WEEKLY ARRIVALS, per Steamers, in execution of large repeat orders.

MERCHANTS acquainted with Montreal Prices, are invited to call and compare value.

N. B.—The Trade only supplied.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871

NOTICE.

JUST OUT.

New Improved and Elegant

SHOWER BATH,

Nobody should be without One.

PRICE, $13.00 and $15.00.

10 Per Cent Off For Cash.

20 Cook Stoves and Double Stoves, to be sold at cost, before (1st) First MAY, to make room for a heavy and first-class Stock.

Tinware in great variety.

☞ No humbug, but see for yourselves.

C. P. DORION,
60 Sparks-st.,
Opposite British Lion Hotel.

P. S.—Now is your time, Stoves must be sold regardless of Price

Ottawa, April 16, 1871 1642d

HERE WE COME AGAIN!

MUSIC HALL RINK.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!!

THURSDAY & FRIDAY EVENINGS APRIL 20th and 21st.

GREEN & MELVILLE'S

FAMOUS FEMALE MINSTRELS!

All the latest novelties.

New Songs!
New Dances!
New Acts!
&c., &c.

Look Out for the Programme.

J. E. GREEN,
Business Manager.
CHARLEY BURNHAM,
Agent.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 5

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Next to

P. O'MEARA'S Restaurant,

RIDEAU STREET.

Messrs. P. & R. invite especial attention to their choice and select assortment of

Broadcloths
Doeskins,
English
Scotch, and
Canadian
Tweeds,

Next to P. O'MEARA, Rideau-St.

N. B.—Workmanship and fit guaranteed.

PRESTON & ROSWELL.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1642tf

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
APPLES,
CRANBERRIES,
COCOA NUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples

☞ Remember the Place,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OPPOSITE FRONSRICK'S CONFECTIONARY

March 27, 1871 1629

TOYS!
TOYS!
TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

—FOR THE—

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA, December 22, 1870

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co.

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE

Will be cleared our at prices which will be sure to commanda sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,
Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines,
Ale and Porter, Dawes and Rochester's,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies and Keiller & Son's Dundee Marmalade,
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,

122 RIDEAU STREET.

☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you. 1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET.

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c, Wholesale only for Country Merchants

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted.

SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa.

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of Fine Thread on Spools and by the pound, Bracers, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c., &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET,

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An Immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c

Together with a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Undershirts
&c., &c,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services at a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A Lady and Gentleman, can be accommodated with BOARD in a comfortable House, on Sandy Hill.

Address,
"S"
TIMES Office,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 21, 1871 1620tf

FOR SALE.

A First-Class SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, nearly new, in good condition. Price low and terms liberal.

For particulars, apply at the
VARIETY HALL,
34 Sparks street,

March 25,871 1631

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER
Shelf and Heavy Hardware
HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,
Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa
Cooking and Fancy Stoves
Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Featherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul-st.

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders are invited for the various works required to be done, in the erection of two STORES, on the corner of Sparks and Metcalf streets, for THOS. HUNTON, Esq

Plans, Specifications, and conditions, may be seen on application to WILLIAM HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street, on and after MONDAY, the 17th Instant, and until FRIDAY, the 21st, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1630 3

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden House—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1636 1

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629e

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSES, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to

THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau street

Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871

TO LET.—THE COTTAGE on Kent street, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

P. LeSUEUR.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1533 3awtf

JOHN LESLIE

Having now completed the opening of three Cases of Superior Goods, including

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, from some of the best English Makers.

IN JEWELLERY:

Diamond Sets, Complete,
Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings,
Necklets, Chains and Lockets.

With a full assortment of

Plated Ware and Table Cutlery,

Ottawa, April 11, 1871 1636a

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Ocsola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deli Silk Saucepans, &c., &c.

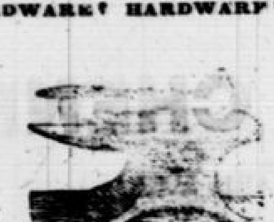
Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE comprising Reels, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!



Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Buts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c. &c. &c. Together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Sienna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c

THOS BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

HULL SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Framings, Clapboards, Sheetings, Battens, Furring, &c., &c.

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

Terms—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

K.C.B., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and useful public services

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining [illegible]

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to add to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa

The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq.

The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN C[illegible], M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J[illegible]OR S., Esq,
E H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H HOWLAND Esq,
G P RIDOUT, Esq,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.

April 4, 1871 1633b

THE METROPOLITAN Building and Savings Society

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 15401J71

COURT OF REVISION.

The first meeting of the COURT OF REVISION, for the Township of Marlborough, will be holden in the TOWN HALL of said Township, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY next 1871 at the hour of 11 of the clock, a.m. of which parties interested are hereby notified.

THOS. WIGGINS,
Township Clerk, Marlborough.

Town Clerk's Office,
Marlborough, 15th April, 1871 16 3

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS

BELTS, AND POCKET BATTERIES

These highly improved inventions render Electricity perfectly self-applicable, and extremely efficacious in a mild continuous form, no shock or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonising pains, re-animating torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by whatever cause. Medicines and their deleterious consequences are thus entirely dispensed with. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied, that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

N. B.—The following testimony from the elite of the English medical faculty has been received

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. J. L. PULVERMACHER'S recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.

"Dated the 9th day of March, 1866.

"SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M. D., F. R. C. P.
SIR HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M. D., F. R. S.
SIR WM. FERGUSSON, Bart., F. R. S.
EDWD. H. SIEVEKING, M. D., M.R.C.S.
SIR J RANALD MARTIN, F. R. C. S."

PULVERMACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by an official report of the Academie de Medicine, Paris, Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna, and its curative virtues are confirmed by thousands of private testimonials of cures effected. (See pamphlet gratis).

These facts appeal to the good sense of every sufferer to avail himself of this scientific and curative progress, to which the inventor has devoted a life-time of study and labour, as an ardent disciple of that great benefactor of mankind, the late illustrious electrician MICHAEL FARADY.

PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAINS are exceedingly effective without the aid of medicine, restriction of diet, or the least derangement of the patient's habits and daily occupations, in the following maladies:

Rheumatism	Female Complaints
Gout	Constipation
Sciatica	Cramp
Lumbago	Sluggish Circulation
Neuralgia	Urinary Disorders
Head and Toothache	Paralysis
Liver Complaints	Epilepsy
Tic Doloreux	Nervous Debility
Indigestion	Functional Disorders
Deafness	&c., &c
Spasms	

The effects of the application of Pulvermacher's Chains in any of the above disorders is immediately perceptible—the relief of pain instantaneous.

PRICE LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN BANDS AND BATTERIES

B. CHAIN BANDS for Nervous Deafness Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head, 21s. to 30s.

B. CHAIN BANDS for loss of Voice and other affections of the Throat, 10s. 6d. to 21s.

N. CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgia, and Gouty Pains, Local Paralysis, Cramp, &c., 18s. to 22s. and 40s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Lumbago, Indigestion Liver, Chest, and Functional Disorders, &c., (worn as a belt), 22s to 40s and 55s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Writer's Cramp, Trembling, Nervousness, &c, 22s to 30s and 40s.

B COMBINED CHAIN BAND for Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, General Debility Functional Disorders, &c., 30s to 50s.

A complete Set of COMBINED CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and CHAIN BATTERY for restoring vital energy, £5 to £7.

The public are most earnestly cautioned to beware of Pseudo Electric Belts advertised by sham Doctors, &c., for improper purposes, and so severely stigmatized by Vice Chancellor Malins in the suit Pulvermacher vs Hammond, alias Henry James, alias C. T. Raphey, M. R. C. S, alias Henry Burrows, &c, &c.

No Galvanic Belts are genuine but those bearing the fac simile of M. Pulvermacher's signature on the label.

A pamphlet containing full particulars may be had at the Drug Store of A. Christie, Sparks Street.

J. L. PULVERMACHER,
Galvanic Establishment,
200 Regent Street, London, W.

Ottawa, September 6, 1870 1455 1awk y

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,

LAWRENCE and

GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY an is it the celebrated Osage Country

The Garden Spot of Kansas

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

T G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

PARTIES

Wishing to purchase

MOWERS OR REAPERS,

OR BOTH COMBINED,

Can be accommodated by calling on

WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK

Co Carleton,

Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotick, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to le on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

Ottawa September 1870. [illegible]

TO LET,

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.

Also the Shop at present occupied WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to
WILLIAM MOSGROVE,

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871 1592tf

WHEREAS, Charles Bernier, Louis Dufrene, Joseph Millar, Thomas St John, Daniel Sorie, Louis Lockwell, has left my employ without just cause and without fulfilling their agreement with me, I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harbouring them, as I will prosecute them according to law for so doing.

JOHN HAMILTON,

Fitzroy, March 8, 1871 1611tf

WM. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

TEAS AND WINES.

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for track laying and ballasting on about 23 miles of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Post road, near Trois Pistoles.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Riviere du Loup.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 6 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the 8th May, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 100 tons spikes, according to samples, to be seen at the offices of the Commissioners and of the chief engineer, at Ottawa. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs delivered at Montreal, Point Levi and Riviere du Loup.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioners Office,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1871. 1637 3

CLOSE OF THE LISTS

TO SHARE IN THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Canada Life Assurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1847.

The Lists for the 24th Year will be CLOSED on 30th APRIL Next,

and assurers on or before that date will obtain a larger share in the Profits of the Company than later entrants. The great success of the Company, and the large Bonus declared that year, warrant the Directors in recommending this very important advantage to Assurers.

Forms of application and all information may be obtained at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies in the various places throughout the Dominion.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.

R H HAYCOCK,
Agent at Ottawa,
Dr SWEETLAND,
Medical Referee.

Ottawa, April 6 1871

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

BY

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, TEAS in particular, imported, LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKEY, Gooderham & Worts' HIGHWINES OLD RYE, and PROOF, With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES, ORANGES and LEMONS, CHEESE, HAMS, and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

Try their TEAS.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

SELLING OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 4s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

FERNS!!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES, with Glass Domes, 3 sizes

TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS richly ornamented in colours

BIRD CAGES. CANARY, (magnificent kind)

BIRD CAGES, all Brass and Copper

BIRD CAGES, Enamelled.

BIRD CAGES, Wood and Wire

LARKS CAGES,

PARROTT CAGES,

BIRD BATHS, Glass and Earthen

GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,

WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out,

Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOI

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH,
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT,
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and salt Fish,

Fresh Oysters and Lobsters always on hand,

Ottawa, Feb, 3, 1871 1481 2m

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure all kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa

December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY

your Cakes, Confectionery Plum cakes, Fruit Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary in the city, fancyboxes, Horns, of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures, of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.

Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage it receives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1391 1y

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester 200 acres, 35 acres cleared, 7 miles from Ottawa.

3.—Lots Nos 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 400 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of C C R at Stittsville, 18 miles from Ottawa

4—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Nepean, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," next adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 260 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions in a good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timbered (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.

Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 47tf

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.

Ottawa, Feb. 21, 187 159-

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

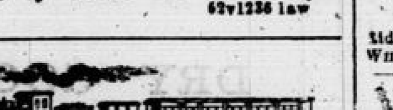
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally 52v1236 law



CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways,

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6.00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3.00 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.16 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a, arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4.45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point

at 12.00 and 9.00 p m

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

H ABBOTT,
Manager

Brockville, March 6. 1871 1609tf

1870 XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,

Toilet Bottles

and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's

Perfumery,

Mirrors

AND FINE

Toilet Articles,

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the the Department

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State
of Canada.

W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1020 td

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $400 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Bailiff,
Agent,
Times Office Ottawa.

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA.

WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

Legal.

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.
W McKAY WRIGHT. 12w F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.
ROBERT LEES. 4outl JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

J. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.
WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 365tf GEORGE TAILLON.

A. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

DR. DICKINSON,
Residence and Surgery Ken Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort:
969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc., daily

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

J. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.
REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R.R. 749t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.
OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE; A THOMSON, T H DUNN.

DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

CANADA AND

U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copyrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Drawings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,

November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accurately prepared. Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

Medical.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS

TRADE MARK. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY MESSRS GABRIEL. Dentists. LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

FOR THE TEETH.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS

FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

The old-established Dentists,

64 Ludgate Hill, London,

And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

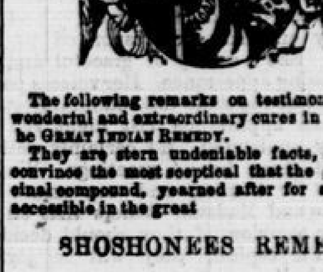
PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistry on receipt of postage.

All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2awdm 1awk6m

SHOSONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

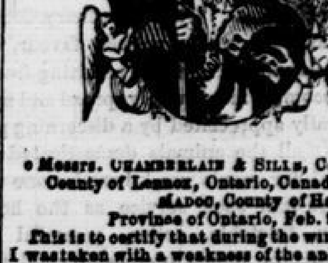
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hecey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P,

Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, D[illegible] Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS and GROCERS [illegible]

TRADE MARK — GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

WINE BITTERS,

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardner's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDNER'S and take no other.

GARDNER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDNER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufactur

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Aylmer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m 6dw

Medical.

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Pistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Wallows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

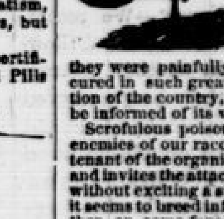
NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

saparilla,

THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matter in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

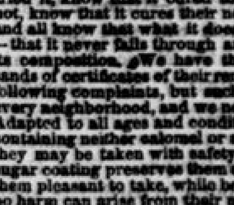
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite,* they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers,* they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa,* but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,* they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa JAMES BARRY, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1645. OTTAWA, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Recsors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities atmoderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRYTHEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Mermalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,

Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

DENIS WHELAN

39 RIDEAU STREET,

OTTAWA

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(*nearly opposite the Old Stand*,)

Offers for sale at VERY LOW PRICES a large and well selected stock, comprising Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Laundry and Fancy Soaps, Sauces, Spices, Pickles, Brooms, Brushes, Candles, Coarse and Fine Salt. Also, *Bordeauxand their Vinegars*.

MESS PORK, PICKLED SALMON, LABR. HERRINGS,

and the numerous other articles necessary to constitute a complete stock.

TEAS—

Japan, Oolong, Congou, Imperial Young Hyson, quite fresh and cheap.

COFFEE—

Fresh Coffee *ground* and *roasted* daily on the premises.

LIQUORS—

Cognac Brandies Renaud & Co, Hennessy, Piper's and other brands.

HOLLAND GIN—

De Kuyper's and Houtman's, in wood and bottle.

WINES—

Sherries of all grades, Ports of fine quality, Burgundy, Souterne and Maderia Wines all prices, in wood and bottle, improved by age.

HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, PROOF AND WHISKEY,

high proof and flavor, at extremely low prices.

Thorne's and Stewart's Whiskey and Old Tom.

Dunville's Irish Whiskey.

Murphy's Old Irish Potteen.

Guinness' and London Porter, pts and qts.

Molson's and other Ales.

Sugars and Syrups, all grades.

Sale atrefiners' prices.

THE OLD STOCK, SAVED FROM FIRE SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW COST.

Now is the time or bar ains. 1166

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE "CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT OF 1871."

Election for the County of Carleton Holden on the Fourteenth and Twenty-First Days of MARCH, A.D., 1871.

The Petition of ROBERT LYON, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, Esquire, whose name is subscribed, sheweth.

1. Your Petitioner was a Candidate at the above election, and claims to have had a right to be returned thereat.

2. And your Petitioner states that the election was holden on the Fourteenth and Twenty-First days' of March, A.D., 1871, when GEO. WILLIAM MONK and your Petitioner, were Candidates, and the Returning Officer has returned the said GEORCE WILLIAM MONK, as being elected.

3. And your Petitioner says that the said GEORGE WILLIAM MONK was not duly elected or returned as member for the County of Carleton, at said election, upon the following grounds, namely:

A. That the said GEORGE WILLIAM MONK directly and indirectly used or committed corrupt practices at the said election, contrary to the terms of "The Election Law of 1868," and of "The Controverted Elections Act of 1871," which render his said election and return void.

B. That corrupt practices contrary to the terms of the said Acts, were used or committed by and with the knowledge and consent of the said GEORGE WILLIAM MONK, and on his behalf, which render his said election and return void.

C. That corrupt practices contrary to the terms of the said Acts, were used or committed by a large number of electors, who voted for the said GEORGE WILLIAM MONK, at the said election, whereby their votes became, and were, and are null and void, whilst the Deputy Returning Officers for several of the polling sub-divisions, at the said election, refused to take or record legally qualified voter of electors, who tendered them, intending to have voted for your Petitioner, upon a scrutiny or investigation of which your Petitioner will be found to have a majority of the legally qualified votes, and to have been duly and legally elected.

Wherefore your Petitioner pray that it may be determined that the said GEORGE WILLIAM MONK was not duly elected or returned, and that you Petitioner was duly elected and ought to have been returned, or that the said election was void.

(Signed), ROBERT LYON.

Ottawa, 11th April, 1871

The name and address of the Attorney and Agent of the said Petitioner, Robert Lyon, authorized to act for him in the matter of the said petition, is EDWARD PIPON REMON, of the City and County aforesaid, Attorney at Law, and notices addressed to the said Petitioner or Edward Pipon Remon, as his Attorney or Agent, may be left at the office of Messrs. Patterson, Harrison and Paterson, Court street, City of Toronto, Attorneys at Law.

E. SHERWOOD,
Returning Officer,
Electoral Division of Carleton.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co

55 SPARKS-ST.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a large portion their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms. Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Goods as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

INSPECTION INVITED

Ottawa, March 8, 1871

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser otherwise a small payment down, and the balance in from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,

R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders are invited for the various works required to be done, in the erection of two STORES, on the corner of Sparks and Metcalf streets, for THOS. HUNTON, Esq Plans, Specifications, and conditions, may be seen on application to WILLIAM HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street, on and after MONDAY, the 17th Instant, and until FRIDAY, the 21st, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871. 1639 8

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629e

LOST.

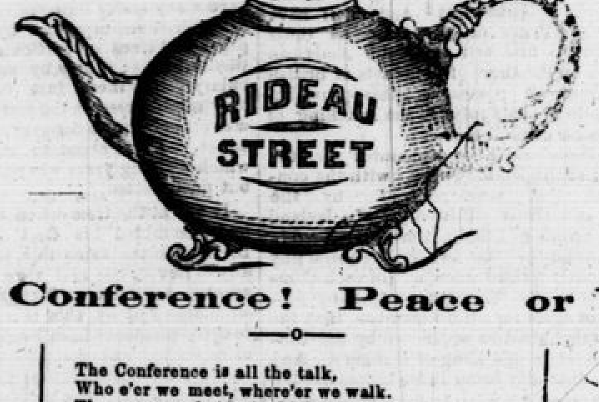
A small Bunch of KEYS. Finder will oblige by leaving them at the

TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642tf

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.



The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who e'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL's trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL'L spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trial of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS
60 Cents Per lb.
5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,
5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfact

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT—

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET,

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c

Together with a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawes,
Undershirts
&c., &c,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Now last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Busines.

Claims Paid for Assurances....	£6,083,333.33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid.	2,433,333.33
Funds on hand, upwards of.....	6,570,000.00
Annual Income..............	1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the *Utmost Advantage* and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions of Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in *Largely Reducing Present Outlay*; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

. & W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 13, 1871 163a

MRS. HETHERINGTON,

A TENDER NURSE, is open to engagements as Midwife. Apply at GEORGE MASON'S, Union Bridge.

Ottawa January 31 1871

T. BELLEMAR.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3mll

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden House—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.

Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to

MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa Times Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.

Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

N. ROBERTSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE RUSSELL HOUSE.

Beautiful New Spring GOODS, and Fancy VESTINGS, &c., just received.

Customers and others invited to inspect.

Ottawa, March 9, 1871 1610d

TUITION ON THE PIANO.

Mrs. EUSTACE WILSON is desirous of giving instruction on the Piano Forte to Pupils, at the residences of their parents and friends. For terms, and hours of attendance apply at her Dwelling, Maria street.

March 20, 1871. 1619e

NOTICE.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-four CHESTS and CADDIES BLACK TEAS, excellent quality at

ROWE'S SALE ROOMS.
Rideau Street.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871 1583tf

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids' at 50 a cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularise.

Call and examine

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT, to take care of a Horse, and do in-door work.

Apply to

E A MEREDITH,
Corner of & King Wilbrod-sts

Ottawa, April 5, 1871 1636a

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their, re thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAN & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April at 9 a m.

Remember the Place

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632tl

HATS! HATS! HATS!

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and a share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO.,

226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

TAILORS WANTE.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa March 31, 1871 1629tf

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE CREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, Proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 1871 2 3m

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. JAMES HOTEL.

Strict attention to business.

Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1599t

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1634tf

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

MILLINERY,

ELGIN STREET,

Beg to announce to the TRADE of the OTTAWA DISTRICT, that their STOCK is again complete, being replenished by late WEEKLY ARRIVALS, per Steamers, in execution of large repeat orders.

MERCHANTS acquainted with Montreal Prices, are invited to call and compare value.

N. B.—The Trade only supplied.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Next to

P. O'MEARA'S Restaurant,

RIDEAU STREET.

Messrs. P. & R. invite especial attention to their choice and select assortment of

Broadcloths

Doeskins,

English

Scotch, and

Canadian

Tweeds,

Next to P. O'MEARA, Rideau-St.

N. B.—Workmanship and fit guaranteed.

PRESTON & ROSWELL.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1642tf

NOTICE.

JUST OUT.

New Improved and Elegant

SHOWER BATH,

Nobody should be without One.

PRICE, $13,00 and $15.00.

10 Per Cent Off For Cash.

20 Cook Stoves and Double Stoves, to be sold at cost, before (1st) First MAY, to make room for a heavy and first-class Stock.

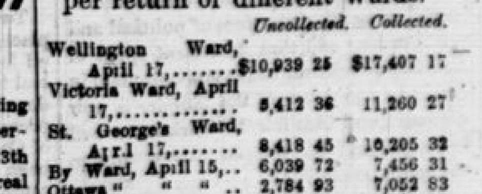
Tinware in great variety.

No humbug, but see for yourselves.

C. P. DORION,
60 Sparks-st.,
Opposite British Lion Hotel.

P. S.—Now is your time, Stoves must be sold regardless of Price

Ottawa, April 16, 1871 1642d



NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove
Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand

DR. McDOUGALL,

Office, Rideau Street, opposite Featherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul-st.

CITY COUNCIL.

CITY HALL OTTAWA.

Ottawa, April 17th, 1871.

Present, Alerman Baldwin, O'Connor, Rowe, Cunningham, McDougal, Kehoe, Lapierre, Heney, Woodburn, Martineau and Taillon.

1. Moved by Ald. Heney seconded by Ald. McDougall, that Ald. Lapierre do take the chair.—Carried.

Ald. Cunningham presented the petition of T. Helmer and others for improvements on Mosgrove street and William, Holland and others for a sidewalk on St. Paul and Besserer street. Referred to the Board of Works. And the petition of D. T. Burn, respecting taxes. Referred to the Assessment Committee.

His worship the chairman presented the communication of the Secretary of the Department of Public Works in reference to the excavation of the North side of Wellington street, in front of the Government hill. The letter of John Hughes, C.E., respecting plans of bridges and the letter of John Stapleton, declining contract for stone breaking, awarded to him. Referred to the Board of Works. The petition of Bank street church, and John Heney respecting taxes. Referred to the Assessment Committee.

Ald. Woodburn presented the petitions of Thomas Dowsely and others for a sidewalk on West side of Deep Cut, and Alexander Stuart and others for a sidewalk on Bank street. Referred to the Board of Works, and that of J. G. Bell respecting taxes. Referred to the Assessment Committee.

Ald. Baldwin presented the petition of Mr. Kennedy and others for the filling up of Lloyd and Cathcart streets. Referred to the Board of Works; and the petitions of Levi Young & Co. and others, and P. O'Donnell and others for the repeal of the by-law to prohibit cows running at large. Referred to the By-law Committee.

Ald. Rowe presented the petition of E. Mills for a drain on Elgin street, and that of Weldon Champness and others for a crossing on Sparks street. Referred to the Board of Works; and the petition of Solomon Edwards and others for the repeal of the by-law, preventing cows running at large. Referred to By-law Committee.

Ald. Taillon presented the petition of J. A. Pinard, J. M. Currier and others for grading and macadamising Dalhousie street, and that of L. T. Dufresme for improvements on Theodore street. Referred to the Board of Works.

Ald. Heney presented the petition of Chas. McCarron and others for a drain in Stuart street, and the petition of Dr. Beaubien and others for improvements in York street. Referred to the Board of Works; and the petition of the St. Joseph's Orphans' Home for remission of taxes. Referred to the Assessment Committee.

Ald. Martineau presented the petition of S. Stratton and Edward Griffin for a platform on Rose street. Referred to the Board of Works.

Ald. Kekoe presented the petition of Charles Gauvreau, respecting drain in Park street. Referred to the Board of Works.

The chairman presented the accounts of James Latchford and C. Barbeau. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Martineau presented detailed statement of city collector, with a copy of duplicate receipts, of all taxes collected and paid over to City Chamberlain to date. (*See Appendix*).

Ald. Martineau presented Report No. 5 of the Finance Committee

TO THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

The Finance Committee in this, their fifth report, beg leave to submit that having examined the following accounts, and found them correct, they recommend that His Worship the Mayor be authorized to sign cheques for the same.

James Dyke auditing 1870, $80, and collectors rolls $70	$150
Robert O'Reilly .... do., 1870,	150
	$300.00
Thomas Coffey, amount authorized to be remitted as a reduction on last year's market tolls	$500 00
	$800.00

Respecting the petition of the City Chamberlain for the appointment of an assistant, your Committee recommend that Thomas W. Thompson be appointed as the Chamberlain's assistant at a salary of four hundred dollars a year, commencing with the present year.

All respectfully submitted.

EUG. MARTINEAU, Chairman.
CHARTRES R. CUNNINGHAM,
J. R. O'CONNOR,
A. S. WOODBURN,
F. McDOUGAL.

Ottawa, April 17th, 1871.

2. Moved by Ald. Martineau, seconded by Ald. Cunningham, that the fifth report of the Finance Committee, just read, be received and adopted.—Carried.

Ald. Woodburn presented Report No. 2 of the Printing Committee.

To the Corporation of the City of Ottawa:

The Printing Committee in this there second report beg leave to submit, that they have received and opened the following Tenders, for publishing the Minutes of the Council, and one half columns space for advertizing, until the 1st day of March, 1872.

Ottawa Times..................	$120
Evening Mail....................	60
Free Press.......................	250
Currier d'Ottawa...............	100

Your Committee recommend that the tender of the *Times* Printing and Publishing Company for $120 be accepted; and also, that the Tender of the Courrier d'Ottawa for $100, in the French language, be also accepted on condition that the necessary contracts shall be signed within one week.

Your Committee also recommend that the advertising of the Corporation be confined exclusively to the newspapers having the contract for such work.

All respectfully submitted.

A. S. WOODBURN, Chairman
FRANCIS McDOUGAL,
J. R. O'CONNOR,
EUG. MARTINEAU,
CHARTRES R. CUNNINGHAM.

Ottawa, April 17th, 1871.

3. Moved by Ald. Woodburn seconded by Ald. O'Connor. That the second report of the Printing Committee be received and adopted.—Carried.

Ald. Mosgrove entered.

4. Moved by Ald. O'Connor seconded by Ald. Baldwin, that the Chairman of the Board of Works be instructed to obtain permission from the Government to remove the parapet walls of the sappers Bridge, in view of widening the same, and the erection of a wooden hand-rail for the protection of carriages and pedestrians.—Lost by amendment.

5. Moved in amendment by Ald. Martineau, seconded by Ald. Heney that this Council do now adjourn until Monday next, at the usual hour, to consider the report of the Water Works Committee and general business.—Carried.

YEAS — Mosgrove, McDougall, Taillon, Kehoe, Heney, Martineau.

NAYS — Baldwin, O'Connor, Woodburn, Rowe, Cunningham.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statements of taxes collected as per return of different Wards.

	Uncollected.	Collected.
Wellington Ward, April 17,.......	$10,939 25	$17,407 17
Victoria Ward, April 17,..........	8,412 36	11,260 27
St. George's Ward, April 17,......	8,418 45	10,205 32
By Ward, April 15,...	6,039 72	7,456 31
Ottawa " " " ..	2,784 93	7,052 83
	33,594 71	53,381 90
Returned to City Chamberlain		50,104 06
Uncollected Wards.	3,277 84	3,277 84
Total uncollected..	$30,316 87	

THOMAS H. KIRBY,
City Collector.

Ottawa, April 17th, 1871.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

BY-LAW NO. 301.

To prevent Cows running at large within the limits of the City of Ottawa.

The Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa hereby ordains and enacts as follows:—

1. From and after the passing of this By-Law it shall not be lawful for cows to run at large within the limits of the City of Ottawa.

2. That any of the above named animals found running at large within the limits of the City of Ottawa shall be liable to be impounded and held subject to a poundage fee of *fifteen cents* per day for each animal so impounded, in addition to such other charges as are provided for by the Statute Law of Canada.

3. That the owner, or owners, of any cow found running at large within the limits aforesaid shall be liable to prosecution; and upon conviction of the said offence before the Police Magistrate, or any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the matter, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ONE DOLLAR, nor more than TWENTY DOLLARS, together with the costs of prosecution; and in default of payment thereof, the same shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender. And in case of the non-payment of the fine inflicted for any such breech, and there being no distress found out of which the same can be levied, such offender shall be imprisoned in the Common Gaol of the County of Carleton, with or without *hard labor*, and for such period not exceeding twenty-one days as the Court convicting shall adjudge, unless such fine or costs shall be sooner paid.

Given under the Corporate Seal of the City of Ottawa, this third day of April, A.D., 1871.

(Signed,)

JOHN ROCHESTER, Jr., [L.S.]
Mayor.

Certified,
WM. P. LETT, *City Clerk.*

PAPER HANGINGS

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Groceries, Liquors, &c.—Dufresne & McGarity.
Taxes—Thomas H. Kirby.
St. George's Society—William Mills.
Post Office—G. P. Baker.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871.

Honourable Mr. Langevin left for Quebec yesterday.

Messrs. Daly, Provencher and Barwick, Chief Census Commissioners, arrived yesterday.

Dr. and Mrs. Schultz leave to-day for Montreal, returning here on Monday.

Lt.-Colonel Skinner has received from various municipalities, the city of Ottawa among the rest, sums amounting altogether to $1,800 towards defraying the expenses of the Wimbledon Team.

In spite of all the talk of the Opposition about Ministerial "corruption" &c., the result of the financial statement, and the legislation of the late session, has been to increase the value of Canadian securities in the English market. The windy utterances of a garrulous Grit has not any influence there. Facts and results are what practical English capitalists look at.

The bill now before the Imperial Parliament for the Confederation of the British West Indies, contemplates the union of sixteen islands with a population of 969,-566 persons, and an area of 25,165 square miles. Confederation has been so successful in Canada that we may expect to see it carried out throughout the Empire, and the result of it will be, not the establishment of a number of weak isolated nationalities as the "independents" desire, but a grand Imperial confederacy, which acting in concert will be able to bid defiance to the world.

THE WAR AND ITS LESSON.

One question which all are asking just now in reference to the astounding events which have lately occurred and are now occuring in the Old World is, "how will it end?" Has the sun of the Latin race sank to rise no more, or will France, refined and purified by her fiery trial, resume, in time, her place among the leading nations of the world? German statesmen and German journalists do not hesitate to advance the former opinion, and claim that Europe in future must submit to Teutonic dictation. Sympathizers with France on the other hand, point out that in spite of the collapse of the Empire and the overthrow of the French armies, France as a nation has not suffered so overwhelming a defeat as that of Jena, or endured so deep a humiliation as Prussia suffered during the occupation of Berlin after that memorable battle. But while this may be to some extent true, it must be borne in mind that there was not the same amount of national disorganization in Prussia as has unhappily occurred in France. There were no political divisions among the Prussians, not such at least as exercised any controlling influence upon the future destinies of the nation. They still remained loyal and true to their King in the midst of his misfortunes, and prince and people were united in their efforts to remedy the evil effects of the calamities which had fallen upon their common country.

In France to-day, unfortunately, the case is different. With the Regency and the established form of Government, passed away all guarantees of political and social order, and that turbulent spirit of Red Republicanism which was only held in check by the power of the Empire is now rampant, and bids fair to work more evil to France and its people than a foreign foe could possibly do.

While it is impossible as yet to foretell the issues which may arise out of the present state of affairs, or to previse how and by what means order shall be brought out of chaos, the lessons which the war and the present condition of France teach, more especially to Englishmen, are easy to understand. We cannot but believe that the consolidation of Germany into one great military nation is fraught with danger to the rest of Europe. And thus we are impressed with the necessity which exists for every nation, more especially one whose enormous wealth renders it an object of jealousy and envy, to prepare in time of peace for time of war, not so much by maintaining a large standing army, as by affording to every able bodied member of the community, an opportunity of rendering effective service in defence of his country in case of need. France trusted to her standing army alone; the nature of her institutions, and, to some extent, the character of her people, rendered a militia system impossible. Hence, when her regular armies were defeated she was practically left defenceless. The Franc-Tireurs and other volunteers who enrolled themselves for the defence of the capital were doubtless as brave and patriotic as the Prussians by whom they were overcome. But they were not soldiers; they knew nothing of military organization; if they had done so we should not have seen nearly half a million of armed men shut up within the walls of Paris, and at length compelled to surrender by a force, little, if at all, superior to them in numbers, without making one successful sortie for a single day or hour. If they had been accustomed to the use of the rifle, and had had some acquintance with military organization and discipline, even though they had never seen a shot fired in anger before, they would have managed to effect something, and it is quite possible that the final result would have been altogether different. The strong fortifications of Paris enabled even an armed mob, for from all accounts the defenders of the city were little better, to prevent the enemy from carrying the place by a *coup de main*, but the French were unable to force the beseigers to relax even for a moment the grasp they had upon the city, and thus the latter had nothing to do but sit down and wait until famine had done its work and compelled a surrender.

The lesson which is thus taught by the late war commends itself to us as well as to others. Four or five millions of people determined to be free, if backed by the wealth and power of Britain *cannot* be conquered if they only adopt the necessary measures to provide for their defence. Under these circumstances when anyone is inclined to grumble at the amount of the militia estimates, or to imagine that it is a useless expenditure, let him remember what France has lost and suffered in consequence of her people's ignorance of military training, and, if he prizes at their proper value the political liberties which he enjoys, not begrudge a trifling sacrifice in order to insure their preservation.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

An effort is being made to abolish the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, Mr. Wedderburn having introduced into the Assembly a Bill having that object in view. Doubtless the proposed change will be received with great distrust, and its opponents will characterize it as Anti-British, which to some extent it will undoubtedly be, as it will be departing from the system of legislation in existence in Britain. In another respect it will be entirely British, because without violence, it will be adapting the Constitution to existing circumstances, the adaptability to do which is the essential difference between British institutions and those based upon written and inflexible rules. In the Imperial Parliament the second Chamber is a necessity. It is designed on one hand to prevent the Crown from encroaching upon the rights of the people, and on the other to prevent the people from unduly interfering with the rights of the Crown, and being partizans of neither, it is the guardian of the interests of both. In the Dominion Parliament where legislation may clash with Imperial interests, the second Chamber may be, and no doubt is, equally a necessity. In the Provincial Legislatures where legislation is restricted to local and municipal affairs, a second Chamber although useful in checking and amending the legislation of the popular branch does not appear so much of a necessity. In justification of the change it cannot, we think, be said that the Upper House unduly interfered with the legislation recommended by the representatives of the people. On the contrary, it is too often viewed as taking too little interest in legislation, and in fact, being almost a superfluous piece of the governmental machinery. It can only therefore, be on the ground of economy that the change is advocated. The economists have a strong argument in their favour, when they can point to Ontario and say if that Province, larger than we are, more populous and wealthy than we are can manage her affairs with one House, why cannot New Brunswick do the same? The argument is pointed and forcible, and will not be easily overcome. It will be well, however for the people of New Brunswick to remember that the system in Ontario is still an experiment, that it has not had a long trial, and that before making the change, if they do make it, they might do well to see the system tested longer and more fully before committing themselves to its adoption. There cannot be a doubt that if the single chamber system is found to work well, it will greatly benefit the people of the Dominion, for without doubt our Municipal, Provincial, and Dominion Governments make our legislative expenses assume rather formidable dimensions.

BECOMING GENERALLY KNOWN.

We are glad to see that the people of the Maritime Provinces are not deceived by the hypocritical manœuvres of Mr. Blake and his party. The St. John's *News* at all events appears fully to appreciate the motives which guide the Clear Grit leader, and to estimate them at their proper worth. Referring to Mr. Blake's conduct in connection with the Scott murder case the *News* says:

Twice since the Ontario elections took place, favourable opportunities have offered for the Grit leaders to signalize their zeal for the triumph of justice over the murderers of Scott. One such occasion was presented by the appearance in the House of Commons of De Lorme, said to have been a member of Riel's Council. Another came up when the Supplementary Estimates including an item to re-imburse parties suffering losses by the Riel insurrection, were presented. But so far as we can learn on neither occasion did the Clear Grit leaders make any sign. In the first case, one of the Grit privates made a move on his own account aided by some inconsequential efforts of Mr. Macdougall. But that movement was effectually squelched by M. Dorion, one of the great Clear Grit allies. In the second instance, Rymal, who plays buffoon in the Grit camp, made a motion to stop the supplies asked for in the Supplementary Estimates in order to censure the Government for having done nothing to bring Scott's murderers to punishment. It is to be presumed that this movement on the part of Rymal was intended to be regarded as a huge practical joke. At all events, the *Globe* telegrammatist at Ottawa, who seems to reverence the very ground over which the Grit leaders make zigzags, does not tell us that either Blake or Mackenzie uttered a single word on the subject; though he does inform us that Wood, one of Sandfield's men, who is apparently trying to squirm back into the Grit fold, spouted some doubtful law on the occasion. It is evident that the motive of the Grit leaders in thus abstaining from meddling with the Scott case in the House of Commons, is just what we declared it to be. The Grits are hungry for the spoils of office. Those spoils are unattainable except by coalition with a strong Quebec Roman Catholic party. To make that coalition even possible, all serious cause of offence to the Quebec people generally must be most carefully avoided.

Every word of this is true, and the *News* has done well in exposing the hypocrisy and deceit of the Grit leaders. Let the people of the lower Provinces who have at any time been disposed to listen to the beguiling speeches of Mr. Mackenzie and his friends bear these facts constantly in mind. Let them understand what a hollow sham and pretence is the sympathy which the Clear Grits affect to entertain for them, and how utterly unrealiable is their pretended friendship. As our contemporary says "the Grits are hungry for the spoils of office." The longer they are kept out of power the more furious does their appetite become, and the less particular are they as to the means to be used for the attainment of the desired end. Principle they have none; any they ever had has long been crushed out of existence by the selfishness and desire for personal aggrandisement which form the motives and main springs of all the political actions of the Factionists. These are certainly not the men who can be trusted to remove any sectional differences or to promote these feelings of union and concord which are so absolutely necessary to our national progress and prosperity. They may do for Mr. Jones, of Halifax, or Mr. Anglin, of St. John's, to associate with, but there is not a loyal or patriotic man in the Maritime provinces who can have any sympathy with the selfish narrow minded leaders of the Ontario opposition.

FLOGGING.

Two young scoundrels were lately tried and convicted at Hamilton of an attempt to commit a most brutal assault upon a girl. They were sentenced to receive twenty lashes, and the sentence was carried into effect. After the punishment had been inflicted they were dismissed to their homes, and were playing about the streets the same evening. Bearing in mind the enormity of their crime, and the fact that it was only their youth that saved them from being tried for an offence which only a few years ago would most assuredly have been punished with death, it does not appear as though the punishment inflicted was too severe; in fact, it is questionable whether it was adequate to the enormity of the offence. We notice, however, that the N. Y. *Tribune* has seen fit to allude to the matter, and having misrepresented and distorted the facts, proceeds to discuss the question of flogging in a style peculiar to Pecksniff and Mr. Horace Greeley. The crime is spoken of as a "petty" one. From the *Tribune's* point of view it may be so regarded, but in the minds of Canadians, who set a high value upon the purity of woman, and believe in protecting her by every possible means from insult and harm, a different opinion is entertained. The punishment is said to have been undergone in public, and in the presence of "a crowd of admiring fathers and mothers;" the fact being that it was inflicted within the precincts of the gaol, and in the presence only of the officials and the representatives of the two Hamilton journals. The "poor little wretches" are said to have been "frightfully lacerated," whereas we are credibly informed by those who were present that their backs were very slightly marked, and that the "victims," as the *Tribune* calls them, were able to walk and run about the same evening. We think the N. Y. *Tribune* had better confine itself to an attempt to regulate American society and not trouble itself about Canadian affairs, more especially as it is always bound to misrepresent them. What with "Ku Klux," and negro outrages in the South, and Fenians in the North, it seems to us that it will be able to find enough to do. In a case like that which occurred at Hamilton we know of no punishment which is so well adapted to the cowardly ruffians who would be concerned in such a crime, as a sound thrashing with a cat o' nine tails; only we hope that in future instead of twenty they will receive fifty lashes.

The street cleaners on Rideau and Sparks streets have accomplished something at length. They have scraped the mud off the centre of the street and piled it up on either side in a series of little mounds or embankments, which the first shower of rain will turn into a worse Slough of Despond than we have yet had to encounter. Let the street cleaners achieve a crowning triumph by carting these heaps of dirt away, and the blessing of a grateful people will rest upon their head.

American Taxation.

	CENTS.
When an American farmer raises in the morning he puts on his flannel shirt taxed	65
His trousers taxed	60
His silk vest taxed	60
His coat—Cloth taxed	60
Buttons, taxed	40
Silk lining taxed	60
Padding taxed	150
Draws on his boots taxed	35
Sits down to breakfast from a plate taxed	45
Knives and forks taxed	35
Reads a newspaper—Paper taxed	20
With ink taxed	35
And type taxed	25
Puts on his slouch hat taxed	70
Hitches his horse, shod with nails taxed	67
To a plough taxed	45
With trace chain taxed	100
And harness taxed	35
He goes to a village store and buys his wife a handkerchief taxed	35
Shawl (I suppose wollen) taxed	200
Silk for a dress taxed	60
Hat taxed	40
Stockings (I suppose worsted) taxed	75
Boots taxed	35
Silk cravat taxed	60
Silk umbrella taxed	60
Needles taxed	25
Thread taxed	73
Pins taxed	35
Gloves taxed	50
Steel pens taxed	70
Rice taxed	82
Soap taxed	70
Candles taxed	40
Starch taxed	50

A WANT SUPPLIED.—The public have long felt the want of something that could be depended upon for the cure of rheumatism, sprains, bruises, neuralgia, bowel complaints, &c., and we are happy to say that want is now supplied in the shape of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is truly a most powerful medicine, and one that effects an immediate and permanent cure in all cases for which it is recommended. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 19.

The Quebec Government has opened an Immigration Home in Montreal.

A number of Pontifical Zouaves from here are about to settle on the shores of Lake Megantic, and form a Communist colony, for mutual, religious and secular benefit.

The Orange entertainment last night was a success, especially for Montreal.

The youth, Henderson, who threatened Professor Dawson's life still refuses to sign bail bonds for good behaviour, and remains in jail.

The Amherst street Velocipede Rink, just purchased, cost $15,000.

The Sunday afternoon performance is to be vigourously continued.

There is much indignation in consequence of the able address delivered last night, before the Young Men's Association, on Modern Scepticism, by Professor McVicar.

The cemetery nuisance case was again on hearing to-day and was further adjourned.

Ald. Davis is out, as a candidate for East Montreal, in the Local Legislature.

Midnight Despatches.

PARIS, April 19.—A programme which has been suggested and has met with general approval among the people of Paris, provides for the maintenance of the Republic, the granting of commercial rights to Paris and other cities, and the autonomy of the National Guards, the dissolution of the Assembly and the election of the National Communal representatives to the Assembly the formation of a Dientrim Government for Paris and Versailles; the declaration of an amnesty for all menaces against the Government and the signing of an armistice.

The insurgents admit having been repulsed at Neuilly, but claim victories at Issy and Clamart.

Gen. Okolowitz succeeds Gen. Dombrowski's brother, who was disabled a Asniers.

LONDON, April 19.—A despatch from Boulogne dated 19th says, this afternoon a Communist leader unfurled a red flag and addressed a crowd in support of the Commune. Considerable excitement was created on the streets for a time, but eventually the police seized the flag and quieted the disturbance.

There have been some disturbances at Bordeaux, but they were promptly repressed.

LONDON, April 19.—The *Shipping Gazette* of to-day editorially expresses the belief that the counter claims for the seizure of British vessels, will be considered by the High Commission at Washington along with the claims for the property destroyed by the *Alabama*, and quotes from the works of Montague Bernard, now a member of the Commission, and President Woolsey, of Yale College, and from former treaties and Commissions for precedents.

The census of Geat Britain, which approaches completion, shows a large increase in population of all the principle cities.

In the House of Commons this evening there was an excited discussion on the Bill for the abolition of the game laws.

Peter Alfred, member for Leicester, in support of the Bill, stated that a tenth part of Scotland, or two million acres of land, had been reserved for deer forests, and the population excluded to make room for game.

Upon a division of the House there was found to be a majority of 133 against the Bill, and it was rejected.

BRUSSELLS, April 19.—It is said that the Peace Conference will soon conclude its labours.

The *Nord* of to-day announces that Mr. Picard has resigned his position as Minister of the Interior in the French Cabinet.

LONDON, April 19.—Details of the fighting on Monday at Asniers show that the Versailles forces compelled the Communists to evacuate the town, but did not themselves occupy it. The Communists in the afternoon re-occupied the place, where they were again attacked in the evening by the Versailles troops. During the night there was an incessant fusilade, and the Government forces maintained their position with difficulty.

A despatch from Paris, dated Tuesday evening, says the Versailles army has not resumed the offensive. The belligerents, though confronting each other, are actually separated by the island of Grand Jotte.

The Communists losses yesterday were very heavy, and the National Guards are greatly discouraged by their sufferings and losses.

Immense quantities of ammunition have been discovered in the cellars in the Avenue du Trocadero.

A special to the *Standard* says the spirit evinced by the Versailles troops is unsatisfactory, and that even discipline is wanting. The same correspondent says it is probable the insurgents will probably evacuate Asniers to-day.

There are rumours of a change in the French Ministry.

A despatch from Paris, dated Tuesday evening, reports that there was a violent cannonade at Maillot, Gale and Neuilly.

VERSAILLES, April 19.—The Versailles troops have carried the woods of Colombes. A large number of the insurgents were killed, wounded and made prisoners in the encounters. Asniers is now threatened on both sides by the Government forces.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The peace conference is still engaged in the discussion of the question of the frontier of France and Germany. There is slow progress in the settlement of the financial question.

LONDON, April 19.—A despatch from Munich states that Herr Dollinger, a distinguished by Bavarian theologist, has been excommunicated by the Pope.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone spoke in opposition to the resolution for the discontinuance of the telegraph and Postal service on Sundays, on the ground that it would deprive a large number of people of employment. The Premier also opposed and succeeded in defeating a vote of censure on the naval administration, indirectly arising from the loss of the iron-clad cap tain. The House, upon a decision, is sustaining the Government by 49 majority.

Yesterday's Despatches.

LONDON, 19—A despatch from Versailles to-day says the Government troops occupied Asniers yesterday, driving the enemy across the Seine and capturing some prisoners. The loss of the Versailles troops, was small. A battery has been placed in position which prevents the insurgents from using the bridge which crosses from Clichy to Asniers. The insurgent troops were quiet, and their batteries silent during last night.

GALESBURG, Ill, April 18.—The Union Hotel was burned this p.m. together with an adjoining block. Loss $100,000.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Senator Sumner is understood to have prepared a speech in regard to his relations with Secretary Fish and the State department, but though he had the manuscript with him at the senate yesterday, he has been persuaded by friends not to deliver it. The speech is said to give a complete history of the Senator in connection with the Motley affair, and incidentally of his differences with the President all founded on and sustained by documents and letters.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A Washington correspondent telegraphs that the President and Secretary of State in view of the probable result of the negotiation of the Joint High Commission, and the probable necessity for action by the senate have been quietly sounding the Senators through the members of the Committee on Foreign relations, to ascertain what time would best suit them for an extra executive. Thus far a majority of the Senators have expressed themselves in favor of meeting in the early part of June. Most of them desire to return home for a season, but will be ready in a month or so for new and important business, which it is expected will be submitted to them.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Joint High Commission have prepared a protocol for the adjustment of the fisheries upon a basis of reciprocity, and is now nearly in shape to be signed. This protocol it is said consists of four articles substantially,

1st,—British Government agrees to allow the fishermen of the United States to fish on the coast of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island without regard to the distance from the shore and such fishermen shall have the privilege of using the shores of the coasts above named other than of private property for the purpose of securing fish, drying nets and other necessary matters of that nature; this proposition however, does not apply to shad or salmon fishing, or to fishing of any kind in rivers, inlets &c.

2nd,—British or Canadian fishermen shall have a right to fish on the coast of the United States north of latitude 38° and shall have the same privileges on the shore as those granted in the first article to the American fishermen on the shore of the coasts of British North American possession; this provision however, does not apply to the catching of shad, salmon or shell fish.

3rd.—There shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the senate, and by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland each one member of the Commission of Arbitrament, and by the two high contracting parties jointly a third member of such Commission, or in case the high contracting parties cannot agree on a third member, then the third member shall be appointed by the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. Any vacancies that may occur in such Commission after it is organized shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. This Commission shall meet at Halifax, Nova Scotia, as soon as possible after it shall have been appointed, and shall be charged with the duty of deciding as to the relative value of the privileges conferred upon citizens of both countries respectively under the provisions of the first and second articles and if in the judgment of the Commission it is found that either of the high contracting parties receive greater benefit then the other party so benefited shall pay such sum of money to the other party as the commission of arbitrament shall adjudge to be equitable and such payment to be made within a year. This commission of arbitrament shall have secretaries, one to be appointed by each of the high contracting parties, and provision is made for joint payment of its expenses.

4th. This article provides that the convention shall take effect within six months after the ratification by the Senate of the United States, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and shall continue in full force and effect for a term of years which has yet to be finally fixed by the Joint High Commission. Such it is said is the basis upon which it is proposed to adjust the Fishery Question.

DOMINION ITEMS

A coloured man named Elias Albus in Hamilton, endeavoured to fill a coal oil lamp without extinguishing the flame—causing an explosion, and fearfully burning his wife who was standing near. Medical aid was celled in and at latest accounts she was still alive.

A site has been selected for the erection of the new Emigrants shed at Quebec.

The Quebec street cars have commenced running.

A distillery has been established in Point Levi.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. McKinstry, Manager of the Royal Canadian Bank, at Hamilton.

Mr. Devlin, of Montreal, it is said, intends leaving shortly for New York, where he will become one of the leaders of the Irish party, with a view to enter Congress.

The Bar of Chatham entertained the Hon. Judge McCrae at supper, prior to his departure to Algoma.

Cows are selling in the neighborhood of Mitchell at from $45 to $60 each.

The Free-Masons of Welland opened their new hall on Wednesday last.

Frederickton, N.B., is the heaviest taxed ty in British America.

We learn from private sources that a very lamentable accident occurred in the village of New Hamburg on Friday last. It appears that on that day three of the children of Mr. English, who resides in that village, were hauling chips on the flat near the river with a horse and wagon, and that while two of the children were in the wagon, the horse suddenly became unmanageable, and before it could be stopped, backed into the river, which at the spot is very deep. The eldest boy made a noble effort to rescue his brother and sister, nearly losing his own life in the attempt. The girl was aged about thirteen years and the boy nine. The parents have the earnest sympathy of the entire section in this irreparable loss.—*Guelph Mercury.*

ENGLISH GLEANINGS

The old star and garter at Richmond has been sold by auction.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon has become a member of the Corinthian Club in Regent street.

In August it is expected a force of 30,-000 men, comprising regulars, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers, will march from Aldershot to some place in Berkshire, were pitched battles will be fought daily, and decided by an umpire, after the Prussian system.

It is stated in a Dublin paper that a cheque was given on the 1st inst., by the Irish Temporalities Commissioners for £360,000, the compensation to Maynooth College. The next payment will be the sum of £500,000 in lieu of private endowments to the Protestant Episcopal Church. This will be paid on the 1st of July.

The death is announced of the Rev. Canon Harcourt, of Nuneham, Oxford. He was about eighty years, and son of the late Archbishop Harcourt, and held, for a great number of years of age, the office of Canon of York. He was one of the founders of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and continued one of its presidents up to the time of his death.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial have been made honorary members of the Junior United Service Club.

An important improvement in the water communication between Europe and the East Indies is suggested, and has been lectured upon in England, by Sir J. Elphinstone. It is to blast a passage through the reef called Adams Bridge, which extends from Ceylon to the Peninsula of Hindostan, and thus open a direct communication from the Gulf of Manaar to the Bay of Bengal. The saving of distance which would thus be effected is computed at 750 miles, besides rendering available a magnificent harbor sixteen miles square, with quiet water.

By the West African mail we learn that intelligence had been received at Cape Coast Castle that the Ashantee army which invaded the eastern parts of the Protectorate had been entirely destroyed and its generals killed. The Ashantees were caught in ambush, their army dispersed, and their commanders had either been killed in battle, captured and slain in cold blood or had blown themselves up to prevent being taken alive by the enemy. The number of men the Ashantees are said to have lost was estimated at 20,000 killed in battle, besides numbers who had died from disease, starvation and been taken prisoners. The King of Ashantee was sending a new army to the eastern districts which will, it is said, number not less than 30,000. The King of Ashantee, it was believed, would detain his white captives as being a prize too valuable to surrender, until he can make such conditions with the English Government as may secure him some advantage or some immunity that he may soon be greatly in need of.

Writing from Moscow, a correspondent says the feeling there is palpably one of strong disapproval of the decision of the London Conference. The daily papers are said to "bristle" with infectives against England, and hints of no ambiguous kind at her intention of strengthening her own power in the east by crippling that of Russia. For instance, the *Moscow News* says:—"England appears to forget that it was by foreign conquest—and that too, of the bloodiest and most unsparing kind—that she herself acquired all her colonial possessions. Henceforth there is to be for us neither ocean or sea, such being the gracious pleasure of England." Altogether, it is held that the Congress has irritated Russia more than ever.

The Cipher Correspondence.

The story I am about to tell relates to an incident in the history of England which is but little known, and which you will not find in books, but one which, nevertheless, had a great effect on her destinies.

About the beginning of this century, while the revolutionary wars were raging, communication in cipher was naturally very prevalent; and ingenuity was taxed to the utmost, one hand to invert, and on the other to detect, the medium used in secret correspondence. As a rule the decipherer had beaten the cipherer, and no known method was secure of detection. If conventional signs merely were used, the recurrence of the different symbols gave a key easily followed out. Some ingenious spirits corresponded by reference to the pages and lines of particular editions of particular books; others by an agreed-on vocabulary. But these last methods, although they might preserve the secret, disclosed, what was often quite as dangerous, that there was a secret. I am about to tell you of a plan which for long years was not only undetected, but unsuspected.

It was at the time when the first Napoleon had assembled his fleet and transports at Brest, with the ostensible, and, as was generally believed, the real view of making a descent on this island. The greatest precautions were observed by this Government in regard to correspondence from France, and an amount of espionage was practiced at the post office which left subsequent performances in that line far behind. The national excitement was intense, and the political departments of the Government were administered with an iron sway.

My uncle, Sir George Trevor, was, as all the world then knew, high in the Admiralty; and as it was from him that I heard this anecdote, its veracity may of course be depended on.

The despatches to and from the Admiralty were the subject of the greatest vigilance and the most stringent regulations. The clerks were not permitted to send or receive any letters which were not first submitted to the chief clerk; and it was believed that letters addressed even to their private residences were frequently opened at the post office.

At the time I speak of, the chief clerk was an elderly man of the name of Parker, a wizened, wiry, dapper individual, so imbued with the official tincture of Whitehall that it had become second nature to him. He was withal a genial and kindly soul, keen and energetic in the affairs of his office, and in all others a mere child.

He had assumed as his private secretary a young fellow of the name of Beaumont, who was one of the most promising subordinates of the establishment. He was a modest, unassuming man, very good looking, with a countenance and air suggestive of depression and melancholy. He was evidently of good education, and probably well-born also, for his manners were easy and indicated good breeding. He was a native of Jersey, and had been introduced to the notice of the Admiralty by some influential member of Parliament. He was much liked in the office, and discharged its duties to perfection.

One morning Parker presented himself before my uncle with a visage pale with woe and trembling with excitement.

'Why, what is the matter, Parker? Has Bonaparte come?'

'He may have, for aught I know,' said Parker. 'Things are all wrong, Sir George!'

'What is wrong?'

'The letters are wrong. There is a spy among us. I have known it for long; now I am quite sure, but I cannot find him out.'

Parker went on to explain that he had for some time suspected that some one in the office communicated their private information outside. He had redoubled his precautions; but, more than ever confirmed in his suspicions, was entirely baffilled in his endeavors to detect the culprit.

'But, Parker,' said my uncle, 'how do you come to be so sure that your secrets have transpired?'

'By the funds, Sir George. They answer to the news as surely as the bell down stairs does to the bell-rope. I find them going up and down as if they were sitting in the office,' said Parker, personifying the stock exchange for the moment.

'Have all the letters to the clerks been examined strictly?'

'Yes; I read them all myself.'

'Find nothing in them?'

'Mighty little. Some are from home and some from friends, and most of them from sweethearts,' said Parker, twisting his face into a grim smile; 'and rum things they say in them.'

'And the young men's letters, are they rum, too?'

'They are more careful like, as they know I am to see them; but, Lord save you, sir, they are all stuff; not a ha'perth of harm in them.'

'This matter must be seen to,' said my uncle; 'I have had my own misgivings on the same subject. Bring me all the letters which come to and are sent by the clerks for the next week. There is no reason why you should have all the rum things to yourself.'

So my uncle had the letters for a week, and found them very much such as Parker had described them.

The suspicious symptoms increased; the stock exchange responded more sensitively than ever; but not the slightest ground for suspecting any one transpired. My uncle was bewildered, and Parker was rapidly verging to insanity.

"It is certainly not the clerks," said my uncle. "There is no treason there," said he, pushing back the letters of the day. 'By the way, how does young Beaumont get on? She seems a nice creature, that sister of his, to judge by her letters.'

'He is the best hand in the office, a longsight; and his sister is a very sweet lady-like creature. They are orphans, poor things; and he supports her out of his salary. She called at the office two months ago, and I gave him leave to see her for a few minutes in my room. But he knew it was against the rules, and has not seen her here again.'

'But what are we to do?' said my uncle.

'I think I will speak to the First Lord.'

So he spoke to the First Lord, who thought the affair serious enough.

'It must be in the letters,' said he.

'It cannot be in the letters,' said my uncle.

'As you please,' said the chief; 'but although you cannot find it there, perhaps another could try an expert.'

My uncle had no faith in experts, or Bow street runners, and mistrusted them. But he could not refuse to try the experiment suggested. So, the most experienced decipherer in London was summoned into council, and to him the letters of the day were secretly submitted.

He read them all very carefully, looked at them in the light and looked at the light through them. At last, he put them at aside, excepting one from Elinor Beaumont.

'Who is the lady who writes this?' said the taciturn man of skill, at last.

'A very sweet young woman,' said Parker, smartly; 'sister of my private secretary.'

'Does she write often?'

'Yes; she is his only correspondent, and writes about twice a week.'

'Where does she live?'

She lives in Jersey, Beaumont told me. Their father was in business there.

'And does she always write about the same kind of things—aunt's rheumatism, picnics, squires' tea parties, and the like?'

'Much the same, excepting when she speaks of Beaumont himself.'

'Hum!' said the expert.

'Well, sir,' said my uncle, was rather impatient of the man of skill's pomposity, 'and what may 'Hum!' mean? Have the young woman and aunt's rheumatism done the mischief.'

'Hum! She dates from Fleet street!'

'And why should she not date from Fleet street, sir?'

'I should be sorry to prevent her,' said the unmoved philosopher. 'Has this correspondence continued long?'

'Oh yes!—a couple of years or so; but not nearly so regularly as lately.'

'For how long regularly?'

'About two months.'

'That is about the time when you first suspected the betrayal of confidence?' [illegible]

'Really, my friend, if you can't see farther into a mill-stone than that, you may give up the profession,' said my uncle. 'Take my word for it, the Beaumonts have nothing to do with it. Rubbish!'

'Hum!' And with that the man of skill took his hat and departed, saying he would return in two days. The two days, however, were five before he came back; and he was again closeted with my uncle and Parker, with whom he had fallen into great disfavor.'

'Wants to make a job,' said the latter—'a regular humbug.'

'Sir George' said the regular humbug, 'has Mr. Beaumont a locked desk in his room?'

'Yes, sir,' said Parker, 'he has.'

'Have you a key which will open it?'

'I have—and what of that?'

'I wish to have that desk opened without his knowledge and the contents brought to me.'

'And on what pretence,' said my uncle, 'do you propose to put this insult on a man against whom there is no reasonable ground of suspicion, and who has not been allowed to speak for himself?'

(*To be continued*).

Husband (returned from the village:—Mary, here my dear; I have just returned from town and brought with me your entire list—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Calico and in short a waggon full of—

Wife: (hastily)—And forgot the PAIN-KILLER?

Husband:—Oh! no; couldn't forget that; it's the most prominent object in every store in town; and besides, the fences and stones and buildings all have "PAIN-KILLER" painted or pasted on them to remind one of it every minute. The store-keeper says that the PAIN-KILLER should be in every house and where one can put their hand on it in the dark if need be.

Wife:—It must be valuable, else the Parson's wife wouldn't praise it to the skies as she does.

(*To be continued.*)

☞ The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

The 500,000,000 francs due April 1, are known to be ready at Versailles, but payment is delayed because the German troops on the payment of this instalment of war indemnity will then retire towards Rheims.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from MRS. H. J. FRIEL, to sell at her residence Wilbrod-st., near St. Joseph's College, Sandy Hill, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, her Household Goods, consisting of One Seven Octave Pianoforte (New York make), one beautiful Parlor Set in Green Repps (quite new), excellent Tapestry Carpet, What-Nots, Centre Table, Pictures, &c. Oak Extension Dining Table, Oak Cane Chairs, Mahogany Sideboard, (large), Couch, Carpet and Curtains, Colored Dinner Set, Stone Delf, China, Glassware, and a quantity of Table Cutlery, B. W. Bedroom Set, Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Carpets and Curtains, an excellent Cooking Stove and furniture, Hall Stoves (Prescott make), Stovepipes, Hall Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods, Pails, Water Barrels, &c.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 10.30 a.m.
N. B.—Goods on view day previous to sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

AT 1.30

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1871.

At No. 11, Preston Terrace, Daly Street the subscriber will sell all of the Household Furniture, consisting of Tapestry and Wool Carpets, Hair Cloth Sofa, Couch, Sideboard, Cane Chairs, Dining Table, (large size), Dining Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Mattrasses, Cooking Stove, Hall Stove and Pipes, Crockery, China, Glassware, Kitchen utensils, &c., &c., an excellent 8 day clock.

TERMS CASH.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer

AT 10.30

On MONDAY, 24th April, 1871.

The Subscriber has received instructions from MRS. MIDFORD, to sell at her House, BOOTHS' Building, Chaudiere, her Furniture, consisting of Cottage Piano, Rosewood Case, in good order, Hair Cloth Sofa, Six do. Chairs, Centre Table, B. W., Corner Whatnot, B. W., Dining Table, Cane Chairs, Sideboard, Couch and Carpet, B. W. Bedroom Set, Spring Mattrasses, Hardwood Bedsteads, Bureaus, with Glass, Washstands, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Cooking Stoves and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, China and Glassware, an excellent Clove Box.

TERMS CASH:

Goods to be removed immediately after Sale.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

AT 10.30 A.M.,

On THURSDAY, April 20th, 1871,

Will sell at the Dwelling of ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., Queen street, immediately in rear of British Lion Hotel, 1 Parlor Set Hair Cloth, B. W., 1 Centre Table, B. W., Corner What-Not, Carpets, Curtains, Dining Table, Couch and Carpet, Excellent Cooking Stove and Furniture, Hall Stove and Pipes, Box Stove, Refrigerator, large size, quite new, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Carpets and Curtains, Crockery, China, and Glassware, and other Household articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

☞ Goods to be delivered immediately after close of Sale.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1641td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

AND UNRESERVED SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from Mr. DICKINSON, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, to sell at his residence, Richmond road, on TUESDAY, April 25th, 1871, all his Household Property, consisting of Superior Rosewood Piano, English make, Parlor Set, in Green Damask, Walnut Centre Table, Side Table, What-Nots, Parlor Ornaments, Mirrors, Engravings, Curtains and Tapestry Carpets, Extension Dining Table; Sideboard, Sofa, Leather Cover, Chairs, do. Tapestry Carpet, Curtains, &c., Hall Stove and Pipes, Hall Lamp, Hall Table, Chairs, Oil Cloth and Stair Carpet, Bedrooms Sets, B W., Spring Matrasses, Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Carpets and Curtains, very superior Cooking Stove and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Furniture, &c., very superior Dinner Set, consisting of one hundred and fifteen pieces coloured, white Stone China, white and gold do., a large quantity of Cutlery, some very excellent Plate, about sixty volumes of Books, principally Standard Works, a good family Sewing Mochine, quite new, and a large quantity of other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.
Catalogues giving full description can be had a few days previous to Sale
Goods on view on day previous to Sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1639td

TAXES, TAXES,

Having made a personal demand for all Taxes, due the Corporation of Ottawa, I hereby notify those in arrears, that if not paid at once, costs will be added.

This is the last notice that will be given.

THOS. H. KIRBY,
City Collector.

Ottawa, April 20, 1871 1949 3

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

J. BERMINGHAM is instructed by MRS. MARY WILSON, to sell by Public Auction, at her residence, Albert street, off O'Connor street, and next door to Doctor Logan's, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., all her Household Furniture and effects, being in part one handsome Parlor Set, viz.: B W Sofa, Six B W Chairs, one B W Easy Chair, in Red Damask, Black W Carved Centre Table, 4 Gilt Framed Chromo Pictures, one large Gilt Framed Mirror or Marble Slab, handsome Brussels Carpet, nearly new, Damask Window Hangings, and Gilt Cornices.

In Dining Room will be found over thirty yards Kidderminster Carpet, nearly new, Dining Table, Sideboard, Cane Seated Chairs, Rosewood Framed Engravings, Plated Cutlery and Stone Ware, Oil Cloth, Hall Pendant Lamp, Hall Chairs and Table, Brussels Stair Carpet and Rods, B W Dressing Bureaux, Birds Eye Maple, do, B W Enclosed Washstands, hardwood Bureaux, Dressing Glasses, Chairs, Washstand, Spring Matrasses, Double and Single Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Bedroom Carpets, Chairs, Tables, and Room Bath.

Hall Clock, Parlor and Hall Stoves, and a quantity of unmade Tapestry Carpeting.

Kitchen—Cooking Stove complete, Refrigerator, Crockery, and a quantity of Kitchen Furniture.

☞ Sale punctually at 11 o'clock.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644 4

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE

BY AUCTION

—OF—

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, PLATED AND CROCKERY WARE.

By J BERMINGHAM, at the residence of DAVID STARK, Esq., C. E., Corner of Elgin and Maria streets, on FRIDAY, 29th inst.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Wednesday, 26th, at the Auctioneer's Office, York street, and at the House day of Sale.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644tf

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE CATALOGUE SALE

—OF—

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Seven Octave Rosewood Case Piano [fine tone].

Pictures, Engravings, Plated Ware, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th inst.,

At 11 o'clock, Sharp,

At the residence of

THOS. WORTHINGTON, ESQ.,

Bank Cottage, Vittoria Street,

The whole of the Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Pantry, Hall, Kitchen, Bedroom, Yard and Out-House effects, forming on the whole one of the choicest collections of Furnishing Goods offered for public competition this season.

Catalogues may be had on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, and on the premises, when the Furniture, &c., will be on view on the whole of the first day, and on WEDNESDAY, up to the hour of sale.

Terms Cash, and all purchases must be removed by the afternoon of Saturday, the 29th.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BY AUCTION.

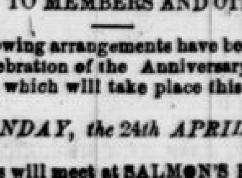
J. BERMINGHAM is instructed by FLAVIAN VALLERAND, Esq., to sell at his residence, Patrick street, on THURSDAY, the 20th Inst., all his Household effects, among which will be found one handsome Sofa, in Hair Cloth, two (2) Easy Chairs to match, Easy Chair, in Morocco, three (3) very handsome Card Tables, Extension Dining Table Side Board, Cane Seat Chairs, Carpets, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Stoves, Piping and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale at 11 o'clock, a.m., and without Reserve.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15th, 1871 1642 3

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.



ANNIVERSARY, 1871.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS AND OTHERS.

The following arrangements have been made for the celebration of the Anniversary of St. GEORGE, which will take place this year on

MONDAY, the 24th APRIL,

Members will meet at SALMON'S HOTEL, York Street, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

PROCESSION to Christ Church, headed by the splendid Band of the O. B. G. Artillery, (by the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel FORREST and the Officers of that Corps.)

COLD COLLATION at the SKATING RINK MUSIC HALL, at 2 P.M. The Band will be in attendance. Tickets 60 cents each, to be had of the Committee of Management and Stewards, or at Proderick's Confectionery Store.

In the Evening a GRAND MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT will take place in the Skating Rink Music Hall. Doors open at 7.30. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Dancing from 10 to 12.

TICKETS:—Single, 50 cents; Double (to admit a lady and gentlemen) 75 cents; Gallery 25 cents each, can be procured at the usual places, or of the Committee or Stewards.

N.B.—No purchaser of less than a 50 cent ticket will be admitted to the Dancing Floor.

Members and others intending to take part in the Procession, are requested to provide themselves with Badges, which can be had at Mrs. Stevens' Fancy Store, Rideau street, and at Miles' Hair Dressing Saloon, Centre Town at a small charge. For further particulars see Posters.

By order

WILLIAM MILLS,
Secretary.
W R TRUMAN,
Asst.-Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Ottawa, April 20, 1871 1645 5

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the various works required to be done in the Erection of THREE STORES on Sparks street, for Messrs O'DONNELL, ROBINSON, and RAJOTTE Plans, Specifications and conditions may be seen on application to WM. HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street, on and after FRIDAY, the 21st inst., and until WEDNESDAY the 26th, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642 5

SEE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock in the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as can not fail to have the desired effect.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

LOCAL NEWS

MUSICAL.—The Mendelssohn Quintette Company are coming.

POLICE COURT—Wednesday.—Two young women charged with vagrancy were sentenced to 2 months imprisonment.

B. Cutler was fined $5 and costs for assault.

A larceny case was adjourned until this morning.

WEATHER.—A pretty strong wind prevailed throughout yesterday. The highest degree of temperature in the shade was 70° above zero.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets an House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.'s BUILDING.—No tender for the erection of this building has yet been accepted. The contract will be awarded to-morrow.

CANAL.—The water was let into the Rideau Canal yesterday.

LUMBER.—Several cribs of timber are already at the head of the slides.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran are holding a great sale of Spring and Summer Goods. Early buyers will secure best bargains.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.— F N Tucker, Montreal; George W Wearer, do; William Stafford, do; Thomas H McKenzie, Dundas; H Buchanan, Hamilton; J A N Provencher, Nicolet; T M Daly, Strafford; John Barwick, Woodstock; J W Usborne, Picton; M K Dickinson, Manotick; H Robertson, Quebec; R D Robertson, London; Mr and Mrs Simms, Belfast, Ireland.

The Immigrant Aid Society's readings on Tuesday night were very well attended, and those who were present had a fine time of it—for Mr. Moore with his singing really convulsed them with laughter, and Messrs. McCormick and Quertby most ably supported him. As those readings will terminate next Tuesday, we hope to see a very crowded attendance.

FEMALE MINSTRELS.—Green and Melleville's Female Minstrel Troupe will play in the Music Hall this evening. This troupe is composed of superior talent, from several companies, and we have no doubt that they will prove worthy of the patronage of the public. Mr. Green, the chief proprietor is a gentleman of long stage experience, and he understands the public taste.

AUCTION SALE.—We would call the attention of the public to Mr. Rowe's column of auction sale advertisements. The sales are all of household furniture which parties leaving the city wish to dispose of. See advertisements in another column.

OUR WORTHY STREET INSPECTION.—It is always a matter for regret to see a liberal, progressive mind subject to the "powers that be" when the latter are not up to the times. Thus it is with our worthy friend Mr. Kensella, who from long experience knows better the requirements of the city and public than all our civic authorities put together. But his liberal spirit is, we are sorry to say, bridled by corporation retrogression. If the performance of matters which properly come under Mr. Kinsella's supervision were left to his discretion we feel convinced we should have our streets in a better condition.

THOSE HEAPS OF EARTH. — About a week ago the loose earth on Rideau street was scraped into heaps along the side of road, with the intention, we believe, that it should be carted away immediately. A considerable quantity has been thus dealt with; the street in front of the premises of the Chairman of the Board of Works, for instance, has received particular attention from Mr. Kinsella and his force. But what is to be done with the remainder of the winrow? It has cost the city money to put it in its present shape, and we should like to know if it is the intention to allow it to be scattered about the street again by horses and vehicles, or whether it will be carted away at the expense of a few dollars.

SPORTING—The principal sensation on Rideau Street yesterday was caused by a number of youngsters who undertook to make a poor rat stone for all the depredations he had ever committed in Mr. Robert's butcher shop. The rat was let loose in the centre of the street and in the midst of a crowd of dogs, and on either side of the street were highly interested and much excited spectators. The rat was an old dodger, and his success in evading the dogs was loudly applauded by the crowds. Every one present pronounced him a talented and accomplished rat, fit to be the leader of an Opposition and indeed it was with regret they saw him thus ill-used. His canine foes failed to catch him, but a youngster came down with a 10 pounder on the exhausted vermin that knocked him out of existence.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL READINGS.—The last readings of the season take place this evening at the above hall, but they will be by no means the least interesting, as will be seen from tha names of the talented ladies and gentlemen who have kindly consented to sustain the programme. The readers will be Messrs. Charles McCarthy, D. Matheson, George Rance, and Thomas Tubman. The vocal and instrumental part of the entertainment will be sustained by Mrs. Miles, Miss Poulin, Mr. Thomas Lawrence, and Mr. C. Higgins. Miss Mary Ann Smith will kindly preside at the piano. With such an array of talent, and all favorites, there is little doubt that the St. Patrick's Hall will be filled this evening to its utmost capacity. We understand that the proceeds of the entertainment will go to the library fund of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, and the enterence fee has, therefore, been increased to ten cents, which, considering the worthy object to which the money is to be applied, none of the patrons of the St. Patrick's Hall readings will object to, for a moment. We expect to see a crowded house.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Chicago; G. S. Blasdell, Esq., of Ottawa, to Harriet E., third daughter of E. Spencer, Esq., late of this city.

MEETING AT THE CHAPEL OF EASE.

At the public meeting held in the Chapel of Ease last even, to take a primary step towards the endowment of St. John's College, Manitoba, there were present, the Lord Bishop of Ontario, Archdeacon McLean, Hon. Dr. Tupper, Hon. Messrs. Tilley and Morris, Hon. Col. Grey, Dr. Schultz, and Hon. Malcolm Cameron, who addressed the meeting. The general attendance was not so large as we should like to have seen it, and which the venerable Archdeacon attributed to his not having advertised it sufficiently long in advance.

The Lord Bishop on taking the chair, said he had much pleasure in presiding at a meeting whose object was to contribute aid towards the endowment of St. John's College of Manitoba, and to hear speakers in reference to that Province. Every inhabitant of the Dominion should take a special interest in the general advancement of that Province, which had occupied so much of the public attention of late, and which was destined to become the centre of a vast loyal British population. It was generally the custom with them to step in after other people, but he was glad to say that their missionaries had been at work from an early date in the North West, and the English Church was well established their at present. He thought this a very seasonable time to lay the foundation of a good sound institution in which the native children of the North West could be educated and trained to preach the gospel among their people.

Hon. Mr. Tilley in moving the first resolution said, one of the great benefits of union was that it was arousing new sympathies and feelings among the people of the Dominion. Those feelings and sympathies were if possible more ardent in the younger Provinces. Confederation had given them an immense territory which they should improve in every possible manner and certainly the establishment of an institution such as that which they had met that night to aid would be most effectual in that direction.

The Hon. Mr. Morris had great pleasure in coming to take part in a meeting called for so noble an object. They were building up a country that would be a counterpart to the glorious Mother Country and their best exertions and energies were required in the work. He wished God speed to the Archdeacons laudable undertaking. It should be a pleasure to all to give material aid towards the support of the institution for which he was soliciting support. He had exceeding great pleasure in seconding the first resolution.

Hon. Col. Grey, in a few sound remarks, showed how strongly the object of the meeting appealed to public support. He moved the second resolution, which Dr Schultz had much pleasure in seconding. He considered the establishment of the St. John's College a move in the right direction. He would make a statement in which the Venerable Archdeacon might differ with him; he thought the attempt to convert the Indians would be attended with little if any benefit. But the Archdeacon's move to establish an educational institution in which native children could be educated, he considered would have a radical and beneficial effect. They should withhold spirituous liquors from the natives, He appealed for support to the institution and sincerely wished the Venerable Archdeacon success.

Archdeacon McLEAN said that the subject of this resolution was one that was intimately connected with its best interest not only of Manitoba and the North West but of the whole Dominion of Canada. He illustrated his meaning by a description of the famous Edagston Lighthouse. In the solid rock beds were cut for the first foundation stones. The first course of stones were filled closely into these beds and set with a cement that became so hard that the stones seemed part of the rock. A second course of stones was cemented into the first in the same way—a third into the second and so on until the whole building was complete as a mass of solid masonry, on the top of which was placed a light to guide the mariner. Let the guiding lighthouse of our local and political institutions be founded on the Island home of our fathers. Let the various Provinces be welded together and to the foundation add the cement of a patriotic love for the British throne and the British constitution, and then the whole mass will stand together immoveable amid the storms of political convulsions, and it will carry a bright and glorious light of civil and religious liberty that will guide the emigrant to our shores as a haven of peace and prosperity.

The Archdeacon then referred to the vast influence that a sound system of education would have in furnishing the cement that would bind the various parts of the fabric together. This led him to speak of the College in Manitoba, whose endowment he was there to advocate. It had already been for several years in existence on a small scale, and had done a good work in preparing young men for the ministry—training Indian youths for work among their countrymen, and educating the youth of the country in classics and mathematics, as well as in English and commercial branches. In this last department pupils were received without distinction of religious creed. The son of the senior Presbyterian minister of Manitoba had been there for a considerable period and had been among the most distinguished students of the Collegiate School. It was now thought to establish the College with its Collegiate School on a footing commensurate with the new era on which the country had entered, to make it a great centre of intellectual, moral and religious light. The institution in its more extended form would have the inestimable advantage of being presided over by the Bishop, who had distinguished himself highly at the University of Cambridge both as a scholar and tutor, and who had been Fellow and Dean of his College there. This arrangement would secure the highest efficiency in the Collegiate course. The Bishop intended to proceed to England in the Fall to endeavour to raise funds for suitable buildings and to complete the necessary endowment, and it was felt that if this appeal to the Canadian public was successful it would greatly encourage friends in England to be liberal.

The Archdeacon then enforced his appeal by reminding the audience of the great danger that settlers in a new country were liable to from the spread of infidel principles, illustrating his point by a very interesting anecdote of the experience of one of the earliest missionaries sent from England to this continent. He then passed on to review the inducements that should rise out of the richness of the inheritance that we had in the lands of the great North West, enlarging on the salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the ease with which it could be brought under cultivation by the agriculturist. He referred to the vast coal beds of the Saskatchewan, describing them as vast storehouses of buried light and heat, kept in reserve by an all wise Providence through many ages in the dark caverns of the earth that they might now in our day be unsepulchred to afford warmth and comfort to millions of happy homes. But the audience would remember that before the blessed Redeemer spoke the word omnipotent to save, that raised Lazarus from the gloom of the sepulchre, he ordered the bystanders to roll away the stone from the door. He was about to do what no human power could effect, he was to raise a dead man to life, but he would not do for them what they could do for themselves. We shall be rolling away the stone from the door of the Sepulchre when these vast treasures of light and heat are confined by pressing on earnestly in the work of railway communication, in hastening on the day when the Dominion Pacific Railway shall form a highway of civilization and commerce from the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific coast.

The Archdeacon then dwelt on the present time being the very crisis of our history as a people. If we made a bold stroke for empire now we would succeed, if we were half-hearted in our efforts we would allow the grandest opportunity that ever was given to a people to slip from our grasp. He illustrated this portion by a very graphic narrative. A fowler lowered himself over a precipice on the West cost of Scotland in pursuit of the nests of sea fowl. He landed in safety half way down the cliff on a ledge of rock. In his eagerness to secure the prize he let go the rope by which he had descended, and as the top of the cliff where it was fastened projected over the crag it swung violently away from him. It then swung rapidly to and fro, and each instant he saw it was further from him on its approach. In a few seconds more it would hang perpendicularly at rest far beyond his reach. He was far from help. His decision must be made at once. There was yet time to reach the rope by throwing himself upon it as it neared him. He did so, grasped it and was saved. I think we stand as a people on a ledge to-day—below us is the gulf of political nothingness, above there is a grand Imperial position—the rope of opportunity furnished by the colonizing of the North West, and the Dominion Pacific scheme is before us, but we must seize it now—there must be no hesitation—no delay. Let us leap boldly, and we shall live politically and socially in the highest and best form of existence.

In conclusion the Archdeacon referred to the hope he had expressed on a previous occasion of our seeing it to be our interest in the course of a few years to ask one of the Royal Princes to be King of this great Confederation, acknowledging our gracious Queen under the new state of things as Empress. The arrangement would be something like that which now obtains in Germany, where several Kings are under the presidency of the Emperor William. That change had been brought about by the fairest fields of Europe being deluged with blood. Ours would be the blessed result of the triumphs of peace. It would be well for us to have such great political object in view for the future. It would encourage national sentiment and fasten our feelings of attachment to the English throne, (cheers).

Hon. Dr. Tupper did not think he could say much on the occasion to interest them The establishment of an educational institution in Manitoba was most desirable. On obtaining passession of the North West Territory, they had obtained immense fields for Immigration, such as had attractor so long a time the surplus population of Europe to the United States. The great drawback to the settlement of the prairies of the United States was the lack of educational institutions. He thought therefore, the project of the Venerable Archdeacon was one which deserved support. In the hands of the Bishop of Ruperts Land and the Venerable Archdeacon there could be no question as to its success. The intellectual progress of a people should keep pace with the material prosperity of the country.

The Hon. Malcolm Cameron, after a few humorous remarks and having commended the institution strongly to the public support, asked the Venerable Archdeacon to accept $50 as his mite towards the endowment.

☞ Archdeacon McLean—A most excellent example.

A collection was then taken which amounted to $193.37, and after a few more remarks from the Lord Bishop the meeting separated.

The following are the resolutions:

Moved by Hon. Mr. Tilley, seconded by Hon. Mr. Morris, that British North America having been united with the full concurrence of the Mother Country, and under the sanction of the Queen, its future greatness and prosperity will depend upon the cordial co-operation of its several Provinces, in measures tending to secure a union of sentiment and feeling, as well as of material progress.

Moved by Hon. Col. Grey, seconded by Dr. Schultz, that it is therefore, the interests and duty of the older Provinces of the Dominion to use every effort to promote the moral, intellectual and religious advancement of their countrymen, in the new Province of Manitoba and the North West Territories.

Moved by Archdeacon McLean, seconded by Hon. Dr. Tupper, that as the Lord Bishop of Ruperts Land, has commissioned the Venerable Archdeacon McLean, to advocate the endowment of St. John's College, Manitoba, we cordially wish every success to the appeal, and we believe the high position attained by the Bishop at the University of Cambridge, both as a scholar and a tutor, will insure the efficiency of the educational arrangements of the institution, while the liberal plan of throwing open the classes for secular instruction to the public without reference to religious creed, ought, we think, to commend the object to all classes of the community.

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

— AND —

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRANBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OPPOSITE FREDERICK'S CONFECTIONARY

March 31, 1871 1620

OTTAWA AND MONTREAL WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

Dufresne & McGarity,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

MESSRS. J. G. ROBINSON & CO.

Sussex Street, OTTAWA.

221 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

The Undersigned have much pleasure in stating to their Customers and the Trade in general, that they have disposed of the RETAIL BUSINESS *which they heretofore carried on in connection with their Wholesale Trade; and it is now their intention to devote themselves exclusively to the*

Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Provision Business.

To enable them to do so efficiently, they have secured the premises next door to their present stand, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Fingland & Draper, as a Dry Goods Store,) and connected the two buildings by an arch,—now making ONE OF THE FINEST WHOLESALE HOUSES IN THE PROVINCE.

They have secured Agencies for several of the first WINE HOUSES *in Europe; and are also Agents for* Messrs. GOODERHAM & WORTS, *Distillers of Toronto,—and they can safely say that Messrs. G. & W. make the finest Spirits in the Dominion.*

The trade supplied with all of the undermentioned ALES, either in Wood or Bottle, at Brewers prices.

Dow & Co's, Montreal, Pale and Mild Ales and Porter,
Cosgrove's, Toronto, " " "
Labatt's, Prescott, " " "
Dawes', Lachine, " " "

GUINNESS STOUT and ENGLISH ALES always on hand and in fine condition.

There is now on the way out from China and Japan, 2,000 Chests of Fresh Teas, *which, with all other G will be sold at* MONTREAL PRICES.

Goods will be delivered at Steamboat and Railway Stations free of charge All empty packages charged in accounts will be taken back and allowed for, and those prefering to have their Goods shipped from the Montreal House, can have that privilege by leaving their orders at the office here.

The OTTAWA ESTABLISHMENT will be under the special management of MR. MCGARITY, *who will give his exclusive attention to the wants of his customers.*

Thanking you for the liberal patronage with which we have been so kindly favored, and soliciting an early call.

We remain, yours truly,

Dufresne & McGarity,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
"The Tea Pot,"
SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, April 19, 1871. 1645 2m

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No. 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA, December 22, 1870

HERE WE COME AGAIN!

MUSIC HALL RINK,

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!!

THURSDAY & FRIDAY EVENINGS' APRIL 20th and 21st.

GREEN & MEL VILLE'

FAMOUS FEMALE MIN TRELS.

All the latest novelties.

New Songs!
New Dances!
New Acts!
&c, &c.

Look Out for the Programme.

J. E. GREEN,
Business Manager.
CHARLEY BURNHAM,
Agent.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 5

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34, SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co.

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,—

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS
In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE

Will be cleared our at prices which will be sure to commands sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,
PORTER'S BLOCK,
34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.
Highwines, 50 O. P.
Old Rye Whiskey.
Family Proof Whiskey.
Malt Whiskey.
Old Eureka Whiskey.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.
☞ Inspection invited.

K. ARNOLDI,
Telegraph Building.
Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 181

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

Have received and opened out SEVENTY CASES and BALES

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

COMPRISING:

Bales Grey Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases White Cottons and Sheetings.
Cases Prints.
Bales Ticks and Denims.
Cases Black Lustres.
Cases Black Cobourgs.
Cases Fancy Dress Goods.
Cases Table Linens.
Cases Grass Linens and Hollands.
Bales Hessians and Forfars.
Cases Table Oilcloths.
Cases Gents Ties and Scarfs.
Cases Ribbons, Silks, etc.
Cases Ribbon Velvets and Velveteen.
Cases Tweeds and Doeskins.
Cases Fancy Flannels.
Cases Harvard Shirtings.
Cases Small Wares.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co having retired from the Retail Trade with a view to do an exclusively Wholesale Trade have pleasure in inviting the attention of the Trade to the above Goods, which they intend offering at as low prices as any Wholesale House in Canada.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

ROSAMOND'S PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S and other Makers CANADIAN TWEEDS, at lowest Trade Prices.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED.

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1871. 1588

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 20th APRIL Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Steamb't Express.	No. 4 Mail.	No 6 Mail.	No. 8* Express.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Ottawa Depart.	7.00	10.00	1.15	10.30
Prescott Junct'n		1.00	3.25	3 12.50
Prescott Wharf Arrive	9.10	1.10	3 35	1.05

NOTE.—No. 2 connects at Prescott with Royal Mail Line of Steamers east and west, with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, for St. Albans, Burlington, New York, &c., and with the Rome and Watertown Railway for Albany, New York, &c.

No. 4, 6, and 8 connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Train east and west.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS,	No. 1 Express	No. 3 Mail.	No. 5 Express.	No. 7* Accommodation
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	6.30	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.30	6.45	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive	4. 0	9.00	7.00	6.30

NOTE.—* *No. 7 will run every night Saturday nights excepted, Passengers will find on Nos. 7 and 8 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains and Royal Mail Steamers East and West Certain, as this Company's Trains wait their arrival.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642t5

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to

THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 36 Rideau street

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,
Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines,
Ale and Porter, Dawes and Rochester's.
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies and Keiller & Son's Dundee Marmalade,
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 RIDEAU STREET.

☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you. 1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET.

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only for Country Merchants.

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa.

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.
COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted.
SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa.

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of Fine Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c., &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of MAIL

1871. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M	CLOSE. P.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY P.M.
.....	12.30	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	.....	4.00
.....	12 30	9·00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	.....	4.30
0	.....	9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U. S.	9,30	.....	7.15
9.30	.....	60	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.30	.....	7.15
9.30	12.30	9.00	United States, *via* Ogdensburg	9.30	.....	4.30
9.30	12.30	.....	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.30	.....	4.30
.....	12.30	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.30	.....	.....
9.30	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c.	.....	.....	4.30
7.00	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	12,15
7.00	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c.	.....	11 40	12.15
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Gaslow, &c	8.00	11.00	.....
6.15	.....	.....	Lower Ottawa, by steamer; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Original' Grenville, &c	.....	.....	7.30
10.00	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	.....	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6.00
11.50	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via N York close every Monday at 8 P.M.

Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.30 A.M.

A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 12.45 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office.—Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 20, 1871

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANG'S Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to

C W RANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

JUST RECEIVED.

—AT—

HAUSER'S,

RIDEAU AND SUSSEX STREETS,

That splendid new Magazine,

THE WEDDING BELLS.

—ALSO—

BOWBELLS AND LONDON JOURNAL

FOR MARCH AND APRIL.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871

HAGERMAN & ROSE,

PORK PACKERS,

PORT HOPE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barreled PORK, for Sale.

February 2, 1871. 1580 2m.

HOUSE TO LET—ON Victoria Island, Chaudiere, near Mr. Baldwin's Office, lately occupied by Thos. McKay, Esq., and at present as a boarding house, for which from its situation and extent of accommodation it is adapted. Alterations made to suit a good tenant.

T M CLARE,
Royal Insurance Company,
Elgin-st.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 10

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

☞All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Delf Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Meta Ware.

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1433 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Buts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c, &c &c. together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

HULL

SASH, DOOR

AND

BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors,
Sashes,
Mouldings,
Framings,
Clapboards,
Sheetings,
Battens,
Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa
The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq,
The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J G WORTS, Esq,
E H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H HOWLAND, Esq,
G P RIDOUT, Esq.,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq,

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.

April 4, 1871 1633b

THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870 1546tlJ71

COURT OF REVISION.

The first meeting of the COURT OF REVISION, for the Township of Marlborough, will be holden in the TOWN HALL of said Township, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY next, 1871, at the hour of 11 of the clock, a.m., of which parties interested are hereby notified.

THOS. WIGGINS,
Township Clerk, Marlborough.

Town Clerk's Office,
Marlborough, 15th April, 1871 16 3

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS

BELTS, AND POCKET BATTERIES

These highly improved inventions render Electricity perfectly self-applicable, and extremely efficacious in a mild continuous form, on shock or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonizing pains, re-animating torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by whatever cause, Medicines and their deleterious consequences are thus entirely dispensed with. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied, that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

N. B.—The following testimony from the elite of the English medical faculty has been received

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. J. L. PULVERMACHER'S recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.

"Dated the 9th day of March, 1866.

"SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M. D., F. R. C. P.
SIR HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M. D., F. R. S.
SIR WM. FERGUSSON, Bart., F. R. S.
EDWD. H. SIEVEKING, M. D., M.R.C.S.
SIR J RANALD MARTIN, F. R. C. S."

PULVERMACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by an official report of the Academie de Medicine, Paris, Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna, and its curative virtues are confirmed by thousands of private testimonials of cures effected. (See pamphlet gratis).

These facts appeal to the good sense of every sufferer to avail himself of this scientific and curative progress, to which the inventor has devoted a life-time of study and labour, as an ardent deciple of that great benefactor of mankind, the late illustrious electrician MICHAEL FARADY.

PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAINS are exceedingly effective without the aid of medicine, restriction of diet, or the least derangement of the patient's habits and daily occupations, in the following maladies:

Rheumatism	Female Complaints
Gout	Constipation
Sciatica	Cramp
Lumbago	Sluggish Circulation
Neuralgia	Urinary Disorders
Head and Toothache	Paralysis
Liver Complaints	Epilepsy
Tic Doloreux	Nervous Debility
Indigestion	Functional Disorders
Deafness	&c., &c.
Spasms	

The effects of the application of Pulvermacher's Chains in any of the above disorders is immediately perceptible—the relief of pain instantaneous.

PRICE LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN BANDS AND BATTERIES.

B. CHAIN BANDS for Nervous Deafness Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head, 21s. to 30s.

B. CHAIN BANDS for loss of Voice and other affections of the Throat, 10s. 6d. to 21s.

N. CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgia, and Gouty Pains, Local Paralysis, Cramp, &c., 18s. to 22s. and 40s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Lumbago, Indigestion Liver, Chest, and Functional Disorders, &c., (worn as a belt), 22s to 40s and 55s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Writer's Cramp, Trembling, Nervousness, &c, 22s to 30s and 40s.

B COMBINED CHAIN BAND for Cantrl, Paralysis, Epilepsy, General Debility Functional Disorders, &c., 30s to 50s.

A complete Set of COMBINED CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and CHAIN BATTERY for restoring vital energy, £5 to £7.

The public are most earnestly cautioned to beware of Pseudo Electric Belts advertised by sham Doctors, &c., for improper purposes, and so severely stigmatized by Vice Chancellor Malins in the suit Pulvermacher vs Hammond, alias Henry James, alias C. T. Raphey, M. R. C. S, alias Henry Burrows, &c, &c.

No Galvanic Belts are genuine but those bearing the fac simile of M. Pulvermacher's signature on the label.

A pamphlet containing full particulars may be had at the Drug Store of A. Christie, Sparks Street.

J. L. PULVERMACHER,
Galvanic Establishment,
200 Regent Street, London, W.

Ottawa, September 6, 1870 1455 1awk y

LANDS FOR THE **LANDLESS**

HOMES FOR THE **HOMELESS**

ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,
LAWRENCE and
GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY and it is the celebrated Osage Country
The Garden Spot of Kansas

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

WM. M. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Root Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c. Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

T G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

PARTIES

Wishing to purchase

☞MOWERS OR REAPERS,☜

OR BOTH COMBINED,

Can be accommodated by calling on

WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK
Co. Carleton,

Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to let on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

Ottawa September 1870, 537tf

TO LET.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land and ... if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.

Also, a Shop at present occupied by WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to
WILLIAM MOSGROVE,

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 871 1592tf

WHEREAS, Charles Bernier, Louis Dufrene, Joseph Millar, Thomas St John, Daniel Sorie, Louis Lockwell, has left my employ without just cause and without fulfilling their agreement with me, I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harbouring them, as I will prosecute them according to law for so doing.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Fitzroy, March 8, 1871 1611tf

WM. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

☞TEAS AND WINES,☜

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for tract laying and ballasting on about 23 miles of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Post road, near Trois Pistoles.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Riviere du Loup.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 6 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the 8th May, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 100 tons spikes, according to samples, to be seen at the offices of the Commissioners and of the chief engineer, at Ottawa. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered at Montreal, Point Levi and Riviere du Loup.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioners Office,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1871. 1637 3

CLOSE OF THE LISTS

TO SHARE IN THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Canada Life Assurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1847.

The Lists for the 24th Year will be CLOSED on 30th APRIL Next,

and assurers on or before that date will obtain a larger share in the Profits of the Company than later entrants. The great success of the Company, and the large Bonus declared that year, warrant the Directors in recommending this very important advantage to Assurers.

Forms of application and all information may be obtained at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies in the various places throughout the Dominion.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.

R H HAYCOCK,
Agent at Ottawa,
Dr SWEETLAND,
Medical Referee.

Ottawa, April 6 1871

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES.

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts' HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,
With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

☞ Try their TEAS. ☜

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

SELLING

OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street,

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When thought kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.
Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 5s, 8s and 15s.
Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,

S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

FERNS!!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES,
with Glass Domes, 3 sizes
TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS
richly ornamented in colours
BIRD CAGES. CANARY,
(magnificent kind)
BIRD CAGES,
all Brass and Copper.
BIRD CAGES,
Enamelled.
BIRD CAGES,
Wood and Wire
LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS,
Glass and Earthen
GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out,

☞ Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOINTE

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH,
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT.
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and salt Fish,

Fresh Oysters and Lobsters always on hand,

Ottawa, Feb, 3, 1871 1581 2m.

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure all kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK. Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY

your Cakes,
Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit
Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes
Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary in the city, fancyboxes, Horns, of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures, of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison is now prepared to furnish Socials, Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.

Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage ... given.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester 200 acres, 35 acres cleared, 7 miles from Ottawa.

3.—Lots Nos 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 400 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of C C R at Stittsville, 18 miles from Ottawa

4.—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Nepean, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," next adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 260 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions in a good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timbered (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.

Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 47tf

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.

Ottawa, Feb. 22, 187 159

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

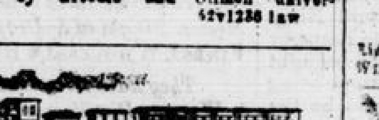
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

☞ Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally 42v1238 law



CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways,

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6.00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3.00 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.16 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4 45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point at 12.00 and 9.00 p m

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk, Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

☞ Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

R ABBOTT,
Manager

Brockville, March 6, 1871 1609tf

1870 XMAS & NEW YEAR **1871**

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,

Toilet Bottles

and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's

Perfumery,

Mirrors

AND FINE

Toilet Articles.

ALEX. CHRISTIE,

Druggist,

40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the Department

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State of Canada.

W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1620 td

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $400 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Bailiff,
Agent,
Trust Office Ottawa.

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA

WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

Legal

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.

W McKAY WRIGHT. 1aw F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 4sutf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 992y

COSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 386tf GEORGE TAILLON.

A. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

DR. DICKINSON,

Residence and Surgery Ken Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Maltoch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y —JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,

Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

☞A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

☞ Oysters, Game etc., daily

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

G. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 749

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN.

DRUMMOND, Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavers to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

☞ Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

CANADA AND

U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Drawings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,

November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared. Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

Medical

GABRIEL'S

TRADE MARK.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY.

MESSRS. GABRIEL.
Dentists.
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

PREPARATIONS

FOR THE TEETH.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS

FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

The old-established Dentists,

64 Ludgate Hill, London,

And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

_ All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2awfm 1awk6m

SHOSONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!

The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

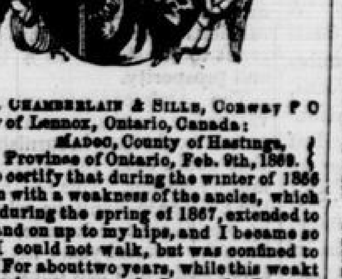
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hoey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sough medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a resort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings this ninth day of February, 1869:

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS

TRADE MARK
GARDNER MONTREAL

AND GROCERS

GARDNER'S

QUININE

☞ WINE BITTERS, ☜

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottles; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardner's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDNER'S and take no other.

GARDNER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDNER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufactur

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m d&w

Medical

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Pistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Wit. lows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchant throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

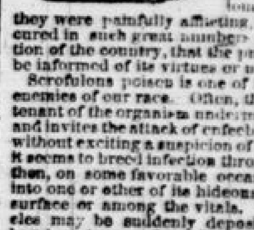
NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

saparilla,

FOR THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhoea* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

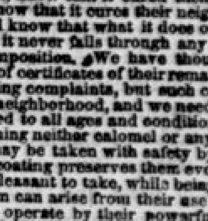
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhoea**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

THE TIMES is printed and published at The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa JAMES BARRY, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1646. OTTAWA, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

That you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF.

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Ressors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities atmoderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, ca the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,

Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co

55 SPARKS-ST.,

EARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a large portion their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Good as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

INSPECTION INVITED

Ottawa, March 8, 1871

THE TEA POT,

RIDEAU STREET.

The Conference! Peace or War

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street, what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

The Conference is all the talk,
Who e'er we meet, where'er we walk.
The young and old, the high and low,
An int'rest in the subject show;
And all alike regard with awe
The chances of continued war.
The blood of thousands has been shed,
And devastation has been spread.
But we've a chance of glad release—
We're promised a return of peace.
The Germans and the French we hear,
Have very little now to fear.
The war 'tis said has done no good,
And this is clearly understood.
'Tis said that its affected trade,
And here a true remark is made.
Yet The TEA-POT, Rideau street, be it recollected,
Is not in any way affected.
JOHN HILL'S trade in Teas and Coffees too,
Still prospers as it ought to do.
Hundreds of purchasers procure
His Teas and Coffee rich and pure,
Which proves that JOHN HILL studies all
Who at THE RIDEAU-ST. TEA-POT call.
May JOHN HILL'S spreading trade still draw
Its numbers both in peace and war
As far as my support extends
I'll still unite with THE TEA-POT friends
Nor will I fail in recommending
The various benefits attending
On purchasing a thousands do,
His matchless Teas and Coffees too.

Buy at the TEA-POT, Rideau street what GROCERIES you require! (The Best Value in the City.)

Having received lately a lot of Fresh Japan, Green and Black Teas, a trial of the same is solicited, as they are Rich and full flavored:—

PURE JAPANESE TEAS

60 Cents Per lb.

5 lb. of the same article for $2.75.

Good Sound Twankay Tea,

5 lb. for $2.00.

Coffee—Rich, Rare and Pure, 1s. 8d per lb

(The best quality in the Dominion.)

Everything in GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS guaranteed to give satisfact

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," RIDEAU STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET.

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., c

Together with a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Undershirts
&c., &c,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

BOGUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Now last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances	£6,083,333 33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid	2,433,333 33
Funds on hand, upwards of	6,570,000.00
Annual Income	1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the *Utmost Advantage* and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* o the *Policy-Holder* in *Largely Reducing Present Outlay*; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.

Place de Armes, Montreal

& W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 13, 1871 163a

T. BELLEMAR

Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden House—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street. Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to

MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa TIMES Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.

Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $300 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80.

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids' at 50 a cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularise.

Call and examine

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY

The Court of Revision for the Township of Fitzroy will hold its first sitting for the current year in the hall of the said Township, at 3 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday, the 29th day of April next.

W P TAYLOR, Township Clerk

Township Clerk's Office,
Fitzroy, 27th March, 1871.

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their, re thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAN & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April at 9 a.m.

Remember the Place,

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632ti

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is now of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street,

OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 216 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and a SHOES, now being purchased in the market.

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO.,

226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa March 31, 1871 1629tf

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 871 2 3m

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the ST. JAMES HOTEL. Strict attention to business. Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1598t

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1554tf

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

MILLINERY,

ELGIN STREET,

Beg to announce to the TRADE of the OTTAWA DISTRICT, that their STOCK is again complete, being replenished by late WEEKLY ARRIVALS, per Steamers, in execution of large repeat orders.

MERCHANTS acquainted with Montreal Prices, are invited to call and compare value.

N. B.—The Trade only supplied.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Next to

P. O'MEARA'S Restaurant,

RIDEAU STREET.

Messrs. P. & R, invite especial attention to their choice and select assortment of

Broadcloths

Doeskins,

English

Scotch, and

Canadian

Tweeds.

Next to P. O'MEARA, Rideau-St.

N. B.—Workmanship and fit guaranteed.

PRESTON & ROSWELL.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1642tf

NOTICE.

JUST OUT.

New Improved and Elegant

SHOWER BATH,

Nobody should be without One.

PRICE, $13.00 and $15.00.

10 Per Cent Off For Cash.

20 Cook Stoves and Double Stoves, to be sold at cost, before (1st) First MAY, to make room for a heavy and first-class Stock.

Tinware in great variety.

No humbug, but see for yourselves.

C. P. DORION,
60 Sparks-st.,
Opposite British Lion Hotel.

P. S.—Now is your time; Stoves must be sold regardless of Price.

Ottawa, April 16, 1871 1642 1

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

HENSEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stoves

Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope

Twine, Glass, Oil,

Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand

DR. McDOUGALL,

Office, Rideau Street, opposite Fetherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul

SENATE

(From the Official Report).

TUESDAY, April 11, 1871.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

THE INTERCOLONIAL R. R.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into, and report on all matters connected with the survey, location and construction of the Intercolonial Railway since the appointment of the Commissioners, and the said Report being again read by the Clerk,

Hon. Mr. McLELAN said that the report of the Commissioners had been prepared early in the Session for the purpose of being submitted to Parliament, but after the House of Commons had met, a number of returns had been asked for, it was then expected that the report would be printed with the returns and immediately presented to both branches, but the House of Commons decided that they should be at once sent to the Committee on Public Accounts, where they had undergone a thorough investigation. It was then intimated to that Committee that there was also a Committee of the Senate which was engaged in a similar investigation, and the papers were accordingly also submitted to that Committee. The report stated that the whole line had been put under contract. The total amount of contracts for the work, which included the whole road with the exception of the superstructure, rails, ties, and rolling stock was $9,692,791, the purchase of western extension not being included. The progress of construction was exceedingly satisfactory, and had been considerably assisted by the thorough nature of the surveys. The evidence adduced before the Committee went to show that the cost of surveys in other countries had been far greater than in the case of the Intercolonial; and to prove this Mr. McLelan read from reports of American Engineers, which showed that the cost of engineering on various American lines ranged from $1,633 to $3,364 a mile. The evidence of Mr. Fleming and Mr. Shanley also showed that a great saving was effected in the construction of railways, when the surveys were perfect. In consequence of their unsatisfactory character in the case of the Pacific Railway, some $2,000,000 had been required to rectify errors. Since the Intercolonial had been located, the expenses of engineering had been largely reduced. From this time henceforth the staff are required to furnish their own supplies, and the reduction in the number has effected a saving in salaries of $38,000 annually. The location of the road was the most advantageous that could be made. The evidence taken before the Committee, proved that the departure of the line from the Major Robinson route and its deviation in the direction of Newcastle had taken it through a well settled country, shortened the distance some 12 miles, and finally brought it to tide water, where it was available for vessels of 1000 tons. As respects the Western extension, the evidence before the Committee showed that the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had entered into an agreement with a company in England to build a road from Moncton to Truro, upon a line chosen by the Governments, and with the distinct understanding, that should the Intercolonial Railway be built, the former was to be a part of it. Under these circumstances it was obvious that had the route been taken as recommended by Mr. Fleming, faith would have been broken with the Company, and a rival line would have been established.

The Engineer of the line had stated that it had actually cost some $300,000 more than the company had received for it—something like $900,000. The Commissioners had made the valuation of the lands irrespective of any enhanced value that might be placed on them on account of the passage of the railway; and he knew himself that land had risen in the neighbourhood one hundred per cent. in value. It was distinctly stated before the Committee that the location of the workshops at Moncton was proper, and the representative of the County had said that the price paid was reasonable and moderate In reference to the purchase of cars he explained that had all of them been taken as tendered by the Montreal and Toronto firms, the Commissioners would have been obliged to ship them from River du Loup to Nova Scotia, and they would consequently have cost more than those purchased in Halifax. As respects the locomotives tenders were asked for, and among those sent in was one from a gentleman residing in the Dominion who had no workshops or machinery for the construction of locomotives. He tendered for twenty engines and also on behalf of an English Company at a sum considerably less than his own offer. It was evident to the Commissioners that he was interested in both tenders, and the same game that had been played in the case of the sections might be repeated. Supposing he received the lowest tender, then he might fail and fall back on the highest. It was also believed that the English Company making the lowest tender were not able to complete their contract, and finally the contracts were given to Companies in Glasgow, Kingston and Halifax. On the question of steel rails, Mr. McLelan read from various authorities to show that they were cheaper in the end—the breakages are less and greater security is ensured. In the case of bridges, it was seen after investigation that in many parts of the country wood would have to be carried a long distance at a considerable cost, and this fact taken in connection with the saving in masonry and the greater durability of iron, decided the Commissioners to build those structures of that material, whenever they are over 60 feet span. In conclusion, Mr. McLelan stated that the cost of the railway would be, in all probability, from $5,000 to $10,000 less per mile than the average cost of railways in the United States and would not be exceeded by any in respect to durability and security.

Hon. Mr. WARK was not disposed to enter into the discussion of the important subjects opened up by the hon. gentleman at that late stage in the session; but an opportunity would probably occur hereafter when he could debate the question. As respects the cost of engineering, however, four-fifths of the railway had yet to be built and it was impossible to make comparison of the expense which could be considered reliable.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said this was a subject upon which he naturally felt a deep interest, and was called upon to make some observations in reply to the hon. gentleman from Kent. That gentleman did not put the matter fully to the House when he charged against engineering expenses upon the Intercolonial, when comparing it with other lines, the whole cost which had been incurred in former years. The cases were entirely different. Those American lines which had been quoted showed merely the necessary outlay in locating each of these particular lines, while the outlay that had been incurred for many years past, and which it was now contemplated by the argument of the hon. gentleman, to charge against the engineering cost of the line, could not fairly be so charged, as a large portion of this expense in the past nine years had been incurred not in engineering expeditions connected with the location of the *present route of that work*, but in endeavouring to meet the demand from a large portion of the public, as well of New Brunswick as of Canada, to find a shorter, and, if possible, a better route on the Western side of the Province of New Brunswick.

An examination of the ten or twelve trial routes which caused this expense, most of them from one to two hundred miles distant from the present line, will account for the expenses to which the hon. gentleman refers; but he could scarcely imagine that any person who wished to deal fairly could attempt to charge against the engineering expenses of the present route for the purpose of making out a case against the Government and their officers the expenditure of the last nine years upon the various trial lines to which he referred, all of which had to be allowed, and the expenditure for which had nothing to do with the construction of the road on the present route.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST.—The engineer who was sent had instructions to find the best route.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—In 1867, when the construction of the Intercolonial Railway became a part of the law of the land, much agitation existed with respect to the route, and the Government, as a matter of fair play, assented to the urgent call of the Western and Southern sections of New Brunswick to make surveys of the different lines which were alleged to exist in New Brunswick.

The surveys were made and line after line was run largely inspired by sectional interests, but professedly to obtain the shortest route.

Hon. gentlemen would therefore find that when the surveying expenses charged against construction were counted up those surveys would make a considerable item in the total amount. Thus much in reply to the charges of the hon. gentleman from Kent (Mr. Wark), who has spent the past two years in trying to show the mistakes and extravagance of the Government in connection with this great public work.

He would now notice some statements in connection with this railway, made by a gentleman who occupied a prominent position in this country, and to whom was generally conceded the leadership of the Opposition. That gentleman had, in the course of his perambulations in the West frequently referred to the Intercolonial Railway, both in reference to its location and construction, in no measured terms of condemnation; he condemned the selection of the route though it was the same route that he in the great Confederation debate in 1856, pronounced as the one that should be chosen. He stated that the $20,000,000, which he alleges it will cost, as "*so much money thrown into the sea*," and, doubtless, if he possessed the power, notwithstanding that it was the condition of our Union, the further construction of this road would be stopped and the hopes of the Maritime Provinces disappointed; that gentleman further stated, as I am informed, that many deviations had been made from the route surveyed by Major Robinson, and that notably one at Newcastle had been made to suit the interests of a member of the Government, and "in order to take it through Mr. Mitchel's ship-yard," that to do this a good line of road through a fertile valley had been abandoned and the line taken away from the settlements and lengthened several miles.

At this stage of the debate Hon. Mr. SANBORN, supported by Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, raised a question of order, that the hon. gentleman had no right to refer to a member of another branch of the Legislature, nor to statements made by such person.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL contended that he had violated no rule of the House, he did not refer to what had taken place in the other branch, but to the utterance of the leader of the Opposition at his political meetings in the West, and that the Government, as well as himself, had been misrepresented by the gentleman referred to, he had a right, and Parliament was the proper place to give such explanations as he deemed necessary.

The SPEAKER decided that Mr. Mitchell had violated no rule of the House, and had a perfect right to make his explanation.

Mr. MITCHELL in resuming, said that he could quite understand the desire which had been evinced by the gentlemen of the Opposition to prevent his explanation. The charges referred to had gone to the country and though they were untrue they would doubtless be believed until they were contradicted, and if in this side winded way, by raising the question of order, they could have prevented his explanations, their object would have been accomplished.

He then went on to say that it would be manifestly unfair were he not allowed to answer the unfounded charges that had been circulated broadcast over the country.

Now he would say in all sincerity that it had always been his desire in the case of the Intercolonial Railway, to see it located with a view to the best interests of the country. He believed the line adopted was really the best, and he was proud to say that he had contributed somewhat by his personal exertions, by his pen and otherwise, to enlighten the people of the Dominion in reference to the merits of the route which had been adopted.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST—Were these also Mr. Tilley's views.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL—They were his own views, the views of the Cabinet of which he was a member, and were the views which Parliament endorsed.

He would state that it was not true that the line had been changed at Newcastle to suit his individual interests thereby, and to take it through his ship-yard as had been alleged. The facts were these, that Major Robinson's line was not a located line, but mainly an exploratory one, and in adopting it as the general character of the route to be taken, it never was intended that no changes or deviations should be made therefrom when the public interests could be served thereby, and very many and important deviations were made, but only when the public interests were served, as appears by the evidence of Mr. Fleming and Mr. Shanley and others taken before the Committee on Banking and Commerce of the House of Commons this present Session, of which Mr. Mackenzie was a member.

In answer to question no. 2, put by Mr. Holton, Mr. Fleming replies:—

Explain, if you please, the nature and extent of the deviations from the original line, and the considerations which led to their adoption?—Material deviations have been made from the original Major Robinson Line, as laid down on the map, although the general route has been adhered to. Between Riviere du Loup and Metapedia there is scarcely a mile of the line the same. These deviations were made in order to lessen the cost of construction. It would have been enormously expensive to have built the railway precisely on the original line. Between Metapedia and Bathurst the original line has not been widely departed from. Between Bathurst and Moncton the line has been straightened some ten or twelve miles and brought nearer the centres of population. Between Moncton and Truro the line as located is generally at some distance from the original line; one great object of the deviation has been to pass through the coal and iron districts of Nova Scotia, with the view of assisting in the development of the mineral resources of the country.

In answer to Mr. McKenzie, he says:—

Mr. MACKENZIE.—From Bathurst to Moncton there are really no engineering difficulties, excepting the passage of the Miramichi River, which is not very difficult. I would ask Mr. Fleming what is the nature of the country between Bathurst and Moncton from an engineering point of view?—Very simple apart from its wooded character.

The trees would be cleared away, I suppose?—It is densely wooded; but when the wood is taken away it is level generally.

In reference to the deviation from Bathurst to the crossing at Miramichi, Mr. Fleming further says:—

Mr. MACKENZIE—Will you say whether the original line run by Major Robinson by the Nipisiguit Valley, and down the west Branch of the Miramichi River, presents greater engineering difficulties, or greater cost of construction than the route

(*Continued on third page.*)

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.

Received "by Express" this day, One Hundred and Eighty-Seven Dozen, or Two Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-Four Pairs Black, White and Colored, "Ladies and Gents" Tasseled and 2 Buttons, all of the First Quality.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1646tf

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jouvin's Kid Gloves—Magee & Russell.
Wanted—J. B.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871.

We regret to hear that Senator Miller is lying seriously ill at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

In other columns will be found the official report of the Hon. Mr. Mitchell's speech on the Intercolonial Railway, to which we invite attention.

Many of our readers will remember that during the summer months a literary gentleman from England, Mr. Marshall, visited Ottawa, and happening to be in the city at the time of the great fires in the woods, not only furnished the London *Times* with a very graphic account of them, but also contributed very generously to the relief of the sufferers. We have seldom read a more interesting paper on Canadian affairs than one on the free grant lands of Ontario, written by this gentleman for the January number of *Fraser's Magazine*. He seems to have been most favourably impressed with what he saw in the Muskoka district, and expresses the opinion that "a man of industry and intelligence who settles upon them is certain to achieve independence and a good position for himself and his family." We hope that Mr. Marshall's article will be extensively read in England. It does not by any means exaggerate the advantages which our free grant lands possess, but give a fair and reliable account of what he saw during his trip and of the progress which is being made by the settlers.

ORGANIZE!

In the triumph which Germany has achieved over France, we have a remarkable indication of the power of thorough military organization. From the General in command down to the youngest bugler in the army, every one appeared to know his duty, the amount of work required from him, and always managed to turn up in the right place at the right moment. Man for man it is quite possible that the French were equal to their conquerors, nay in some respects their superiors, but their organization was defective, and consequently they were no match for the "well trained machines" brought against them.

If organization is necessary to success in military affairs, it is none the less so in politics. We in Canada have a battle to fight, not armed with bayonets and breach loading rifles, but with our "votes and suffrages." On one side are ranged the Progressive party. At their head stands the man of whom the English papers always speak as the "foremost statesman of Canada." By his side are men who, by unremitting toil and earnest labor, have assisted him in developing and perfecting the scheme of Confederation, and whose political measures have been attended with such marked success. The cause in which they fight is the same as that for which they battled in 1867, the device inscribed upon their banner is the same as then it was, viz., "UNION and PROGRESS;"—the union of the various Provinces of the Dominion and the advancement of every measure calculated to promote that union; and the encouragement of everything likely to develop the resources and accelerate the progress of the country. It was with this purpose in view that they appealed to the arbitrament of the people in 1867, and the record of their career since that time affords sufficient evidence of their sincerity. The work of Union has gone on with greater rapidity than its best friends expected, and the country has attained an amount of prosperity, such as it never knew before.

Opposed to the men who with this record to show are entitled to claim the support of every true Canadian, are assembled a heterogenous collection of politicians, who may with propriety be termed the *debris* of Canadian political life. From Ontario are some men from whom better things might have been hoped, who however much they may be bound down by the chains of Faction and narrow minded ideas, are, we believe, in their hearts disposed to be loyal and patriotic. But in them we see the evil results of a first step in the wrong direction. We do not blame them for being opposed to Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier, or for holding different views in times past upon certain subjects to what we might have been inclined to do, but what we do blame them for, and it was this that led to their political ruin, is that from mere motives of jealousy and envy without any regard to principles or, as it seems to us, to common sense, they allowed themselves to be betrayed into a factious opposition to the Government, merely because it was composed to some extent of men to whom they had been formerly opposed, although there was not a single point at issue between them when the 1st of July, 1867, ushered in a new era in Canadian affairs. Looking around to the other Provinces for allies, who do we find have ranged themselves in line with them? Every disappointed politician; every disloyal man; independents of the Huntington school; annexationists and anti-union man like Mr. Jones of Halifax; men who are desirous of destroying our present constitution, of severing our connexion with Britain, and, if they speak their minds, of annexing this country to the American Republic.

Against a party so formed; a party be it remembered, which on account of the discordant elements of which it is composed could not carry on the Government of the country for any length of time, and whose accession to office must necessarily retard the progress and impair the prosperity of the country very materially, against such a party as this we say it is the obvious duty of every patriotic Canadian, not only to vote, but to labour earnestly. We are but repeating what is our earnest and sincere conviction, when we say that we are of opinion that the triumph of the party of whom Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake are the leaders in Ontario, and of whom Mr. Jones of Halifax, Mr. Anglin of St. John, and Mr. Huntington of Shefford, are shining lights, would be an event fraught with danger and disaster to the Dominion. Not only have they failed to advance any great or substantial principle upon which their present opposition is based, not only have they shown themselves by their own action during the past session to be inconsistent and unreliable men who can never rise from partizanship to statesmanship, but, as we said before, from the manner in which their party is constituted, it is utterly impossible that they could carry on the public business satisfactorily. But their desire for office has become something desperate; it is an all absorbing passion with them and in order to obtain it they are willing to do almost anything, and will work earnestly and energetically.

Therefore we call upon all true and patriotic men whatever may be the political name by which they may have been known in the past, to organize at once in support of Union and Progress, and in support of those men who have so well discharged the trust reposed in them and carried on the Government of Canada during the past four years with so much ability and success. We know that it will be some time before the elections takes place, but there is no time to lose. "In time of peace prepare for war," nor is it the part of wisdom to defer preparation until the hour of trial has come. Let the friends of Progress and the enemies of Faction in every city and county and township be up and doing. Let them form a central association in every city and county, with branch associations in each ward and township or school section. Let them see that every false statement invented by the enemy is at once met and exposed; that newspapers devoted to the cause of Union and Progress are circulated among the people, and that every possible preparation be made not merely to defeat the enemy, but to crush him utterly. Let every friend of the good cause resolve that he will do all that lies in his power to contribute to this end, and to render the next general election a Sedan in which the Grits shall receive such an overwhelming defeat, as will render it impossible for them ever again to rally. By so doing they will not be merely serving their party; a higher nobler motive will inspire them; for they may rely upon it that they will be rendering an important service to their country, and contributing materially to its welfare and progress. Once more then, we say, "organize" and organize at once.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

There appears to be a strong reaction in favour of the Grand Trunk Railway in the English money market. The necessary capital, £271,000, for the construction of the Intercolonial Bridge at Buffalo was asked for in London a few weeks since, and at once upwards of £1,200,000 was offered, or nearly five times the amount required. Of course, if the English capitalists had believed all that the Toronto *Globe* has said about the management of the line there would have been little chance of obtaining the money; fortunately, however, they do not, and are pretty well aware of the motives which inspire the *Globe's* attacks. It is gratifying to find not only that the Grand Trunk Railway is regarded favourably in London, and that men of judgment and experience are inclined to think well of its future prospects, but that all classes of Canadian securities have increased in value, and that there is a general desire apparent on the part of English capitalists to invest in Canadian enterprises. They cannot find a safer or more remunerative investment for their money. Besides obtaining good interest, they have the satisfaction of increasing the strength of the whole Empire and developing the immense resources of this Dominion, at one and the same time.

A VERSATILE ACTOR.

Among all the Opposition journals, only two, viz: the Hamilton *Times* and the Guelph *Mercury* have had the audacity to say a word in defence of Mr. Blake's conduct with regard to the Scott murder case. The Grits feel that the less said the better in reference to the affair. Not even Mr. Brown's organ has had anything to say on behalf of his protege. It is gratifying to notice the soothing effect which the air of Ottawa had upon Mr. Blake. While he remained in Toronto he was a sort of political *Bombastes Furioso*, breathing fire and sword against the murderers of Scott, and villifying both the Dominion and Local Governments for not doing something in the matter. But so soon as he arrived in Ottawa the lion became a lamb. The great desire of his heart, so far as the unhappy Manitoba troubles were concerned, was that they should be forgotten, and nothing which tended to revive the recollection of them should have his support. We are curious to know whether the effect of Mr. Blake's visit to the capital will be permanent, or, in other words, whether he is of opinion that there is any more political capital to be made in Ontario out of the murder of poor Scott. If so, we have no doubt that the honorable gentleman has a plentiful supply of crocodile tears at his command, and is capable of assuming his former *role* at short notice. Mr. Blake ought to have been on the stage instead of in the House of Commons. He would have made an excellent actor did he but follow Hamlet's advice, which at present he does not, and "let his own discretion be his tutor."

HONEST ALEXANDER!

Everyone knows how zealous the member for Lambton is in seeing that the public moneys are not wasted, how carefully he looks into the public accounts to discover if a penny has been paid without proper authority, and how indignantly he discourses about corruption on the discovery of the slightest inaccuracy. Yet, it would appear by the following quotation taken from the Sarnia *Canadian* that although Alexander is exceedingly honest in seeing that others do no wrong, he is not so particularly when his own interests are concerned.

We have been curious to learn whether our member considered himself entitled to pay for the twenty-four days he was absent from his duties in the House, any doubts have been set at rest however, for Mr. Mackenzie drew full pay. According to the rules laid down by himself he should have left $144 in the public chest, seeing that he did not earn the amount. But our member does not stick at trifles when number one is concerned, though ever ready with an inflexible rule to apply to other people. Now if Mr Mackenzie has any conscience left, after all his extraordinary doings in Nova Scotia, we submit he should return $144. But we suppose our member cannot see it in that particular light. No doubt we shall be told by way of justification that other members drew full pay as well as our member. Admitted; but Mr. Mackenzie "is not like other men"—he is so much better—so much purer—so much more honest—so much more consistent!

It will be remembered by all how the *Globe* rang the charges about corruption when Col. Grey took mileage to which he considered and contended he was legally entitled. What will it say to its model of honesty and virtue, the member for Lambton, who takes pay for attending at Ottawa while he was electioneering in the West? Will it ask honest Alexander to disgorge the money improperly and illegally obtained for services never rendered?

STARTLING PHENOMENON.

The following particulars of an extraordinary case are sent by a clergyman residing in Baltimore, a small village near Coburg, and, so far as the writer is concerned, may be accepted without scruple. He says:

"We have a strange case of sickness at present in Baltimore. A servant girl is afflicted with hysteria and kindred complaints. She has had, perhaps, more than a hundred hysterical convulsions. In one of these, she lost her hearing; in another, her speech. In a few days, two other convulsions restored both these senses. That same afternoon, by another convulsion, she lost both speech and hearing. Two more days, and her sight was gone. Next day, one side was paralysed. In coming out of a convulsion, she goes into a trance for a brief period, and sees the most beautiful visions you can imagine. But here is the inexplicable wonder. In her blindness she reads by touch as it were. Write upon a slate, and she can run her fingers over it and answer in a twinkling. Hysterical subjects are always ready to practice deception, so the village doctor and others doubted her blindness. I went twice to visit her—blindfolded her—and both times she answered me satisfactorily. I was startled; my philosophy was blown to the winds. The laws of nature, so far as I understand them, cannot account for this. I said she read by touch, but that is scarcely the right expression. She says her sight goes to her fingers; that she does not feel the letters on the slate, but by some power she does not understand, the sentence written is communicated through her fingers to her mind.

The Royal Albert Hall.

From the London Times.

The "Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences" was formally opened by the Queen on the 29th March. Thousands of people lined the way from Buckingham Palace, along which the Royal *cortege* was to pass, and the northern entrance to the Hall, opposite the Albert Memorial, was especially thronged by people anxious to see the Royal visitors, and indifferent to weather. Fortunately, though there were sullen clouds, no rain fell, and if Royal sight-seers did not mind being chilled to their marrow, they could have at least a passing glimpse of gay dresses—warm enough for last week, not for this—of fine equipages, a plumed escort, much scarlet and gold, distinguished personages whom it was difficult to distinguish, and the Royal Lady, Princes and Princesses whom photography has made it impossible not to distinguish. Soon after 11 the Hall seemed pretty nearly full. The chorus, some 1,200 strong, were punctual; and, marshalled in rising rows of benches—altos, sopranos, contraltos, tenors, and basses, all seated according to their kind—they formed, with the organ and orchestra, the stage to which all eyes were directed. Sir Michael Costa, the conductor, was at his post in Court suit, yet mindful of the blast, and resenting it as an Italian naturally does, he wore an ample cloak till the time came when cloaks were incompatible with energy as a conductor, with due regard to Court etiquette. There was a chair of State for the Queen. High overhead, so as not to interfere with the line of sight from the upper circles, but probably therefore so high as to be useless, was hung a canopy of purple velvet. The floor of the dais, covered with a dull red carpet, was approached by a staging raised slightly above the level of the arena. Entering, therefore, at the northern porch, the Queen would pass by a flight of carpeted steps from the level of the *loggie* boxes to that of the arena, and walk along the centre of the ellipse to the dais. The Yeomen of the Guard were stationed two and two along the staging, which was covered with crimson cloth. Their halberds, their Tudor frills, the scarlet uniform and plentiful gold lace, the quaint black velvet caps with circlets of gay coloured ribands added a quaint tone of medievalism to the otherwise specially Nineteenth-Century spectacle.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales then read the address to Her Majesty, who handed back a written reply, saying in a clear voice—"In handing you this answer I wish to express my great admiration of this beautiful Hall, and my earnest wishes for its complete success." Her Majesty was cheered tremendously on saying those few words, as she was afterwards when the Hall was declared open. Her Majesty then left, and a concert was held. As to the building, it is one which surpasses every similar building. It must expect a comparison with the Roman Colosseum. It occupies about one quarter of the area of that building and is much less elliptical, being less than half the length and a little more than half the breath. Its external dimensions are 272 against 584, and 238 against 468. The nearer approach to a circle makes the Hall better fitted for its purpose, which is rather for hearing than for seeing, but is also a necessity of the situation; for, as it is, the major axis of the ellipse leaves little room to spare between the Horticultural Gardens and Kensington road. The site is not the best that could be imagined; indeed all that can be said for it is that, as regards external effect, it is very much better then that of the Roman prototype. The Colosseum, which astonishes on paper, makes so good a figure in models, and is really so grand withal, is buried in a hole, and can nowhere be seen comfortable except from a level of some thirty feet or so above its own. The Hall is to have a *valerium*, or tent-like canopy. So, also, had the Colosseum, though antiquaries are not agreed as to its form or how it was hung. We believe that it was an immense sail, which, by means of masts and tackle, could be moved so as always to intercept the rays of the sun.

The cost of the hall was estimated at £200,000; and, to the unbounded astonishment of all who have ever employed architects or paid builders, this estimate, as the Prince stated yesterday, has not been exceeded.

Napoleon and Victoria.

(From the London Telegraph, April 4)

Yesterday Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and attended by the Duchess of Roxburgh, the Marchioness of Ely, and Lord Charles Fitzroy, visited the Emperor Napoleon and the French Imperial family at Chiselhurst.

Her Majesty and suite left Windsor shortly before three o'clock, and were driven to the Windsor station of the Southwestern Railway, where was waiting a special train, consisting of the Royal carriage belonging to the Southwestern Company, and a saloon carriage, two first class carriages, and two breaks. At the station the Queen was received by Sir Edward Watkin, Chairman of the Southeastern Railway Company; Mr. Eborall, the general manager; Mr. C. V. Walker, the telegraph superintendent, who accompanied the royal train to its destination, Mr. W. Williams, and Mr. Jacomb, of the Southwestern line. The royal train was driven at express speed through the Staines, Twickenham, Richmond, and Clapham Junction to Waterloo, and there, passing through the station without stopping, the train ran on to the Charing Cross line of the Southeastern Company, continuing the journey via London Bridge and New Bross to Chiselhurst, which was reached a few minutes before four o'clock. Here a considerable number of spectators had assembled. Beyond keeping the platform of the station thoroughly clear, and laying down a crimson cloth through the banking office, no special preparation had been made, the visit being considered strictly private. A force of the local division of police, under Captain Baynes, the District Superintendent, and twenty men of the A reserve under Inspector Baillard, had an easy task in marshalling the expectant assembly, which had none of the rough town element in its composition. A quarter of an hour before the arrival of the Queen a special train dashed through the station at the rate of 50 miles an hour, conveying the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, on their way to Dover, en route for the continent. The pace was so rapid that even those who knew whom the carriages contained were unable to distinguish the royal lady and her husband.

A few minutes before four o'clock the Queen's train glided into the little station at Chiselhurst, amid the cheers of those who were assembled to witness the arrival, On alighting, Her Majesty was received by Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. Eborall. Mr. Watkin, junior, the locomotive superintendent, and Mr. Lord, the courteous station master. Passing through the booking office Her Majesty recognized the Viscountess Weldon, a lady in waiting to the Princess of Wales, who resides in the neighborhood, and cordially shook hands with her. A travelling carriage, drawn by four handsome greys, with outriders, had come down by road from the royal mew at Buckingham Palace, and was in waiting. This carriage Her Majesty and suite entered, and amid the continued cheers of the spectators, which were graciously acknowledged, drove out of the station and up the hill to Camden House—receiving cordial salutations from some thousand of persons who lined the road on either side.

At the main entrance of Camden House Her Majesty was received by the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial, who, with their suite, were awaiting their august visitor. The royal party were then ushered into the chief saloon, where Her Majesty remained in conversation with the Imperial family for more than half an hour. Returning to the station, the royal train was drawn up at the platform, with a powerful engine of the Southeastern Railway Company attached, under the charge of Mr. Watkin, who drove on the return to Windsor; and amid fresh bursts of cheering the train left the platform about ten minutes to five o'clock. The return journey was accomplished in a few minutes under the hour. At every point along the route, and especially through the metropolitan district, wherever a sight of the royal train could be obtained, crowds of people collected who cheered lustily as the train sped on its way to Windsor.

Since his arrival at Chiselhurst the Emperor Napoleon has improved in health, and the favorable impression has deepened which he produced on the residents when he arrived. With the Empress and Prince Imperial, he walks and drives daily in the neighborhood.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

(*To be run on 24th of May*).

8 to	1	aged Albert Victor, wanted.
8 to	1 ..	King of the Forest, taken.
10 to	1 ..	General, offered.
25 to	1 ..	Fisherman, taken.
25 to	1 ..	Cricklade, offered.
25 to	1 ..	Noblesse, offered.
33 to	1 ..	Ligby Grand, wanted.
50 to	1 ..	Cyclone, taken.
1000 to	15 ..	Colonel Ryan, offered.
1000 to	12 ..	Knightly, taken.
1000 to	10 ..	Ornbor, taken.

The St. John and Tyne Crews—The match a Fixture.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in aquatic pursuits was held on Tuesday the 4th inst., at Mr. James Renforth's, the Sir Charles Napier Inn, Queen street, Newcastle, to take into consideration the articles received from Robert Fulton, of St. John, N.B., for a four-oared match between him and three other oarsmen of that place, and James Renforth, the champion sculler of England, and three English oarsmen, over six miles of the Kennebeccasis River, near St. John, New Brunswick, on the 23rd day of August next, for £500 aside and the championship of the world. Mr. Thomas J. Pickett presided. After the consideration of a few preliminaries, it was agreed, on the proposition of Mr. Mark Rayne, that the first deposit of £250 aside be forwarded to the Hon. Thomas B. Jones, of St. John, the stake-holder, by mail, and that Mr. Fulton be informed by telegram of the signing of the articles. Much speculation has been indulged in with reference to Renforth's colleagues, but at present, they are uncertain, as several oarsmen will be tried, and then the champion will select the best men from the lot.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is a Chemical Food and restores a healthy condition of Blood and Tissue, in all wasting diseases, depending upon depraved Nutrition, such as Scrofula, Consumption, Eruptions of the Skin, enlargement of the Glands of the Neck, and poisoning of the Blood as the result of dissipation. In Dyspepsia it is almost a specific, creating a sharp appetite, and aiding digestion, speedily removing the dull headaches, flatulence, acidity, torpidity of the Liver, and depression of spirits, so peculiar to this formidable disease. Being a powerful NERVE TONIC, is is thoroughly reliable in the treatment of that class of Neuralgia, caused by derangement of the Stomach, in nervous prostration from mental anxiety, or fatigue, sleeplessness and nervous irritability. Diseases of women are immediately benefited, and in pale, delicate children it determines a healthy constitution. It stimulates all the functions into activity, and is a fortifying, vitalizing remedy. Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Agents, Montreal, and sold by all Druggists. 1646 ly 3awk

Thousands of people are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms of consumption, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a "slight cold." How necessary is it then, that a cold should be cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to get rid of it. "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" still stop the hacking cough in a few minutes, and by their influence on the bronchial and pulmonary organs all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated—but they must be taken in time. Sold by all Druggists and medicinedealers. Price 25 cents per box.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

Midnight Despatches.

HAVANA, April 19.—A telegram from Santiago, dated the 18th inst., reports that in an encounter between a column of the Quintin troops and the insurgents twelve of the latter were killed, among them their chief, Trugello.

Capt. Luhas, who was in command, met the insurgents near Bayamo, and killed ten

The forces under Col. Canasal, operating in Monaquiots, had a series of engagements with the insurgents, killing six and taking four prisoners.

Engagements of less importance are also reported. The Spanish losses are not given.

PARIS, April 19.—Cannonading, mingled with the fire of mitrailleuses and musketry, continued all day at Cour Bevoie, Porte Maillot, Putleaux, Asniers, and Levollois. Ironclad railroad vans are operating actively.

Barricades and trenches are in course of construction inside of Paris.

The *Revell News* denies that the Versailles forces are masters of the bridge crossing the Seine from Asniers

The concentration of troops for the Army Assembly continues.

LONDON, April 20.—The morning's *Post* has a special from Constantinople which makes the important announcement that the Porte intends to send a large ironclad fleet to cruise in the Black Sea.

LONDON, April 20.—Hon. John Ashbury, having been re-elected commander of the Royal Herwick Yacht Club, announces the number of prizes for general competition including an ocean cup, for which races he says the Americans are bound to send their champion vessel and not a fleet.

VERSAILLES, April 20.—Marshal Canrobert is here and the men of the Imperial army who served under his command up to the time of their surrender as prisoners of war, are on their way to Versailles.

The fire of the insurgents is gradually slackening.

The story that England has asked Prussia to intervene between the French Government and the Paris insurgents is untrue. It is rumored that arrangements have been made by which the Government is enabled to pay to Germany at once the 500,000,000 francs indemnity under the preliminary treaty of peace on the 1st inst.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railway Co., appeared to-day in obedience to a subpeona to give evidence relating to the whereabouts of the books of the Company. Gould was asked if he intended to comply with the requirements of the summons.

Gould—I have made an examination of the books and find no entry in them relating to the English stock.

Southmayd repeated the the question and received the same reply.

Commissioner repeated the question with no better result.

Southmayd then inquired as to the existence of the books in detail, and elicited information that Gould did not know whether the Company had a stock ledger or stock account books. He presumed there must be such books in existence, but had never seen them to his knowledge. If the books of the company were called for by an order of the Court he did not know who would have the power to direct their removal; he could not tell without a careful examination of the articles of the Association; this was a new question. The Erie Company never had any litigation where it was necessary to exercise that power. The charter was then ordered to be produced, and the case was further adjourned till Monday.

PARIS, April 20.—Gen. Dambrowski reports to the Commune that his troops have retaken certain positions, capturing a considerable quantity or provision and some prisoners. He adds that the battle continues, and asks for reinforcements.

Gen. A. Kalowitz maintains his position at Asniers against all the efforts of the Government forces.

The Commune retires from office and new elections are to be held at once.

The *Mot D'Ordre* condemns the Commune for its suppression of various journals.

LONDON, April 20.—The weekly returns of the Bank of England shows an increase of specie of £249,000.

Yesterday's Despatches.

LONDON, April 20.—A despatch to the *Telegraph* says the Arch of Triumph has been destroyed by the fire of the batteries of the Versailles army.

A reinforcement of twenty thousand men from the Army of the Assembly, under the command of Gen. Ducrot, is expected at Asniers.

VERSAILLES, April 20th.—A circular issued by Thiers announcing the capture of Asniers, asserts that it is the key to Courbevoit. Thiers also says the insurgent losses in the fight at Asniers were very heavy.

BUFFALO, April 20.—The Union Iron Works of this city has suspended operations. Liabilities one million dollars. Assets ample.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The marriage of Chevalier Rangabe to the daughter of Baron Gerolt took place at the Greek Chapel this morning.

PARIS, April 19.—The Commune has suppressed the following newspapers: *L'Opinione Nationale, La Cloche, Le Soir* and *Le Bien Public.*

The recent elections are declared valid by the Commune.

There was a panic at one of the outposts of the Nationals yesterday, and the men were rallied with difficulty.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The Prince Imperial of Germany is expected to arrive here on Saturday.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A despatch dated Paris Tuesday night says: In the affair at Asniers yesterday the 28th Battalion National Guards retreated inside the porte crying, "All is Lost."

The people charged the Nationals with cowardice, and a hot fight ensued between the civil and military adherents of the Commune.

Levallois presents a horrible spectacle. The Nationals carousing and the wounded lying in the streets groaning. It is strange the Government did not follow up the attack they must have succeeded.

At Neuilly a body of gens d'armes has been entrenched for the last 8 days, and in spite of the withering fire of shell hold out.

News of the reverse at Asnieres yesterday caused great excitement in Paris.

An Englishman in a restaurant near the Invalids was grossly insulted for not bearing arms.

A shell fell yesterday in the Faubourg St. Honore.

The Communists are digging trenches in front of Fort Vanvers, and the Government troops are doing the same opposite Paris.

Last night shells were falling in the Rue des Terres.

A special from Versailles Tuesday afternoon says forty thousand Government troops are in the woods at St. Cloud, and 10,000 are quartered at Benginval.

The Communists are firing on Puteaux and are doing great damage.

The road to St. Denis is crowded with people leaving for Paris, advantages for doing so being greater than was expected.

A shell fell on Dombroski's house yesterday. He and a staff officer were in bed, but neither were injured.

It is stated that the reason the Versailles Government bombard Champs Elysees is to frighten foreign ambassadors into taking refuge in Versailles.

An attack towards Asniers is expected.

A bloody combat has been raging at Neuilly since Monday. The commandant of the 261st Nationals was killed. The commandant of the artillery was denounced and arrested as a traitor. The Nationals are now retreating in large numbers. They set fire to a number of houses in Neuilly, and the inhabitants hidden in cellars, being unable to extricate themselves, were burned to death. The inhabitants of Neuilly petitioned for an armistice to remove the women and children, but Gen. Cluseret refused to grant the favor.

A number of houses in Versailles which were struck by shells are on fire.

LAUNCH AT AYLMER.

Yesterday afternoon a fine new steamer was launched from Mr. Miller's yard at Aylmer, for the Union Forwarding Company, for service on Lake du Chien, to take the place of the *Anne Sisson*. A large number of persons were present, including the *elite* of Aylmer, together with many from Ottawa, while two steamers, the *Emerald* and the *Monitor*, crowded with sightseers, were cruising up and down the river. About four o'clock the launch took place. All the requisite preparations had been made, so that no mishap occurred, and amid the cheers of the surrounding throng the vessel glided gracefully and steadily down the ways into the element which is henceforth to be her home. As she did so, Mrs. Cassels, the wife of the popular Manager of the Union Forwarding Company, broke a bottle of wine against the stern of the vessel and named her the *Jessie Cassels*. A number of guests were entertained on board after the launch to a lunch of the most sumptuous character. Good wine flowed in abundance, and after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the health of Mr. Miller, the builder of the vessel, was drank with much enthusiasm, followed by "Success to the Union Forwarding Company." The health of Mr. and Mrs. Cassels was also drank in a very cordial manner. The Corporation of Aylmer were not forgotten, and the toast was acknowledged in fitting terms by Mayor McLean. The health of Captain Rajotte, of the Upper Ottawa Tow Boat Company, came next, the captain replying in very appropriate terms, saying that although the two Companies were rivals they were also good friends and were paying good dividends. The party broke up about six o'clock, all highly delighted with the affair. The *Jessie Cassels* is to take her place on the route at once. She will be commanded by Captain Findlay, formerly commander of the *Anne Sisson*, and well known and very popular upon the route.

The *Jessie Cassels* is really a beautiful boat; her fittings are very elegant, and she is in all respects well adapted for the conveyance of passengers and freight. We trust that her career so auspiciously commenced will be a long and prosperous one.

The Cipher Correspondence.

(CONCLUDED.)

'There need be no insult, for he will know nothing of it; neither will any one else.'

'I will not permit it, sir.'

'Hum! Then, I can do no more in the business.'

'But,' said Parker, whose official notions made him unwilling to break off the negotiations in this matter; 'what pretence have you for doing this to Mr. Beaumont, and not to the other clerks?'

'Shall I tell you? There is no such person as Elinor Beaumont, and the address in Fleet street is a notorious haunt of suspected foreigners.'

'Good gracious!' said my uncle, changing color; 'you don't say that?'

'It is the fact; but you will see the necessity of being cautious and silent in the matter. Detection hangs on a thread, as it stands, and a whisper will break it.'

'What do you mean,' said Parker, 'about Elinor Beaumont? I have seen her.'

'There is no Elinor Beaumont in Jersey. I sent, and have ascertained the fact.'

'I am sure there is some mistake about all this, which Beaumont can clear up. Let us send for him.'

'If you do, the game is up. I trust, in fact, he does not know of my visits. We cannot be too cautious in these matters.'

'Pedantic ass!' muttered my oncle; 'but I suppose we had better give him his own way. If you meet Parker and me here at seven tonight, we shall have this wonderful desk opened, and your great discoveries shall be made.'

They met again that evening. The desk was opened by Parker, and a bundle of letters, carefully packed up, all from Elinor Beaumont, and a quality of circulars, playbills and shop receipts were handed to the expert.

That gentleman read through the letters, and seemed much struck by the last. 'Read that,' said he, handing it to my uncle. As the letter is important, I give it entire.

120 FLEET STREET, Sept. 24, 1803.

MY DEAR CHARLES,—Although we had an adverse wind all the way, we made without difficulty the port we were bound for. My aunt, in spite of the weight of her fifty years, enjoyed the trip much, and is ready to sail again. I hope you will think of sending the line you promised on the 25th, and come yourself, as our party is now much smaller, and we should enjoy the visit.

When I was in London last week, I saw our cousin Harry, fresh from Windsor. There is little change to be observed in him—not as much as you would expect. Come to us on Friday. Yours very affi.,

ELINOR B.

My uncle read this out aloud from beginning to end, and then he said, 'Do you see anything suspicious in that. It seems to me very innocent.'

'Hum! It may be. Was there anything else in that desk?' said he, addressing Parker.

'You may go and look,' growled the potentate. And he let the way, the expert following.

The desk was quite empty, with the exception of two or three scraps of waste paper. On one of these the expert pounced, and returned with an air of elation to the other room. He then unfolded this scrap of paper and disclosed a half sheet, exactly the size of the paper on which Elinor Beaumont's letters were written, in which oblong holes at intervals had been cut.

He then placed this half sheet over the letter, and handed both, thus placed, to my uncle, who, with astonished eyes, read the following words, which the holes left visible:—

'Fleet wind-bound. Fifty sail of the line, Twenty-five smaller. Should the wind change, expect us Friday.'

'The Devil!' said my uncle; 'and Nelson ordered off to the West Indies!'

Then was there, as you may suppose, hurrying and scurrying, and running and chasing, and dispatching of government couriers, and semaphore telegraphs, and carrier pigeons, and all the old-world means of communication then in fashion. The key, thus obtained, disclosed the whole correspondence, which turned out to be a connected series of letters from the French government, smuggled into Jersey. The result history knows; the intended invasion was abandoned, and Napoleon went elsewhere.

'But what put you on the scent?' asked my uncle afterward, with many apologies to the expert.

'I suspected the trick from the first, although it was a very good specimen of it. The letters were too innocent, and had too little point in them. But they were done with admirable skill. The grammar was complete; and the little dots or marks which bunglers use to guide them in writing the words which are to be read were entirely absent. The way in which the deception is effected is this: The correspondents, before commencing, take a sheet of paper and cut holes in it, which, of course, in two half sheets exactly correspond. They each take one half sheet, and when a letter is to be written the writer so arranges the words that those intended to be read shall appear in the holes when the half sheet is placed over the paper, which is of the same size. When his correspondent receives the letter, he places his half sheet over it, and reads off the words as you did. The difficulty, which was so well conquered in this case, is to make the sense run fluently, and to prevent any visible break in the writing. Without the half sheet with the holes in it, no one can have the slightest clew to the real meaning.

'My suspicions, once aroused, were confirmed by the inquiries which I made. The whole story about the sister was a fabrication. The letters did come from Jersey, the answers went to Fleet street, to the charge of very notorious agents. But if our friend had not been fool enough to leave his half sheet in his desk, we might have groped in vain for the mystery.'

Beaumont disappeared that night, and was never heard of again at the Admiralty. It transpired afterwards that some accomplice had warned him of the expert's visit to the Admiralty, and his inquiries in Jersey. He had made an attempt to get admittance to his rooms, but was scared by the sounds he heard, and contrived to escape to France. The lady who acted the sister, and who visited the Admiralty, partly to put the authorities off their guard, and probably also to interchange the key to the cipher, was a Parisian celebrity, who, both before and afterwards, was renowned for her daring in political intrigue.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—A horse dealer residing in the vicinity of Keyport, N. J., and who buys up horses for the New York market, purchases "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" by the dozen and feeds it to his horses; he says it is superior to anything that he has ever used as a condition medicine, that the horses are so much more improved by its use as to sell more readily and command higher prices. Two other horse dealers, one residing at Huntingdon, the other at Glen Cove, L. I., also purchase it by the dozen and for the same purpose; those men, as well as many others similarly engaged, know too well the value and importance of this medicine ever to be without it. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietor for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until found your BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

C. H. GARDNER,

Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so hat I could sing with ease.

T. DUCHARME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal."

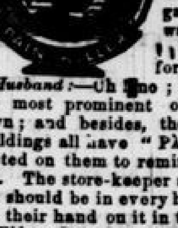
"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

HENRY WILKES, D. D.

DIED.

At Grenville, on the 20th inst, of inflamation of the lungs, William Ritchie, aged 32 years and 1 month.

Funeral will leave his brothers' residences, Grenville, on Saturday, the 22nd inst, at two o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.



Husband (returned from the village:—Mary, well my dear; I have just returned from town and brought with me your entire list—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Calico and in short a waggon full of—

Wife: (hastily) — And forgot the PAIN-KILLER?

Husband:—Oh no; couldn't forget that; it's the most prominent object in every store in town; and besides, the fences and stones and buildings all have "PAIN-KILLER" painted or pasted on them to remind one of it every minute. The store-keeper says that the PAIN-KILLER should be in every house and where one can put their hand on it in the dark if need be.

Wife:—It must be valuable, else the Parson's wife wouldn't praise it to the skies as she does.

(*To be continued.*)

The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

The 500,000,000 francs due April 1, are known to be ready at Versailles, but payment is delayed because the German troops on the payment of this instalment of war indemnity will then retire towards Rheims.

WANTED.

A good Counter Hand, for a General Grocery. Apply by letter to

J. B.,
TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1646tf

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

J. BERMINGHAM is instructed by MRS. MARY WILSON, to sell by Public Auction, at her residence, Albert street, off O'Connor street, and next door to Doctor Logan's, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., all her Household Furniture and effects, being in part one handsome Parlor Set, viz.: B W Sofa, Six B W Chairs, one B W Easy Chair, in Red Damask, Black W Carved Centre Table, 4 Gilt Framed Chromo Pictures, one large Gilt Framed Mirror on Marble Slab, handsome Brussels Carpet, nearly new, Damask Window Hangings, and Gilt Cornices.

In Dining Room will be found over thirty yards Kidderminster Carpet, nearly new, Dining Table, Sideboard, Cane Seated Chairs, Rosewood Framed Engravings, Plated Cutlery and Stone Ware, Oil Cloth, Hall Pendant Lamp, Hall Chairs and Table, Brussels Stair Carpet and Rods, B W Dressing Bureaux, Birds Eye Maple, do, B W Enclosed Washstands, hardwood Bureaux, Dressing Glasses, Chairs, Washstand, Spring Matrasses, Double and Single Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Bedroom Carpets, Chairs, Tables, and Room Bath.

Hall Clock, Parlor and Hall Stoves, and a quantity of unmade Tapestry Carpeting.

Kitchen—Cooking Stove complete, Refrigerator, Crockery, and a quantity of Kitchen Furniture.

Sale punctually at 11 o'clock.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644 4

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE

BY AUCTION

—OF—

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, PLATED AND CROCKERY WARE.

By J BERMINGHAM, at the residence of DAVID STARK, Esq., C. E., Corner of Elgin and Maria streets, on FRIDAY, 29th inst.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Wednesday, 26th, at the Auctioneer's Office, York street, and at the House day of Sale.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644tf

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE CATALOGUE SALE

—OF—

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Seven Octave Rosewood Case Piano [fine tone].

Pictures, Engravings, Plated Ware, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th inst.,

At 11 o'clock, sharp,

At the residence of

THOS. WORTHINGTON, ESQ.,

Bank Cottage, Vittoria Street,

The whole of the Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Pantry, Hall, Kitchen, Bedroom, Yard and Out-House effects, forming on the whole one of the choicest collections of Furnishing Goods offered for public competition this season.

Catalogues may be had on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, and on the premises, when the Furniture, &c., will be on view on the whole of the first day, and on WEDNESDAY, up to the hour of sale.

Terms Cash, and all purchases must be removed by the afternoon of Saturday, the 29th

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from MRS. H. J. FRIEL, to sell at her residence Wilbrod-st., near St. Joseph's College, Sandy Hill, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, her Household Goods, consisting of One Seven Octave Pianoforte (New York make), one beautiful Parlor Set in Green Repps (quite new), excellent Tapestry Carpet, What-Nots, Centre Table, Pictures, &c. Oak Extension Dining Table, Oak Cane Chairs, Mahogany Sideboard, (large), Couch, Carpet and Curtains, Colored Dinner Set, Stone Delf, China, Glassware, and a quantity of Table Cutlery, B. W. Bedroom Set, Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Carpets and Curtains, an excellent Cooking Stove and furniture, Hall Stoves (Prescott make), Stovepipes, Hall Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods, Pails, Water Barrels, &c.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 10.30 a.m.

N. B.—Goods on view day previous to sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

AT 1.30

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1871.

At No. 11, Preston Terrace, Daly Street the subscriber will sell all of the Household Furniture, consisting of Tapestry and Wool Carpets, Hair Cloth Sofa, Couch, Sideboard, Cane Chairs, Dining Table, (large size), Dining Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Mattrasses, Cooking Stove, Hall Stove and Pipes, Crockery, China, Glassware, Kitchen utensils, &c., &c., an excellent 8 day clock.

TERMS CASH.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer

AT 10.30

On MONDAY, 24th April, 1871.

The Subscriber has received instructions from MRS. MIDFORD, to sell at her House, BOOTHS' Building, Chaudiere, her Furniture, consisting of Cottage Piano, Rosewood Case, in good order, Hair Cloth Sofa, Six do. Chairs, Centre Table, B. W., Corner Whatnot, B. W., Dining Table, Cane Chairs, Sideboard, Couch and Carpet, B. W. Bedroom Set, Spring Mattrasses, Hardwood Bedsteads, Bureaus, with Glass, Washstands, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Cooking Stoves and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, China and Glassware, an excellent Clove Box.

TERMS CASH.

Goods to be removed immediately after Sale.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

AND UNRESERVED SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from Mr. DICKINSON, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, to sell at his residence, Richmond road, on TUESDAY, April 25th, 1871, all his Household Property, consisting of Superior Rosewood Piano, English make, Parlor Set, in Green Damask, Walnut Centre Table, Side Table, What-Nots, Parlor Ornaments, Mirrors, Engravings, Curtains and Tapestry Carpets, Extension Dining Table, Sideboard, Sofa, Leather Cover, Chairs, do. Tapestry Carpet, Curtains, &c., Hall Stove and Pipes, Hall Lamp, Hall Table, Chairs, Oil Cloth and Stair Carpet, Bedrooms Sets, B. W., Spring Matrasses, Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Carpets and Curtains, very superior Cooking Stove and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Furniture, &c., very superior Dinner Set, consisting of one hundred and fifteen pieces coloured, white Stone China, white and gold do., a large quantity of Cutlery, some very excellent Plate, about sixty volumes of Books, principally Standard Works, a good family Sewing Mochine, quite new, and a large quantity of other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

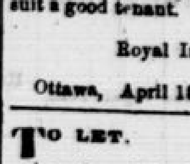
Catalogues giving full description can be had a few days previous to Sale.

Goods on view on day previous to Sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1639td

For Sale or to Let



HOUSE TO LET—ON Victoria Island, Chaudiere, near Mr Baldwin's Office, lately occupied by Thos. McKay, Esq, and at present as a boarding house, for which from its situation and extent of accommodation it is adapted. Alterations made to suit a good tenant.

T M CLARK,
Royal Insurance Company,
Elgin-st.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 10

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANG'S Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to

C W RANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

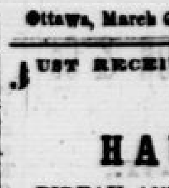
TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to

THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau street

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871



TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

JUST RECEIVED.

—AT—

HAUSER'S.

RIDEAU AND SUSSEX STREETS,

That splendid new Magazine,

THE WEDDING BELLS.

—ALSO—

BOWBELLS AND LONDON JOURNAL

FOR MARCH AND APRIL.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the various works required to be done in the Erection of THREE STORES on Sparks street, for Messrs O'DONNELL, ROBINSON, and RAJOTTE

Plans, Specifications and conditions may be seen on application to WM. HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street, on and after FRIDAY, the 21st inst, and until WEDNESDAY the 26th, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642 5

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.

Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

Continued from first page.

ultimately adopted between the Newcastle and Bathurst?—I can hardly answer that. We made an exploration but no line was begun.

Did you never follow the line that he had drawn to ascertain the accuracy of his statement? Because he states distinctly (and I cannot see how he could have made it without surveying the line), that there is no portion of it where the grade exceeds 25 feet per mile?—He speaks of average grades and not of particular grades.

I am quite sure that he says no grade there exceeds 25 feet per mile?—I am sure he speaks of average grades.

Have you ever examined the route yourself?—No.

What is the grade upon the route adopted between Newcastle and Bathurst?—One in a hundred—52 80 in the mile is the maximum.

Did it not occur to you, from the statements made by Major Robinson, that it would have been wise to have followed his line?—No; I found that in other sections of the country, the grades given on his profiles and other information did not agree with the ground. I do not mean to infer that there were any inaccuracies in his reports on plans. They were all they professed to be, simply to show that there were no insuperable difficulties on the route. They were not very accurate or very detailed surveys, but they were correct as far as they went.

Mr. MACKENZIE—In crossing so high up the river, could you not cross easier than at the Forks?—I think I could. I think the actual crossing would be somewhat less.

Mr. WALSH,—At that point?—At Indian Town.

Are you aware that in Major Robinson's report he gives the estimate of crossing at Indian Town?—Yes, but that report was made some years ago, when it was the thought necessary to have very flat curves, &c., at Metapediac, where he calculated on building sixteen very long bridges; we find it necessary to have only two bridges. I do not attach much importance to this estimate.

I suppose the width of the Miramichi River has not varied much since Major Robinson surveyed the line. He gives it as something like 2,300 feet, at all events, 300 feet more than the actual length of the bridges at Newtastle.

Mr. MACKENZIE.—Was it necessary to make this divergence at Newcastle—Yes; there was a very great necessity for it. The ground is at one place high, and at another low, and we had to go down the side of the hill very gradually.

The highest point is where the line is actually located?—We took the lowest ground we could find, and made a great many different surveys in that direction in order to find it. We selected the line which gave us the best railway, from an engineering point of view.

In reply to a question by Mr. Lawson as to the distance that was saved by crossing the forks of the river near Newcastle in place of 16 miles higher up at Indian Town where Major Robinson proposed the crossing Mr. Fleury says

Mr. LAWSON—Would it have increased the length of the line to have brought it by Indian Town? Yes, it would have increased it about ten or twelve miles.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Here is your answer. Mr. Fleming, and I am quite sure that it conveys an erroneous impression. You say, "Between Bathurst and Moncton the line has been straightened some ten or twelve miles, and brought nearer to the centre of population?"—Yes.

Upon the same point Mr. Walter Shanley, M. P., in reply to questions says:

Hon. Dr. TUPPER—(Pointing to map)—Between that point (Bathurst) and that (Moncton), is it desirable to save eight or ten miles, and at the same time come nearer the centres of population and the sea coast?—Of course.

Mr. MACKENZIE—But, supposing the grade on this line turns out to be 100 feet per mile and passing through a barren country, while the other line passes through a country that can be cultivated, and no part of the road having a grade of more than 25 feet to the mile. Now, considering these facts (and I get them from official reports), do you consider it advisable to go through this barren tract instead of going the other way?—Under those conditions I would prefer the line having the better grade and better commercial prospects.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Other conditions being the same, the shorter line is better than the longer?—Certainly.

THE CHAIRMAN—Do you not think it a commercial advantage to get to tide water?

Mr. MACKENZIE remarked,—But it does not reach tide water.

Mr. FLEMING further examined.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER—How near can vessels come to the line?—Half a mile for a vessel of 800 tons. I might almost say 1,000 tons.

I would ask whether the Intercolonial Railway grade on that portion of the line is objectionable?—Not at all. I have already stated that there is no engineering difficulty between Bathurst and Moncton, except the bridging.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Yes, but fifty feet to the mile is a high grade?—Not at all. It is higher at other points than that.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—How much higher by the line ultimately chosen than by the other?—I cannot tell. It is quite possible that the grade is a true one, but I found generally that the grades given by Major Robinson were average grades, not individual grades.

Mr. MACKENZIE—My recollection is very distinct that he states twenty-five feet to be the maximum? It may be that an easier line could be had at Indian Town to Bathurst. I do not say it could not be had; but the line from Indian Town to Bay Verte could not be easier than the one from Newcastle to Moncton.

You have surmounted the highest part of that land and the grades are necessarily high? Yes, but we escaped some very deep valleys.

Mr. MITCHELL then stated that he thought that the evidence thus adduced before a Committee of which Mr. Mackenzie was a member ought to have satisfied that gentleman that he was wrong in the statements ascribed to him, that the change of the line had lengthened it from 10 to 11 miles, and to the same extent increased the cost, and the evidence which is now adduced, and which he himself, as a member of the Committee, obtained, must have satisfied him that he made a mis statement, and he should have corrected it; but he had waited in vain for such a correction, and he now indignantly repelled the imputation which several of that gentleman's speeches contains, that the divergence of the line was made in his (Mr. Mitchell's) interest, and for the purpose of enhancing the value of his property and taking it through his shipyard. Mr. M. further stated that such divergence, which is ascribed to those influences, *shortens the line from 10 to 12 miles*, and lessens the expenses to the same proportionate extent. That gentleman was also wrong in stating that the divergence referred to removed the location of the line from a fertile valley, away from population and business, and took it through a barren wilderness unfit for settlement.

Mr. MACKENZIE in speaking thus was not well informed and did not state the facts. The original location of Major Robinson between Bathurst and Miramichi was some twelve to fifteen miles further into the interior, and hence further from population and settlement than the present location, and through land for half its length much the same in character as the former, but, if anything poorer than the present line, while the latter, for the balance of the distance, was through better land than the former, and approaches the Miramichi in close proximity to the only towns or villages upon it, where the centre of trade and populations exists, and in close proximity to sea navigation. This latter point which Mr. Mackenzie does not consider worthy of notice, Mr. Mitchell deems of vast importance to the future trade of the place, and when it passed the town of Newcastle two miles below the crossing of the Miramichi River, it was within a quarter of a mile of ocean navigation, which was fit to float the Allan line of steamers. Had the line crossed at Indian Town, 16 miles further up, as Major Robinson proposed, it would have been that distance further away from sea navigation, and it would have been comparatively needless for the promotion of our Fisheries or the commerce of our vast sea coasts. Mr. Mitchell further stated that in the whole distance from Rivere du Loup to Halifax there were but two points where the Intercolonial Railway touched ports suitable as feeders for the trans-oceanic trade, viz: Restigouche and Miramichi; and it was of vast importance to the future of the road, and to the prosperity and trade of northern New Brunswick, that these points should be made available, and so far from the Government or himself being subject to censure for such a change, he felt satisfied that Parliament and the country only required to know the facts to appreciate fully the advantages which that change of location afforded. In other parts of the road changes had been effected with advantage. On the Metapedia, for instance, Major Robinson lays down 12 bridges as required on passing through the Valley, thus crossing the stream 12 times, while Mr. Fleming succeeded in passing it with but only two crossings. He stated that he was satisfied that Mr. Mackenzie's general charges against the Government were as unfounded as in the particular instances which he had so satisfactorily answered. He was well acquainted with the country and its resources, and he had no hesitation in saying that the line was located in the right place; that the money which it cost would not be thrown into the sea, but would be of vast utility in extending the operations in our immense fisheries, valued at $15,000,000 per annum, in developing our lumber regions and in settling our agricultural lands, drawing population to our shores, and generally in enhancing the value of lands and property in that extensive region through which it passed. It had been made a charge against him that he owned lands in Newcastle, which would be enhanced in value by the construction of the road. This he admitted was true, he was the owner of land which would be enhanced in value as any other lands in the vicinity would be enhanced, but he did not think that any one could fairly point to that as a ground of censure. He had for the past seventeen years taken a prominent part in the advocacy of this great public work, not as a matter of local or personal, but a general and public interest, and while he frankly avows the advantages the railway would give to property, he indignantly repudiated the charge that he had in any way influenced the direction or location of the road, from personal motives or interest, and thought it unworthy of a prominent public man thus to defame another in his absence as had been done by the gentleman referred to. He regretted exceedingly, he went on to say, that he was not present when the unjustifiable charges to which he referred had been made against him, for he would had immediately given a reply which would have prevented them being circulated so freely. He had never been influenced by personal motives in the course of his public career. For seventeen or eighteen years ago he had stood up time and again, and assumed the same position he did that day with regard to the location of the railway, and he was proud to find that his action had been endorsed by the Parliament of the Dominion and was supported by public opinion. This route took the railway through a greater quantity of good land than it had gone through the valley of the North West. The traffic that would ere long be created in fresh fish, especially in Salmon, would be very large—one establishment at present on the Bay of Chaleur shipped a large quantity of fresh salmon in ice by schooners to the American market. When the railway was completed, dozens of such establishments would start up and find the business lucrative, since the cost of transportation would be insignificant, compared with what it is now. None could presume for a moment to argue that the line was not decidedly the best that could have been adopted. He could certainly say that he had never yet heard a substantial argument to the contrary.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST regretted that no information had been given to show that the gauge adopted was the best.

Hon. Mr. MITCHELL said that the question of gauge had received the careful consideration of the Government, and after obtaining the best information possible they had adopted the 5 feet 6 inches as against the 4 feet 8½ inches. The alteration of the gauge under existing circumstances would involve the sacrifice of a large amount of rolling stock now in use on the Government lines in the Maritime Provinces. Nor was it to be expected that the Grand Trunk could alter their gauge to please us.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD was in favour of the narrow gauge.

The report was adopted.

Some ordinary business was then transacted, and the House adjourned at six.

On resuming at eight o'clock, the House passed several Bills and then adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets an House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran are holding a great sale of Spring and Summer Goods. Early buyers will secure best bargains.

THE MARKET.—There was no market yesterday.

STREET CARS.—The street cars are doing a rushing business just now.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the frame house and outbuildings of Mr. Allan, on the Gatineau were destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. The loss was considerable.

CHEAP MUSIC.—Every person should subscribe for Peter's Musical Monthly which contains the latest, best and most popular music. It gives over 30 pages of music every month for the small sum of $3 per year.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, MANITOBA.—The venerable Archdeacon McLean has collected about $500 in the Chapel of Ease since his arrival in Ottawa. This fact speaks well for the liberality of that congregation.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—H A Fields, Brockville; F Dore, Quebec; Geo Ed Earl, Boston; D B Tracy, Detroit; J Macarthurs, Montreal; J Dickinson, Manotick; T B Hurd, Oswego; Mr and Mrs Dunvill, Dublin, Ireland; B H Curtis, Detroit; Mr Robertson, Montreal; E. Whitcomb, Poultney, Vt.; Miss Merritt, Fitzroy Harbour.

TO THE YOUTH OF OTTAWA.—A Band of Hope will meet this evening at the Temperance Hall, Elgin street, at half past seven o'clock, after which a short Temperance meeting will take place. The friends of the cause are invited, also those who have not signed the pledge.

CENTRAL QUADRILLE CLUB.—This very popular club will open shortly for another season, in Gowan's Hall. We understand the opening night will be Tuesday next.

An Assault Case—Litle vs. Perry is adjourned until this morning. It appears that on Wednesday evening Mr. Perry took forcible possession of a boat on the Canal Basin against which he held a chattel mortgage. Mr. Litle, Captain of the boat, on being informed of Mr. Perry's conduct, proceeded to the boat, when the assault took place.

FARMING.—Farmers are busy preparing the ground for seed.

CAVED IN.—The old stone building occupied for a number of years as an auction mart by Mr. McDonald, sustained considerable injury the other day by the sinking of a portion of one of the walls, caused by the excavations being made for Mr. Gordon's new building.

MANITOBA.—The Venerable Archdeacon McLean will preach in St. Alban's Church, Daly street, on Sunday next, in the morning and evening. The venerable gentleman is a forcible and interesting speaker, and those who have not heard him would do well to take advantage of this, probably the last opportunity in Ottawa. A collection will be taken up in aid of the endowment of St. John's College, Manitoba. A few dollars could not be given in a better cause.

POLICE COURT. — Thursday.—The man Price, for the larceny of $8 20 from Mr. Shouldice's bakery on the night of the fire, was sentenced to 4 months imprisonment at hard labor.

Wm. Perry was fined $5 and costs for discharging a pistol at the Canal Basin with a view to intimidation.

Samuel Todd, for using abusive language, was fined $3 and costs.

Charles Villeneuve was charged with assaulting a tavern keeper in Lower Town, named Leberge. The magistrate dismissed the case because the plaintiff had given Villeneuve liquor.

ACCIDENT.—About five o'clock last evening, a laboring man sustained ugly injuries about the face by falling from a cart. He was under the influence of liquor and was driving along Sparks street when the wheel catching in the Street Railway track gave the cart a sudden swing to one side, throwing the man out on his face, which received some severe cuts and bruises. So swolen was his face a few minutes after the occurrence that he could not see. He was taken home and medical aid called in.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL READINGS.—Notwithstanding the very inclement state of the weather, there was a good attendance at the above institute last evening. The programme was perhaps the best of the season, and the enthusiasm of the audience had scarcely any bounds. Interesting readings were given by Messrs. Matheson, Rance, McCarthy and Tubman. Miss Poulin sang a pretty song in fine style and was encored. This young lady is going to be a favourite amateur. Mrs. Miles was rapturously applauded and encored. Mr. Lawrence sang a lively song with his usual good taste and received a warm encore. Miss Mary Ann Smith presided at the piano in her wonted accomplished style, and we should have mentioned above, opened the programme of the evening with a brilliant solo. The whole entertainment was unexceptionable. The audience widely felt some regret on being told at the conclusion that the readings for the season were over.

FEMALE MINSTRELS.—Green & Melleville's Female Ministrel Troupe performed in the Music Hall last evening to a crowded house. The Troupe has many good features in it, and some of its members understand well how to evoke a hearty laugh. The end men Kelly and Emerson are capital burnt cork performers, and besides knowing how to use the tambourine and castonets are *au fait* in propounding conundrum's and cracking jokes. Mr. Emerson's *eloquenee* on the stump brought down the house. Miss Jordan and Miss Weston are graceful dancers. Mr. Green's Mocking Bird is certainly very good. "The House in an uproar," terminated the programme. They play again tonight.

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

—AND—

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRANBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples!

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OPPOSITE BRODRICK'S CONFECTIONARY

March 31, 1871 1629

OTTAWA AND MONTREAL WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

Dufresne & McGarity,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

MESSRS. J. G. ROBINSON & CO.

Sussex Street, OTTAWA.

221 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

The Undersigned have much pleasure in stating to their Customers and the Trade in general, that they have disposed of the RETAIL BUSINESS *which they heretofore carried on in connection with their Wholesale Trade; and it is now their intention to devote themselves exclusively to the*

Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Provision Business.

To enable them to do so efficiently, they have secured the premises next door to their present stand, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Fingland & Draper, as a Dry Goods Store,) and connected the two buildings by an arch,—now making ONE OF THE FINEST WHOLESALE HOUSES IN THE PROVINCE.

They have secured Agencies for several of the first WINE HOUSES *in Europe; and are also Agents for* MESSRS. GOODERHAM & WORTS, *Distillers of Toronto,—and they can safely say that Messrs. G. & W. make the finest Spirits in the Dominion.*

The trade supplied with all of the undermentioned ALES, either in Wood or Bottle, at Brewers prices.

Dow & Co's, Montreal, Pale and Mild Ales and Porter,
Cosgrove's, Toronto, " " " "
Labatt's, Prescott, " " " "
Dawes', Lachine, " " " "

GUINNESS STOUT and ENGLISH ALES always on hand and in fine condition.

There is now on the way out from China and Japan, 2,000 Chests of Fresh Teas, *which, with all other Goods, will be sold at* MONTREAL PRICES.

Goods will be delivered at Steamboat and Railway Stations free of charge. All empty packages charged in accounts will be taken back and allowed for, and those prefering to have their Goods shipped from the Montreal House, can have that privilege by leaving their orders at the office here.

The OTTAWA ESTABLISHMENT will be under the special management of MR. MCGARITY, *who will give his exclusive attention to the wants of his customers.*

Thanking you for the liberal patronage with which we have been so kindly favored, and soliciting an early call.

We remain, yours truly,

Dufresne & McGarity,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
"The T P ot,"
SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, April 19, 1871 1645 2m

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

J. B. BUSS & Co

OTTAWA, December 23, 1870

HERE WE COME AGAIN!

MUSIC HALL RINK.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!!

THURSDAY & FRIDAY EVENINGS APRIL 20th and 21st.

GREEN & MELVILLE'

FAMOUS FEMALE MINSTRELS.

All the latest novelties.

New Songs!
New Dances!
New Acts!
&c., &c.

Look Out for the Programme.

J. E. GREEN, Business Manager.
CHARLEY BURNHAM, Agent.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 5

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co.

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE

Will be cleared our at prices which will be sure to command sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.
Highwines, 50 O. P.
Old Rye Whiskey.
Family Proof Whiskey.
Malt Whiskey.
Old Eureka Whiskey.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Inspection invited.

K. ARNOLDI,
Telegraph Building.
Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 181

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway,

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 20th APRIL Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Steamb't Express.	No. 4 Mail.	No 6 Mail.	No. 8* Express.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Ottawa Depart.	7.00	10.00	1.15	10.30
Prescott Junct'n		1.00	3.25	12.50
Prescott Wharf Arrive	9.10	1.10	3 35	1.05

NOTE—No. 2 connects at Prescott with Royal Mail Line of Steamers east and west, with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, for St. Albans, Burlington, New York, &c., and with the Rome and Watertown Railway for Albany, New York, &c.

No. 4, 6, and 8 connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Train east and west.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS,	No. 1 Express	No. 3 Mail.	No. 5 Express.	No. 7* Accommodation
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	6.30	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.30	6.45	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive	0	9.00	7.00	6.30

NOTE—* *No. 7 will run every night Saturday nights excepted, Passengers will find on Nos. 7 and 8 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains and Royal Mail Steamers East and West Certain, as this Company's Trains wait their arrival.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642tf

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

ANNIVERSARY, 1871.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS AND OTHERS.

The following arrangements have been made for the celebration of the Anniversary of St. GEORGE, which will take place this year on

MONDAY, the 24th APRI,

Members will meet at SALMON'S HOTEL, York Street, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

PROCESSION to Christ Church, headed by the splendid Band of the O. B. G. Artillery, (by the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel FORREST and the Officers of that Corps)

COLD COLLATION at the SKATING RINK MUSIC HALL, at 2 P.M. The Band will be in attendance. Tickets 60 cents each, to be had of the Committee of Management and Stewards, or at Broderick's Confectionery Store.

In the Evening a GRAND MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT will take place in the Skating Rink Music Hall. Doors open at 7.30. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Dancing from 10 to 12.

TICKETS:—Single, 50 cents; Double (to admit a lady and gentlemen) 75 cents; Gallery 25 cents each, can be procured at the usual places, or of the Committee or Stewards

N.B.—No purchaser of less than a 50 cent ticket will be admitted to the Dancing Floor.

Members and others intending to take part in the Procession, are requested to provide themselves with Badges, which can be had at Mrs. Stevens' Fancy Store, Rideau street, and at Miles' Hair Dressing Saloon, Centre Town, at a small charge. For further particulars see Posters.

By order

WILLIAM MILLS, Secretary.
W R TRUMAN, Asst.-Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Ottawa, April 20, 1871 1645 5

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,
Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines,
Ale and Porter, Dawes and Rochester's.
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies and Keiller & Son's Dundee Marmalade,
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 *RIDEAU STREET.*

☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you. 1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET.

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c, Wholesale only for Country Merchants.

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted.

SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favorably known in Ottawa

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of Fine Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Coilers, Hooks and Eyes, &c., &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31. 1871. 1630tf

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of MAIL.

1871. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY P.M.
.....	12.30	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	.....	4.00
.....	12 30	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	.....	4.30
0	.....	9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S	9.30	.....	7.15
9.20	.....	00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.30	.....	7.15
9 20	12.30	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.30	.....	4.30
9.20	12.30	...	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.30	.....	4.30
.....	12.30	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.30	.....	.....
9.20	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c	.....	.....	4.30
7 00	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	12,15
7.00	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway, North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	.....	11 40	12.15
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11.00	.....
6.15	.....	.....	Lower Ottawa, by steamer; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c	.....	.....	7.30
10.00	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	.....	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6.00
11.50	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via N York close every Monday at 8 P.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 12.45 A M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 20, 1871

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

TAXES, TAXES,

Having made a personal demand for all Taxes, due the Corporation of Ottawa, I hereby notify those in arrears, that if not paid at once, costs will be added.

This is the last notice that will be given.

THOS. H. KIRBY,
City Collector.

Ottawa, April 20, 1871 1645 2

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser otherwise a small payment down, and the balance in from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,

R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.

Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

HUNTLEY COURT OF REVISION.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Huntley, will hold its first Sitting for the current year, in the TOWN HALL of the said Township, at 10 o'clock a.m, on MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next.

JOHN FENTON,
Township Clerk.

Huntley April 3, 1871 16 3

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

☞ All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Delf Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

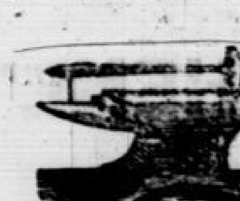
Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!



Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Bats, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c, &c &c. Together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

HULL SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Framings, Clapboards, Sheetings, Battens, Furring, &c., &c.

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY, Proprietor.

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa:
The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz.: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq.
The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J G WORTS, Esq,
E H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H HOWLAND, Esq,
G P RIDOUT, Esq.,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq,

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.

April 4, 1871 1633b

THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1546tl371

COURT OF REVISION.

The first meeting of the COURT OF REVISION, for the Township of Marlborough, will be holden in the TOWN HALL of said Township, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY next, 1871, at the hour of 11 of the clock, a.m., of which parties interested are hereby notified.

THOS. WIGGINS,
Township Clerk, Marlborough.

Town Clerk's Office,
Marlborough, 15th April, 1871 16 3

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS

BELTS, AND POCKET BATTERIES

These highly improved inventions render Electricity perfectly self-applicable, and extremely efficacious in a mild continuous form, on shock or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonizing pains, re-animating torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by whatever cause, Medicines and their deleterious consequences are thus entirely dispensed with. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied, that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

N. B.—The following testimony from the elite of the English medical faculty has been received

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. J. L. PULVERMACHER'S recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.

"Dated the 9th day of March, 1866.

"SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M. D., F. R. C. P.
SIR HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M. D., F. R. S.
SIR WM. FERGUSSON, Bart., F. R. S.
EDWD. H. SIEVEKING, M. D., M.R.C.S.
SIR J RANALD MARTIN, F. R. C. S."

PULVERMACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by an official report of the Academie de Medicine, Paris, Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna, and its curative virtues are confirmed by thousands of private testimonials of cures effected. (See pamphlet gratis).

These facts appeal to the good sense of every sufferer to avail himself of this scientific and curative progress, to which the inventor has devoted a life-time of study and labour, as an ardent deciple of that great benefactor of mankind, the late illustrious electrician MICHAEL FARADY.

PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAINS are exceedingly effective without the aid of medicine, restriction of diet, or the least derangement of the patient's habits and daily occupations, in the following maladies:

Rheumatism	Female Complaints
Gout	Constipation
Sciatica	Cramp
Lumbago	Sluggish Circulation
Neuralgia	Urinary Disorders
Head and Toothache	Paralysis
Liver Complaints	Epilepsy
Tic Doloreux	Nervous Debility
Indigestion	Functional Disorders
Deafness	&c., &c.
Spasms	

The effects of the application of Pulvermacher's Chains in any of the above disorders is immediately perceptible—the relief of pain instantaneous.

PRICE LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN BANDS AND BATTERIES.

B. CHAIN BANDS for Nervous Deafness Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head, 21s. to 30s.

B. CHAIN BANDS for loss of Voice and other affections of the Throat, 10s. 6d. to 21s.

N. CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Local Paralysis, Cramp, &c., 18s. to 22s, and 40s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Lumbago, Indigestion Liver, Chest, and Functional Disorders, &c., (worn as a belt), 22s to 40s and 55s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Writer's Cramp, Trembling, Nervousness, &c, 22s to 30s and 40s.

B COMBINED CHAIN BAND for Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, General Debility Functional Disorders, &c., 30s to 50s.

A complete Set of COMBINED CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and CHAIN BATTERY for restoring vital energy, £5 to £7.

The public are most earnestly cautioned to beware of Pseudo Electric Belts advertised by sham Doctors, &c., for improper purposes, and so severely stigmatised by Vice Chancellor Malins in the suit Pulvermacher vs Hammond, alias Henry James, alias C. T. Raphey, M. R. C. S, alias Henry Burrows, &c, &c.

No Galvanic Belts are genuine but those bearing the fac simile of M. Pulvermacher's signature on the label.

A pamphlet containing full particulars may be had at the Drug Store of A. Christie, Sparks Street.

J. L. PULVERMACHER,
Galvanic Establishment,
200 Regent Street, London, W.

Ottawa, September 6, 1870 1455 1awk y

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,

LAWRENCE and

GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY and it is the celebrated Osage Country

The Garden Spot of Kansas

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c. Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

J G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

PARTIES

Wishing to purchase

☞ MOWERS OR REAPERS, ☜

OR BOTH COMBINED,

Can be accommodated by calling on

WM. COWAN, ESQ., CO. CLERK

Co. Carleton,

Who is general agent for COSSETT BROS. for this section of country, and will warrant satisfaction. All machines will be delivered on rail and and Rideau Canal to suit purchasers.

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to le on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

Ottawa september 1870.

TO LET,

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.

Also the Shop at present occupied WILLIAM ... Rideau street.

For particulars apply to
WILLIAM MOSGROVE,

Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871 1592tf

WHEREAS, Charles Bernier, Louis Dufrene, Joseph Millar, Thomas St John, Daniel Sorie, Louis Lockwell, has left my employ without just cause and without fulfilling their agreement with me, I do hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harbouring them, as I will prosecute them according to law for so doing.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Fitzroy, March 8, 1871 1611tf

WM. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

TEAS AND WINES,

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for track laying and ballasting on about 23 miles of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Post road, near Trois Pistoles.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Riviere du Loup.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 6 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the 8th May, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 100 tons spikes, according to samples, to be seen at the offices of the Commissioners and of the chief engineer, at Ottawa. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs, delivered at Montreal, Point Levi and Riviere du Loup.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioners Office,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1871. 1637 3

CLOSE OF THE LISTS

TO SHARE IN THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Canada Life Assurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1847.

The Lists for the 24th Year will be CLOSED on 30th APRIL Next,

and assurers on or before that date will obtain a larger share in the Profits of the Company than later entrants. The great success of the Company, and the large Bonus declared that year, warrant the Directors in recommending this very important advantage to Assurers.

Forms of application and all information may be obtained at the Head Office, or at any of the Agencies in the various places throughout the Dominion.

A G RAMSAY,
Manager.

R H HAYCOCK,
Agent at Ottawa,
Dr SWEETLAND,
Medical Referee.

Ottawa, April 6 1871

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES,

TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts' HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,

With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

☞ Try their TEAS. ☜

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

SELLING

OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,

WINE MERCHANT,

Elgin Street,

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

FOR ASTHMA.

and Chronic Bronchitis

DATURA TATULA,

Affords Immediate Relief.

"A remedy of great power and usefulness.—*Dr. W. Parker.*

"Of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis. —*Dublin Journal Medical Science.*

"The smoke causes no nausea. When the right kind, I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander Hon. B. Stuart.*

In Tins, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s.

Or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 6s, 8s and 15s.

Pastilles for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s 6d, 5s and 10s

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-st., London.

AGENTS—Messrs. F. Cundill & Co., Montreal

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application sof this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Works

FERNS!!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES,

with Glass Domes, 3 sizes

TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS

richly ornamented in colours

BIRD CAGES. CANARY,

(magnificent kind)

BIRD CAGES,

all Brass and Copper.

BIRD CAGES,

Enamelled.

BIRD CAGES,

Wood and Wire

LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS,

Glass and Earthen

GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out,

☞ Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

MOISE LAPOINTE

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

Importer and Dealer in all Kinds of Fresh Fish.

SALMON,
WHITE FISH,
PIKE,
DORY,
PERCH,
FRESH HADDOCK,
FRESH CODFISH,
FRESH SALMON,
FRESH HALIBUT,
FLOUNDERS,
FRESH HERRINGS,
SEA BASS,
SMELT,
TOMMY COD,

And all kinds of sea and river dry and salt Fish,

Fresh Oysters and Lobsters always on hand,

Ottawa, Feb, 3, 1871 1581 2m

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure all kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.

December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

LAND OF CAKES.

BUY

your Cakes,
Confectionery
Plum cakes, Fruit
Cakes, Citron cakes, Lemon Sultan, Seed, Pound cakes
Sponge and other large cakes, Iced and ornamented at D. Morrison's, 38 Rideau Street, where you will find the largest and best assortment of small cakes, and confectionary in the city,
fancyboxes, Horns,
of plenty, pure Sugar toys and Figures,
of home and foreign manufacture. D. Morrison
is now prepared to furnish Socials,

Soirees, Tea meetings and other parties in the best style, having had ten years experience in Montreal he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. Please to remember the name and place, D. Morrison, Biscuit manufacturer, Pastry Baker, Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, 38 Rideau street, and 45 York Street.

Ottawa, Dec. 28, 1870. 1550tf

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage received.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester 200 acres, 35 acres cleared. 7 miles from Ottawa.

3.—Lots Nos 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 400 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of C C R at Stittsville, 18 miles from Ottawa

4.—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Nepean, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," next adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 260 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions in a good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timbered (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.

Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 47tf

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.

Ottawa, Feb. 22, 187 1598

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against manufacturers and vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

☞ Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c, &c, and by Grocers and Oilmen universally 62v1236 1aw

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways,

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6.00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3.00 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.16 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a, arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4.45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point

at 12.00 and 9.00 p m

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk, Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

☞ Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

H ABBOTT,
Manager

Brockville, March 8, 1871 1609tf

1870 'XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,

Toilet Bottles and Sets,

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's Perfumery, Mirrors

AND FINE

Toilet Articles,

ALEX. CHRISTIE,

Druggist,

40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the the Department

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State
of Canada.

W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1620 td

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $400 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Bailiff,
Agent,
Trust Office Ottawa.

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA.

WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

Legal.

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.

W McKAY WRIGHT. 1aw F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utt JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor. Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON.

S. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

DR. DICKINSON,

Residence and Surgery, Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort:

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,

Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

B. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

☞ A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brandies Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

☞ Oysters, Game etc., daily

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavers to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

☞ Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

CANADA AND

U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Darwings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,

November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared, Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb. 20 1871. 1596 6m

Medical.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS

TRADE MARK. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY. MESSRS GABRIEL. *Dentists.* LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

FOR THE TEETH.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS

FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

The old-established Dentists,

64 Ludgate Hill, London,

And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

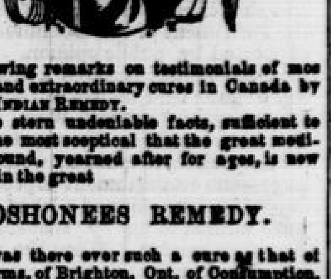
PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions, Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2awfm 1awk6m

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

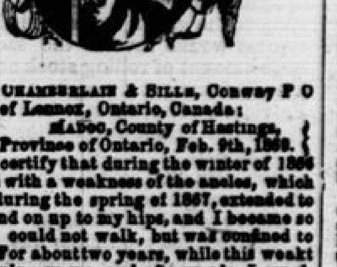
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Erastown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hasey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada;

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a ert of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden County of Hastings; Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

For sale by DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS

TRADE-MARK. ANCHOR À VIRTUTE VALET. GARDNER MONTREAL

GARDNER'S

QUININE

☞ WINE BITTERS, ☜

Invaluable to invalids and persons of impaired digestion; an excellent TONIC for persons recovering from illness. For sale in quart bottle; price one dollar.

GARDNER'S DOMESTIC COUGH REMEDY will save you many a sleepless night. In bottles 25 cents and 50 cents each. Good for adults and children—it is pleasant to the taste and harmless in its nature. For sale by druggists and general dealers in all parts of the Dominion.

Gardener's First Prize Baking Powder, unrivalled for purity and excellence. For sale by grocers everywhere, in 3 oz packets, 7 cents; 5 oz packets, 10 cents; 1 pound packets, 25 cents; six pounds, $1.25. Whenever you want the best ask for GARDENER'S and take no other.

GARDENER'S EPILEPTIC CURE.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

J GARDENER, Chemist,
457 Notre Dame street, Montreal,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Aylmer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 14, 1871

Medical.

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Wit-lows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties horoughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchant throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

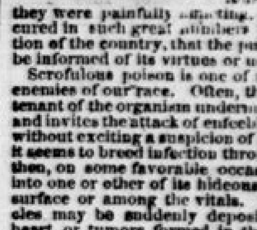
NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous disease.* Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matter in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

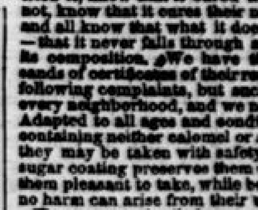
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor* and *Loss of Appetite,* they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice* or *Green Sickness, Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers,* they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa,* but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back* and *Loins,* they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., *Practical Chemists,*

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

THE TIMES is printed and published at The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa

JAMES COTTON, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1647. OTTAWA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

PORTER'S BLOCK.

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE

Will be cleared our at prices which will be sure to commanda sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,
PORTER'S BLOCK,
34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co

55 SPARKS-ST.,

EARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to shew a large portion of their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Good as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 3, 1871

For Sale or to Let.

HOUSE TO LET—ON Victoria Island, Chaudiere, near Mr. Baldwin's Office, lately occupied by Thos. McKay, Esq., and at present as a boarding house, for which from its situation and extent of accommodation it is adapted. Alterations made to suit a good tenant.

T M CLARK,
Royal Insurance Company,
Elgin-st.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 10

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANG'S Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to
C W BANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to
THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau street

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to
N SPARKS,
Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET.

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. James Hotel. Strict attention to business. Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1598y

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of MAIL.

1871. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1871.

CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE P.M.	CLOSE P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVER A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVER A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVER P.M.
—	12.30	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00		4.00
—	12 30	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B.	8.00		4.30
6		9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.30		7.15
9.30		60	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.30		7.15
9.30	12.30	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.30		4.30
9.30	12.30		Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.30		4.30
	12.30		North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.30		
9.30			Osgoode, Russell, &c			4.30
7.00		4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	12.15
7.00			The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c		11 40	12.15
10.30		4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11.00	
6.15			Lower Ottawa, by steamer; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c			7.30
10.00			Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00		
6.00			Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays			6.00
11.50			Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30		

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York close every Monday at 8 P.M
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.30 A.M.

A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 12.45 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 20, 1871.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT—

O'MEARA & CO.,

56 SPARKS STREET.

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and
Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawes,
Undershirts
&c., &c.,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Now last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances	£6,083,333.33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid.	2,433,333.33
Funds on hand, upwards of	6,570,000.00
Annual Income	1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the *Utmost Advantage* and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in *Largely Reducing Present Outlay*; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

☞ Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

A. & W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 13, 1871 1638

T. BELLEMAR.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden House —at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street, Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to
MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa TIMES Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.

Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $300 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS.

very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids at 50 cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c.,
at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.
a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS,
Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES,
at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings,
at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings,
Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularise.

☞ Call and examine ☜

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1534tf

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their, sincere thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

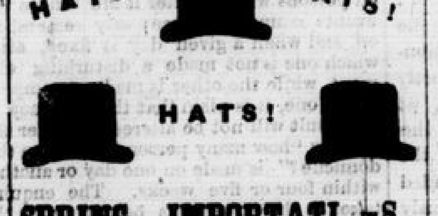
Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April at 9 a.m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632tf



HATS! HATS! HATS!

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premises 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO,
226 Wellington st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.

April 4, 1871 1633b

REMARKABLE CURES.

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure all kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to, GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

MAGEE & RUSSELL,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

MILLINERY,

ELGIN STREET,

Beg to announce to the TRADE of the OTTAWA DISTRICT, that their STOCK is again complete, being replenished by late WEEKLY ARRIVALS, per Steamers, in execution of large repeat orders.

MERCHANTS acquainted with Montreal Prices, are invited to call and compare value.

N. B.—The Trade only supplied.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Next to

P. O'MEARA'S Restaurant,

RIDEAU STREET.

Messrs. P. & R. invite especial attention to their choice and select assortment of

Broadcloths
Doeskins.
English
Scotch, and
Canadian
Tweeds.

Next to P. O'MEARA, Rideau-St.

N. B.—Workmanship and fit guaranteed.

PRESTON & ROWSELL.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1642tf

NOTICE.

JUST OUT.

New Improved and Elegant

SHOWER BATH,

Nobody should be without One.

PRICE, $13.00 and $15.00.

10 Per Cent Off For Cash.

20 Cook Stoves and Double Stoves, to be sold at cost, before (1st) First MAY, to make room for a heavy and first-class Stock.

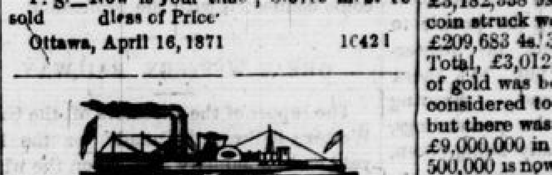
Tinware in great variety.

☞ No humbug, but see for yourselves.

C. P. DORION,
60 Sparks-st.,
Opposite British Lion Hotel.

P. S.—Now is your time, Stoves must be sold regardless of Price

Ottawa, April 16, 1871 1642 1



NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove
Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope,
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand.

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Featherston's Drug Store; Residence, St. Paul

SUMMARY.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

Hiram Powers has quite completed his statue of Eve after the Fall, which is said to be one of his best creations.

A sister of Louis Kossuth is living in Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. Muloch-Craik is engaged in preparing a series of "Girls' Books."

Mr. Bret Harte receives from Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. ten thousand dollars for all his articles for a single year. He is left free to write at his own motion, neither the kind nor quality of matter being stipulated.

Fargo, the expressman, is building a house at Buffalo overlooking the lake, which, when it is finished, will have cost him the modest sum of $750,000.

A New York newspaper describes a new police station house just opened there as a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Germany has 32 humorous papers, with a circulation of 285,000 copies.

There are less than one hundred professional short-hand writers in France.

A remarkable spiritual medium, who is reported to make wonderful revelations, has appeared in the ancient town of Syracuse, Sicily. Spiritualism seems to be a new thing there, and Pietro Spumanto, the medium, is regarded as a miracle-worker and supreme enchanter.

Texas has a new game in cards—one holds a revolver, the other holds the cards. A coroner holds the inquest.

"Henpeck" is the name of a post-office in Alexander county, Illinois.

In Buffalo, a family has recently lost seven children in four days, from scarlet fever.

The high-born dames of Madrid have made the poor young Queen Maria very unhappy by refusing to recognize her existence. She may be their superior politically, they say; but socially no woman can be their equal who has not a drop of Castilian blood in her veins.

It is reported in well-informed circles that Gen. Count Moltke intends to retire. Gen. Von Blumenthal and Gen. Von Ltichle, the respective chiefs of the staff of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, are both mentioned at his probable successor. It is also expected that, before his retirement, Count Moltke will be raised to the rank of Field Marshal.

DOMINION ITEMS.

The 49th Hastings battalion is changed from infantry to rifles.

A new foundry and ten new stores are to be erected in Harriston.

Sixteen thousand dollars worth of bank assets sold for sixteen dollars in St. John, a few days ago.

Hon. John Young has been elected President, and Hon. Franklin Fairbank, Vice-President of the Caughnawaga Canal Company.

Two prisoners named, respectively, Michael Casey and Richard Oray, the first committed for trial upon a charge of passing counterfeit or altered bank notes, and the other for rape, effected their escape from Amherst jail, Nova Scotia, and, at last accounts were still at large.

A despatch from St. John's, N. F., announces the arrival at that port of the steamers *Bloodhound* with 6800 seals, the *Osprey* with 7,200, the *Monticello* with 20,000, the *Walrus* full, and the *Eagle* with 2,300, this being her second trip. The fishery being very successful, numbers of vessels arriving daily with full fares.

The *Assyria* carried from St. John, N.B., as part of her cargo for Glasgow, a considerable number of car wheels from the Londonderry Iron Works, N.S.—a sort of reversal of the course of trade. The *Assyria* also took home a number of grind-stones.

Mr. James Reid, of the firm of Cunningham, Reid & Co., proprietors of the Halifax Sugar Refinery, was drowned on Wednesday night at Annapolis, he having accidentally fell from an open gangway on board the steamer *Emperor* in which vessel he had intended to proceed to St. John, *en route* for Glasgow in the steamship *Assyrian.*

Mr. Joseph S. Sharp of Apohaqui, N. B, was grinding in his flour mill, and, going into his lower story to adjust a strap, had one of his legs caught in the driving wheel where he remained from one to six o'clock in awful agony.

The fall wheat in the Townships of Monaghan, Smith, Cavan, (Ont.), and that section of the country generally looks well.

In 1766, only four vessels navigated Lake Erie. These were the *Gladwin, Lady Charlotte, Victoria,* and *Boston.*

Old Country Items.

The London Pall Mall *Gazette* says: "For an enduring loyalty there is certainly no people in the world to equal the Scotch."

There are fourteen German papers published in Australia, three of them being dailies.

The sixpenny edition of Sir Walter Scott's works, published in Edinburgh, has been the most successful of all that have ever been issued.

Another new play by Mr. Boucicault has been produced—at Glasgow, March 10th. It is called "Elfie, or the Cherry Tree Inn."

A man named Jenkins, a farm laborer, has died in Herefordshire, aged 107, leaving a daughter aged 85. He had his wits to the last, and was a great smoker, some people will be happy to hear. His age seems really well authenticated.

Prince Ghoolam Mahomed, a son of the celebrated Tippoo Sahib, was recently made a Knight Companion of the Star of India.

Anthony Trollope has sued a publisher at Copenhagen for issuing translations of his novels without paying him a copyright.

Last year, coins of twenty-four different denominations were struck at the British Mint, viz: British Coinage—Gold—Sovereigns, half sovereigns. Silver—Florins, shillings, sixpences, fourpences (Maundy money only), pence [Maundy money only], threepences, twopences, [Maundy money only], pence, [Maundy money only). Bronze Pence, halfpence. Newfoundland —Gold—Two dollars. Canada silver—Fifty cents, twenty cents, ten cents, five cents. Jamaica—Nickel—Pence, halfpence. Jersey—Bronze—Pence, halfpence The total number of pieces struck was 2,339,621, and their value, real or nominal, £3,182,338 9s 10½d. The value of British coin struck was: Gold, £2,769,732; silver, £209,683 4s. 3½d.; bronze, £32,793 5s. 5½d. Total, £3,012,208 10s. 3½d. The coinage of gold was below the average, which is considered to be £5,000,000 per annum, but there was unusually large coinage of £9,000,000 in 1869, and a coinage of £6,500,000 is now in progress.

The accounts of the English Telegraph system for the year ending 1st April have been made up, and the result is a revenue to the government of half a million pounds sterling. During the last half year the rate was slightly above these figures.

We learn from the Glasgow *Volunteer News* of the 5th instant, that at the annual dinner of the Clydesdale Long Range Rifle Club of Glasgow, William Smyth, Esq., the Secretary, stated that a challenge had been received from the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton, for a simultaneous rifle match to come off on the 27th or 29th of May next; and that due notice would be given of the match.

Dr. Montizambert and staff left Quebec on the 17th for Grosse Isle, the quarantine station in the St. Lawrence.

The Montreal Finance Committee has refused to vote $20,000 towards increased gaol accommodations.

A new-born infant was left at the house of a farmer in Downie last week during the night. A bundle of clothing and a $5 bill accompanied the little stranger.

Work on the long-projected tunnel under the Detroit River, which is to afford easy transit from Detroit to Windsor, will commence this summer.

Goldwin Smith talks of settling in Canada.

Property is rising in value in Goderich.

On the express train going west from Hamilton yesterday afternoon, a gentleman had his pocket picked of the amount of $900.

A by-law in Hamilton compels all signs extending across the sidewalk to be taken down forthwith.

We regret to record a fatal shooting accident which occurred yesterday afternoon near Lobo village. Wm. Simson, son of the widow Simson, was out with his gun, in company with Elgin Coakley. They were lying on the grass. In drawing the gun muzzleward, toward him, the trigger in some way came in contact with his foot, when the whole contents of the gun, loaded with buckshot, entered his stomach. He was immediately taken home, and Dr. Leay called in, but all efforts to stay the ebbing tide of life proved unavailing, and the unfortunate young man died this morning. Much sympathy is felt for the widowed mother in the loss of an affectionate and eldest son. The incident is another warning of the extreme folly of carelessly handling fire-arms.—*Advertiser.*

The organ in the new Royal Albert Hall in London, just opened with extraordinary ceremony, is said to be the largest in the world. It was built by Willis, the builder of the famous organ in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and contains about 9,000 pipes ranging in length from 40 to 5 inches.

A gigantic Japanese crab has been placed in the British Museum. The claws are six feet in length. The triangular body is comparatively small.

A despatch from Melbourne says that all the Australian colonies are fortifying their ports, in consequence of a warning said to come from the Home Government that a descent upon them is threatened by American fillibusters.

A curious instance of the demands of royal etiquette occurred at the opening day of the Royal Albert Hall. Among the members of the Royal Family who honoured the occasion with their presence was the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne accompanied, not by her young husband, but by her brother, while her husband, under the merciless rules of royal usage, walked some ranks behind her in the pageant, stood apart from her on the dais, and did not sit in the same box with her. The young Marquis evidently accepted the situation as a matter of course, and gazed upon his wife from a distance with calm resignation.

Narrow-gauge railways are to be introduced in India. The Government has determined to adopt the gauge of 3 feet 3 inches for the new railways to be constructed to the frontiers of the Punjaub. The Home Government referred the matter to the Indian Government because of its superior knowledge of the local circumstances and the decision of the latter Government on the question of gauge has been as stated. Although the gauge of the existing railways in India is 4 ft. 8½ in. the Government considered the narrow gauge to be better suited to the wants of the Punjaub, to be as useful while at the same time much less costly, and to be equally as serviceable in a military point of view.

Mothers-in-law are usually a subject of derision to *Punch*; but the old cynic makes the following exception:

"Happy the man who, when he takes a bride,
Espouses her alone, and none beside;
And doth not find, as many husbands do,
That he has married her relations, too.
Let him that needs must wed select a wife
Whose parents, both, departed have this life,
Her sole regard that he may comprehend
And prove the else friendless orphan's only friend.
What mortal ever yet the husband saw
Blest in the mother he acquired by law?
Exceptions to all rules in time are born—
Long live thy mother-in-law, Lord of Lorne!"

Religious.

The different branches of the Methodist Church in Canada have appointed committees for negotiating a union. Five of these branches were represented at a gathering at Toronto recently, and the prospects of union are hopeful.

The *English Independent* says that the only religious bodies making perceptible headway in England just now are the Ritualist and Primitive Methodists; that the Wesleyans have come to a stand-still, the Baptists are diminishing, and the Congregationalists are making but slow increase.

The Old Testament Company of Revisers lately resumed their labours under the Presidency of the Bishop of St. David's. That prelate no longer sees any necessity for withdrawing from his connection with it, and will continue to guide the councils of the revisers, as he has done hitherto. The Bishops of Llandaff, Ely, and Bath and Wells, and thirteen other members of this company were also present at the meeting. The rate of progress was still somewhat slow. The Company of Revisers of the Translation of the New Testament is holding sessions at the Deanery at Westminster.

In the old church book of the First Baptist Church, in Stamford, Connecticut, is the following record: "October 7, 1784, died at Norwalk, Sybill Whitehead, aged 116 years, a member of this church baptised October 8, 1770, in the 99th year of her age. The last time she attended church she was 109 years old, at which time she walked nine miles, and also returned on foot. She was never married."

People who have supposed that the age of miracles is past, as well as those who disbelieve in miracles entirely, are referred to one which is said, on the best Roman Catholic authority, to have happened lately near Birmingham, England. A nun of St Paul's Convent fell from a high pair of steps and seriously injured her leg. Physicians were in vain. It went from bad to worse. The pain was continual, the knee joint contracted, partial paralysis supervened, and the doctor gave up hope of her ever being able to walk again. Another sister of the same convent had been brought to death's door by a succession of malignant abscesses. Both these holy women were bed ridden by their different maladies. Fortunately they bethought them of the healing waters which flow from a fountain in the grotto of Our Lady of Landes, in the south of France; and they sent for a couple bottles of the same, occupying themselves in the interval before it arrived in the due religious preparation. When the water appeared, they each took one small glass of it, and lo! they were restored to perfect health!

A LITTLE WHILE.

A little while for patient vigil keeping,
To face the storm, to wrestle with the strong;
A little while to sow the seed with weeping,
Then bind the sheaves and sing the harvest song.

A little while, 'mid shadow and illusion,
To strive by faith Love's mysteries to spell;
Then read each dark enigma's bright solution,
Whilst meekly owning, "He doth all things well"

And He who is Himself the Gift and Giver,
The future glory and the present smile,
With the bright promise of the glad "forever"
Will light the shadows of the "little while."

☞ Thousands of people are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms of consumption, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a "slight cold." How necessary is it then, that a cold should be cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to get rid of it. "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" will stop the hacking cough in a few minutes, and by their influence on the bronchial and pulmonary organs all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated—but they must be taken in time. Sold by all Druggists and medicine dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.

Received "by Express" this day, One Hundred and Eighty-Seven Dozen, or Two Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-Four Pairs Black, White and Colored, "Ladies and Gents" Tasseled and 2 Buttons, all of the First Quality.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1646tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Groceries, &c.—John Hill.
Import at Customs Sale—John Leeming.
Ottawa Tattersall's—A. Rowe.
Household Furniture Sale—A. Rowe.
Catalogue Sale of Household Furniture—J. Bermingham.
North Gower Court of Revision—James Beamen.
Auction Sale—A. Gagnier.
Auction Sales at Dominion Auction Rooms—A. Gagner.
Very Attractive Sale of Household Furniture—J. Bermingham.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1871.

For interesting reading matter, see first page

Speaker Cockburn left town yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Dunkin arrived in town last evening.

Sir George Cartier left Montreal for this city last night.

Mr. De Lisle, Collector of Customs in Montreal, is in town.

Hon. J. H. Cameron visited Ottawa yesterday on legal business, and then left for Montreal.

Archdeacon McLean will preach in St. Alban's church on Sunday. On Monday he intends leaving for Hamilton, after a short visit to which city he will proceed to Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, and St. John's.

It was Mrs. Armstong, wife of Judge Armstrong of this city, who performed the ceremony of "christening" the *Jessie Cassels* at the launch at Aylmer on Thursday, and not Mrs. Cassels, as we incorrectly stated.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

When Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and the rest first commenced their factious opposition to the construction of a Canada Pacific Railway, we pointed out in these columns, and it was also pointed out upon the floor of Parliament, that the question was, not whether we should build a road from hence to the Pacific ocean, but whether we should connect British Columbia with the railway which we are now under any circumstances compelled to build to Fort Garry, the valley of the Saskatchewan and some point near the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. Opposition members of Parliament and opposition journalists, thought proper, however, to ignore this fact, and persisted in treating the matter as though, were it not for the admission of British Columbia with the Dominion, we should not be compelled to lay out a dollar in railway enterprise. The entire railway scheme has been denounced as premature, and one of the chief arguments used by the Opposition against the immediate construction of the line, is the fact that the country lying north of Lake Superior, and between Montreal river and Lake Nepigon, is barren, uninhabited, and said to be in some places rugged and difficult.

In order however to show the absolute necessity of constructing a railway from hence to the North West without delay, we cannot do better than produce one or two extracts which appeared in the Toronto *Globe* of the 15th of September last. We read as follows:

Apart altogether from the larger and more expensive work of a Pacific Railroad, which *must come at no distant day*, direct and easy means of intercommunication between the Province of Manitoba and the other Provinces of the Dominion over Canadian soil is a present and pressing necessity which must be met *forthwith*, and at *whatever cost*. It would be perfectly preposterous, and would show that we were a people utterly unworthy of the great heritage we have received, if we were to acquiesce in the idea of being dependent *even for a year or two* upon our neighbors for access to by far the largest and most valuable portion of our unrivalled possessions. * * * We surely cannot sit quietly by and see the whole of the immense trade of our North West diverted to the States, and if not, then a rail way over Canadian territory must be *set about at once*. If the Intercolonial is to be regarded as an Imperial necessity, still more may that which is to bind together the different portions of our Dominion now found to be separated by a region which for all ordinary emigrant transit is at present found to be impossible.

It is seldom that the Toronto *Globe* contains anything so well worth notice and rememberance as this. A railway to the North West, we agree with the *Globe* in believing is "a present and pressing necessity which must be met forthwith." It "must be set about at once," and its continuation to the Pacific must as our contemporary remarks, "come at no distant day," possibly in less than ten years.

Having thus quoted and expressed our full approval of the opinions held by the *Globe* in September last respecting a railway to the North West, let us for a moment direct attention to the absurdity of the position which it now occupies.

According to its own statement a railway to the North West must be built forthwith; it must not be delayed for anything, but "must be set about at once." This being the case, the only part of the Ministerial railway scheme to which the *Globe* can take exception, is that portion of it which contemplates the construction of a line of railway communication from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast, for when it speaks of a railway to the North West it of course does not mean one to stop at Fort Garry, but to run up to the great valley of the Saskatchewan, the place where the larger portion of the immigration tide will flow. The question then is merely whether after having accomplished two-thirds of the work necessary to join ocean to ocean, we should go on through a country where few engineering difficulties exist, and unite British Columbia and the Pacific coast with the remainder of the Dominion or not. If we did not *at once* set about building the road to the North West, we should show, according to the *Globe* "that we were a people utterly unworthy of the great heritage we have received." Under such circumstances then is there anything "insane," anything which can be regarded as the "crowning iniquity" of Ministerial wrong doing, in our contemplating the construction in ten years of a road which shall go beyond the Rocky Mountains and touch the shores of the Pacific?

We invite the attention of the public to the utter want of consistency displayed by the *Globe* in this matter. It was constantly crying out for a bold and vigorous policy until one was announced by the Government, and then, simply because the Government proposed to accomplish in ten years a work which the *Globe* says must be accomplished "at no distant day," their scheme is opposed and denounced as an unwise one!

How does our contemporary account for this extraordinary change of sentiment? As a matter of curiosity we should like to have it explained. Besides, to those thorough going Grits who have no opinions of their own save what the *Globe* manufactures for them, some explanation is due.

What obstinate, ill-conditioned men English journalists and capitalists must appear in the eyes of the Grits! They will persist in viewing Canadian affairs in an exactly contrary light to that which our Opposition gentry desire. The Grits say that if the present Government hold office much longer the country will be irretrievably ruined; yet Canadian securities keep advancing in value. The *Globe* says that the Grand Trunk Railway is so fearfully mismanaged by Mr. Brydges that certain bankruptcy awaits it; yet no sooner do the Grand Trunk directors advertise for a loan in the London money market than five times the amount required is offered. The scheme for the admission of British Columbia and the construction of a Pacific Railroad, as proposed by our Government, is declared by the Opposition to be an "insane" one; yet these obstinate Englishmen will not look at it in the same light. They insist that the construction of this railway is necessary in order to insure the complete triumph of Confederation, and the development of the resources of the country. Speaking on this subject the London *Daily News* says:

"One of the conditions under which British Columbia has been incorporated, is that a railway shall be made across the continent within a reasonable time. The construction of this railway will increase the demand for labour, and will heighten the inducements which now prompt the emigrant to choose Canada for his future home. If Canadian statesmen make right use of their opportunities, they may easily offer inducements which will ensure the rapid peopling of the fertile lands of the great North-West. In trying to make a railway across Canada they will be taking the surest course for the development of the resources of the Dominion. Their real trials are not over with the triumph of Confederation. The Canadians have to contend against formidable rivals, and unless they can show themselves quite a match for their neighbours across the boundary line, they will not succeed in making their country either attractive to the settler or a power in the world."

We are really inclined to believe that Englishmen as a body are "corruptionists" and just about as bad as Sir John A. Macdonald himself. Like him they will not see things through Grit spectacles.

THE CENSUS AND ITS CRITICS.

We have noticed with surprise and also with regret in some of our contemporaries, adverse criticisms upon the census, which are certainly based, to say the least, on very imperfect information—on information so imperfect, indeed, as well of the subject itself as of the special facts on which to base an opinion in the case, that some of the writers are actually ignorant of the nomenclature of the question on which they treat. The taking of a census in any country is a gigantic statistical operation and accompanied with difficulties; and so far as our information goes, the press of all civilized countries is generally asked to render all the aid it can to promote the undertaking. We have recently seen that in Great Britain the press of all shades, as well as the clergy, have rendered very effective aid in urging the people to be willing and diligent in answering the questions put to them. On the other hand, throwing doubt and discredit on the proceedings, while the census is actually being taken, is assuredly calculated to prejudice them; and, therefore, to be very greatly injurious to the public interests.

We notice in the Toronto *Globe* of Thursday a letter on this subject which we elsewhere reproduce. It contains a clear and temperate exposition of the system of enumerating the population of the Dominion, as contrasted with the English system. We refer our readers to it; and therefore we shall not further dwell on this point. But we may remark that the English system does not afford conditions of absolute accuracy, as we have proof at hand to show, although the state of things in England is very favourable for taking the census, and there is the very perfect organization of the Registrar General's Department, with its ramifications throughout the whole country for a regular *personnel* of permanent Census Officers; while here the Department has had to especially educate every officer it has employed. For proof of the existence of error in England, we copy the following official advertisement from the London *Times*, after the census was taken:

CENSUS.—OCCUPIERS, Lodgers, and Heads of Families NOT ENUMERATED should apply immediately to the Registrars of their respective districts.

W. CLODE, Secretary.

And in the same impression of the *Times*, we find the following semi-official editorial paragraph:

THE CENSUS.—The Registrar-General requests occupiers, lodgers, and heads of families not enumerated to apply forthwith to the Registrars of their respective districts, or to the Secretary, Census office, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, London, S W. About 8,5 0,000 schedules have been sent out, but it is possible that some of them may not have reached their destination

The same advertisement and paragraph also appeared in other papers. The Registrar General, then, was perfectly aware there was a per centage of error it was important for him to correct, and there ever will be in all such vast statistical operations.

An impression prevails that the whole of the English census is taken in one day. But such is not the fact. An attempt is made to collect all the schedules in one day, but this is not done, and in some districts several days are taken. This is not, however, the whole operation, which, perhaps, it is better here to describe: On March 26th the schedules are distributed, and the 32,000 enumerators are allowed one week in which to do this; the gathering of them up commences on the 3rd of April, and in certain districts it is done on that day; but the work is to go on till completed, and in some districts several days are required for it; and after the gathering of the schedules the enumerators are allowed ten days to copy them off in their census books and tabulate the returns for the compiler. The total operation, therefore, takes about 20 days in favorable circumstances, and in some cases, more. Our enumerators do all this work at one operation, and their enquiry covers a very much wider ground.

We understand that the staff officers of Ontario and Quebec have met in this city and those of the Maritime Provinces at Amherst, to compare notes and report progress, after visiting every district in the Dominion; and we are glad to learn that the report is on the whole very favourable. There will of course be errors such as are found in every census; they are such as no census or large statistical operation will ever be free from whatever is the system adopted, or whatever care is bestowed in the collection. But we are at this very moment assured of having secured the very best census operation and the most extensive in the scope of its enquiry, that has ever been had on this continent.

One further point may be added to the argument of the letter which we republish. It is that the system of taking the census adopted by the Department of Agriculture is the only one which could include the floating population of the Maritime Provinces; and we are satisfied that they would endure its exclusion.

THE BRIGHTON POISONING CASE.

In the Brighton poisoning case the prisoner Barrager has been committed to take his trial for the murder of his wife. Under these circumstances it is perhaps scarcely right to enter into any public discussion of this somewhat singular case, but we must be allowed to direct attention to the extraordinary story told by the medical attendant of the deceased. It appears that when he was first called to attend the unfortunate woman, she told him that her husband had been dosing her with "blue stone and pounded glass;" not a very wholesome diet we should imagine for any one in her delicate condition; still, said this exceedingly hopeful *Medico*, "I thought that by proper nourishment she would get up." The deceased's affectionate husband paid the doctor a visit shortly after, and without mincing matters, at once requested that he would "give the old rip something to put her out of the way." The doctor refused, and handed back the money which he had previously received from Barrager for his services, but upon being pressed to take some, he "took ten dollars and put it in his vest pocket." After the woman's death the doctor asked the prisoner whether he had really given his wife pounded glass and blue stone. Barrager replied that he had, upon which the doctor remarked, in terms of reproach that do not appear to have been excessive under the circumstances, that "it was really too bad." It seems also that some time last summer the prisoner offered this gentleman $50 for some poison, "as he wanted to get rid of a member of his family," but he refused to let him have any.

Now it certainly appears to us that if a woman informs a medical man that her husband is dosing her with pounded glass and blue stone, and if that husband not only suggests that the "old rip," as he called his wife, should be put out of the way, but offers $50 for some poison to enable him to "get rid of a member of his family," it is the obvious duty of the doctor to take some steps with a view to prevent him from carrying out his iniquitous designs. We are quite aware that medical men are bound in honour to be very careful how they make public matters of domestic life which come within their knowledge, but when a man avows his intention of poisoning his wife, and asks the doctor to supply him with the means of doing so, it is about time some enquiry should be made into the matter. This Brighton doctor, however, says he "was afraid of the man!" Plenty of nerve is necessary to medical success; it is a pity that a gentleman so obviously deficient therein should have become connected with the profession.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The report of the Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the half year ending January 31st, is on the whole a satisfactory one. The gross receipts for the half year were £444,348 sterling, or about $2,200,000. The working expenses, including renewals and all charges, were £267,481, leaving a profit of £176,867. From this gross profit have to be deducted interest on bonds, £42,400; loss by American currency, £17,360; loss on the Erie and Niagara Railway, £523; sinking fund for ferry steamers, £3,000; making a total deduction of £63,284; leaving a net profit of £113,582 sterling or about $565,000. But to this must be added profit from branches, £7,719, making the amount of net profit during the half year, eligible for dividends, £121,302, or $600,000. The Directors propose that £13,149 of this shall be applied to the payment of interest on preference stock, and that a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid on the share capital, which will absorb £104,301, leaving £3,780 to be carried forward to next year.

The irrepressible George Francis Train delivered one of his rich and rare harangues in Wood's Museum, New York, Sunday evening, to a very small, but appreciative audience. He was attired in a full dress suit, with gold buttons on his coat, and white kids. George's dress, however, was not more curious than his address. He claimed to have been crowned King of Ireland, but fortunately the crown was only twenty-two inches, while George's head was fully twenty-four inches in size.

THE CENSUS.

To the Editor of the Globe.

SIR,—In view of the common public interest of the taking of the census, I trust you will allow me space for the following remarks, in correction of some misapprehensions:

Comparisons have been made between the time allowed to take the census in England and in the Dominion, to the prejudice of the latter, without taking into consideration the difference of the systems. Nothing could be more erroneous, as I trust to be able to show you.

There are two systems of taking a census. One, called by statists the *population de fait*, or the actual population as it existed on a given night, including all foreigners who may happen to be present, and excluding all persons belonging to the country who may happen to be absent. The other is called the *population de droit* or legal population; that is, all persons legally domiciled in a place of abode, whether absent or present. The former seeks to catch the momentary presence of every person in the country on a given night; the other discards the momentary presence of the individual, and seeks his domicile.

Great Britain is the only country under the sun where the first of these systems is simply adopted. In France and Prussia they have a mixture of both. The Dominion, the United States, and in fact all other countries which take the census, adopt the second. And there are plain reasons for the choice in all cases.

The limited territory and dense population of Great Britain favour the system which is adopted there, and it must be obvious to the most careless observer that a census of this kind must be taken very rapidly, or the shifting of the population would render it valueless. An attempt is therefore made by an army of enumerators (23,000) to take it on one day, but the limit of time is in point of fact exceeded.

The federal system of government, and the immense territories of the Dominion and United States, render it absolutely necessary to take the legal population in both countries; and in the matter of the census the United States afford the nearest and truest point of comparison with the Dominion. In the United States, for political reasons, it is necessary to assign to each individual State its true population, just as it is to each Province in the Dominion. In the United States, too, it is necessary to obtain vital statistics, and statistics of property and products, by the census, in the same way that it is in the Dominion. But in Great Britain they take simply the tale of heads by the census; they have three other modes of taking vital and other statistics, which the Dominion and the United States have not.

It has been made a matter of complaint in Canada that the enumerators have been out two weeks without having called at the domiciles of the complainants, and hence argued that the census must be incorrectly taken. But nothing can be more unfounded than this. The time specified for the work of enumerators in Canada is from twenty to thirty days, and more is allowed in particular circumstances.

But this allowance of time is not excessive under our system. In my opinion, if there is error in it, it is on the side of being too limited. The United States allow a much longer time, and they have not inconsiderately done so, or without sound reason. The most ordinary short periods that were allowed to the assistant marshals, (enumerators), in the State of New York were *two months*; and in some localities they have actually taken from twelve to fifteen weeks. I have before me their printed instructions with regard to time. They simply direct that the enumerators shall report once every two weeks, and there is no other limit.

The accuracy of the census is not affected by this latitude. It is taken with reference to a given day, and all persons born after that day are not included in it, but all persons who die after it are. These two events in any family are easily remembered, and when a given day is fixed, after which one is not made a disturbing element, while the other is made a compensating one, it is plain that the accuracy of the result will not be altered, whether the enquiry "how many persons belong to this domicile?" is made on one day or another within four or five weeks. The enquiry takes in absent persons belonging to the family, and it takes no note whatever of strangers who may happen to be present. There is nothing new, as I have stated, in this mode of taking the census; it is adopted by the great majority of all civilized countries, and it is the only mode by which each Province of this Dominion can have its exact legal population assigned to it.

I am, &c.,

J. L.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871.

Society of Women.

Thackeray, in one of his "Roundabout Papers," said: "It is better for you to pass an evening once or twice a week in a lady's drawing room, even though the conversation is slow and you know the girl's song by heart, than a club or tavern, or pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth, to which virtuous woman are not admitted, rely upon it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions, and are stupid and have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your swaggerers, who are sucking the butts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is uninspiring to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another; but, as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water, sauce, and brown bread and butter, I protest I can sit for a whole night talking to a well regulated, kindly woman about her girl Fanny or her boy Frank, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man may derive from woman's society is that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit is of great good to your morals, men, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yawn for ourselves, we light our pipe and say we won't go out, we prefer ourselves and our ease; and the greatest benefit that comes to a man from a woman's society is that he has to think of somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful."

Modern Banditti.

A late correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette* shows that even in a united Italy, this dangerous offspring of ignorance and misgovernment is still as flourishing and law-defying as ever. It is to-day represented by a hero, as picturesque and ferocious as any of the famous cut-throats of yore. Guicche, he is called, and some of his exploits savor of the marvellous. Not long since he was captured, but speedily escaped, carrying with him his jailor to his fastness in the mountains. To secure himself as far as possible against the danger of any future arrest, he took the precaution to kill the peasant who had denounced him as soon as he was free. This act of retributive justice he accomplished alone, in the presence of four or five friends of the victim, who apparently regarded it as a matter of course, and Guicche himself reported it to the authorities; and so effectual was the example that, though a strong body of troops was instantly sent in pursuit of the murderer, he has always, through the aid of the country people, been enabled to escape.

A River in the Ocean.

There is a river in the ocean. In the severest droughts it never fails, and in the mightiest floods it never overflows. Its banks and its bottoms are of cold waters, while its current is warm. The Gulf of Mexico is its fountain, and its mouth is the Arctic Sea. It is the Gulf Stream. There is in the world no other so majestic flow of water. Its current is more rapid than the Mississippi or the Amazon and its volume more than a thousand times greater. Its waters, as far out as the Carolina coasts, are of indigo blue. They are so distinctly marked that the line of junction with the common sea water may be traced by the eye. Often one-half of the vessel may be perceived floating in the Gulf Stream water while the other half is in the common water of the sea, so sharp is the line and the want of affinity between these waters; and such the reluctance, so to speak, on the part of those of the Gulf Stream to mingle with the waters of the sea. In addition to this there is another peculiar fact. The fishermen on the coast of Norway are supplied with wood from the tropics by the Gulf Stream. Think of the Arctic fishermen burning upon their hearths the palms of Hayti, the mahogany of Honduras and the precious woods of the Amazon and Orinoco.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

APRIL 21, 1871.

The first arrival from Sea,—ship "Lake Superior" arrived in port to-night.

James Murray, brakesman on the Grand Trunk, residing here, was killed last night on the line near the city.

The *Herald's* commercial report to-day makes the wheat receipts for the week only three hundred and fifty bushels, the total receipts for January to April 19th, twenty-eight hundred bushels, against twenty-five thousand in the corresponding period last year.

In dry goods the transaction for the week is being very moderate.

The prodigious advances on the Montreal Bank stock the last three days causes much speculation. The question is anxiously asked what is behind the scenes?

A number of agents, &c., of the Bank of Montreal throughout the country change places this month.

The usual out-door temperance meetings in several city squares commenced this evening. Speeches were made and throngs attended.

Robert Baillie, an old man in respectable standing, here, was committed to-day for indecent assault on a child eleven years old.

Heavy rains up to this morning.

The election excitement increases.

Midnight Despatches.

Another Revolt in Mexico—The Juarez Administration—Paris — Bombardment of Porte Maillot — The Insurgents Bombard Severs — Cholera Anticipated — The Communists Active—Another Engagement—Paris Frightfully Shelled—Awful Slaughter—Destruction of the Arc Triomphe Confirmed—The Gate of Maillot in Ruins.—British House of Commons — The Budget—Match Duty, &c.—The Erie Receivership Case —The High Commission—Death of Omar Pasha—Joseph Dion Beats Rudolphe at Billiards in San Francisco, &c., &c.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 14.—The people of Tepuantepec are again in arms against the Government. This revolt is a more serious one than that recently suppressed.

The effort at Fuscon (in Congress) of parties opposed to the Juarez administration has been defeated.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A Paris special says the *Le Bien Public* and the *L'Opinion National* still appear, notwithstanding the order for their suppression, and sell freely.

A Versailles despatch says Fort Valerin, after long silence, has resumed the bombardment of Porte Maillot.

The insurgents are bombarding Severs from a new naval battery erected at Point du Jour. The Government is unable to reply.

The ramparts are being rapidly strengthened.

Cholera is anticipated, numerous deaths occurring from kindred diseases.

The *Gaulois* says it must confess the insurgents defence shows system, intelligence and daring.

Another despatch from Paris says that the taking of Asniers was accomplished by stratagem. The troops of the line passed the outposts of the insurgents without difficulty.

The buildings at Asniers were destroyed. The Communists are building barricades in Rue Rival and many other streets.

At half-past two o'clock on Wednesday there was an engagement along the whole line.

A despach dated 5:25 p.m., Wednesday, says: Valerien and Courboise are shelling Paris frightfully. The Arc Triomphe has fallen and the Avenue des Ternes is visited by a shower of shells. Forty civilians were killed. Gen. Dombrowski still claims a victory, but the Nationals are returning dispirited and disgusted. There has been awful slaughter.

Dombrowski complains of the inefficiency of the officers.

American mitrailleuses have been moved to the front.

Dombrowski states he is waiting the cooperation of the gunboats, which will be ready in four days.

The Communists are mining the houses held by the Versailles troops at Asniers.

Several correspondents confirm the reported destruction of the Arc Triomphe, but it is doubtful whether it was detroyed by the fire of the Assemblists' batteries or blown up by mines.

Ducrot is marching with 20,000 men to reinforce the Versailles troops at Asniers.

LONDON, April 21.—A despatch dated Paris last evening, says there has been a desperate house to house fighting all day at Neuilly and Levallois.

The forces of the Assembly has been reinforced at Neuilly, but the artillery are Federalists.

The Commune defends with great tenacity the barricade opposite the position of the Versailles troops. Cannonading was incessant throughout the day.

The Versaillists have not occupied the village of Asniers, but are entrenched at the railway station and in the Columbes wood.

The fire of the Versailles batteries greatly tries the Nationals, but though they have suffered heavy loss they are still undaunted.

A decisive engagement is impending, and the Maillot gate ramparts adjoining are a heap of ruins. Shells reach even Rue du Colyise.

The *Bien Public* newspaper refuses to stop publication. The compositors of most journals are engaged rioting.

The *News'* special from Versailles says the Prussians intend to surrender those forts around Paris which are still in their possession to the lawful Government.

The 500,000,000 francs indemnity due April 1st, is still unpaid.

The barricade in Rue d'Rivoli in Paris is represented to be extremely formidable.

A Versailles despatch to-day says that several barricades with a number of prisoners and several cannon were captured yesterday at Neuilly.

Cannon have been presented to Thiers, who in some remarks in reply congratulates the troops upon their achievements.

The Prussian military authorities have required the Government to furnish information as to the number of troops daily arriving at Versailles.

The Duke of Braglie has returned to his post as French Ambassador to London.

LONDON, April 21.—In the House of Commons last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in continuance of his explanation of the Budget, said that in order to produce similar results to those attained in the United States, he proposed the placing of a halfpenny stamp on each box containing one hundred matches, while a still higher rate was to be imposed on wax lights. He estimated the result of this means of taxation at £550,000. The remainder of the deficiency in the revenue was to be had from an increased tax on incomes, by which the receipts of the Government would be raised to the fiscal year, viz.: Seventy-two million pounds sterling. In the conclusion of his remarks he was greeted by the cheers of the Ministerialists

A running debate followed, generally hostile to the Budget after which a division of the House was demanded on the match duty. A vote was taken which resulted in a majority of 157 for the Government.

PARIS, April 21.—General Okolawitz has been wounded.

The Versailles army have thrown up entrenchments on the left bank of the Seine, and are now concentrating at Pouteaux and Courbevere, with the apparent intention of making a sortie against Livalois and Villiers.

The cannonading off Maillot g to continues.

LONDON, April 21.—It is announced that Germany supports the claims of the inhabitants of Alsace against France.

The *World's* special from Paris of the 21st inst, says another revolution is imminent.

The Commune has arrested the Central Committee, accusing the members of negotiating with Thiers to betray Paris.

The National Guards are indignant, and threaten to arrest the Commune unless the Committee are released complete.

NEW YORK, April 21.—In the Erie Receivership case yesterday, Judge Pirere, by the authority of Jay Gould, made a statement as to the effect in consequence of the coal strikes.

The receipts of the Erie road had fallen off more than $500,000 a month, and the Company was on the verge of bankruptcy, when he [Gould] personally advanced several hundred thousand dollars, and took convertible bonds which had been sanctioned by the board of the directors, and that subsequently a stock, issued in place of these bonds, was regularly sold in the market.

A special of the Washington *Post* says the British High Commissioners have received despatches from their Government, approving of the treaty recently by the High Commissioners for the settlement of the Alabama claims question. The full details of this treaty are as yet unknown, except to a few persons who have close official relations with the President. As to the treaty in general, it is pronounced very favorable to the United States, at least as favorable as can be negotiated now or for a long time.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Joseph Dion beat Rudolphe this evening in a three ball French carom game, scoring 500 in the 106th inning, against 472. There was a constant wrangling throughout the game.

ST. JOHN, N. F., April 21.—The Newfoundland company's cable between Port au Basque and Ashpee Bay, Cape Breton Island, totally failed on the 19th inst. A steamer with repairing appliances will leave here at once to re-establish connection. Communication with this island *via* St. Pierre and Sydney is undisturbed.

LONDON, April 21.—Omar Pasha, commander of the Turkish field forces, is dead.

The House of Lords to-night passed the Minting Bill.

In the House of Commons several members gave notice of motions adverse to Mr. Lowe's financial plans. The subject of the declaration of Paris of 1815 against privateering, and establishing the principle that a neutral flag may cover an enemy's goods, came up.

Mr. Beutineau argued in favor of the withdrawal of England from the agreement, and advocated the resumption of right of such. He believed the United States and others would disregard the declaration in case of war.

Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. Stephens and others spoke to the same effect.

The Attorney General replied, defending the Paris declaration. He said it was impossible to escape its obligations.

Disraeli lamented that the subject had not been introduced earlier, so that it might have been brought to the attention of the recent Conference of the powers in London.

It was agreed that the declaration was injurious to England, but it must be respected until it is formally revoked.

Gladstone insisted that the declaration was binding and its revocation was not to be thought of.

NEW YORK, April, 21.—A *Tribune's* special, dated Versailles Thursday, says that Brounet, a Paris Deputy, proposed to the Assembly that a Committee of 25 be appointed to treat with the Paris Government.

In the meantime, amidst great uproar, the previous question was carried against a considerable minority.

M. Pauyer Quertier has been at the Prussian quarters at Serissy, it is said, to ask time for the payment of the indemnity.

The *Tribune's* special, St. Denis 20th, says: There are symptoms of the Prussians evacuating the forts, which will be given to the regular Government.

The Prussians will retire to Rheims.

7,000 troops have reached Versailles from Switzerland, and 23,000 are ready to leave the same quarter for Versailles.

Yesterday's Despatches

LONDON, April 21.—A despatch from Versailles says the assertion of the Communists that they have recovered the positions lost on the 18th is false.

The Parisians have been driven to the right bank of the Seine, and have not attempted to return to Asniers.

MADRID, April 20.—During a discussion in the Cortes to-day, Senor Castellas, a distinguished Republican leader, spoke in strong terms of condemnation of the house of Savoy.

He was called to order by several members on the Ministerial side of the Chamber, and a scene of confusion ensued, which was only terminated at the adjournment.

LONDON, April 20.—In the House of Commons to-night Enfield stated that the Government had not been apprised of the renewal of relations between Spain and Mexico.

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the budget. He referred to the stupendous event which had transpired in Europe, nevertheless the resources of the Kingdom had shown the greatest elasticity. The revenue was two and a third millions in excess of the estimates, and the expenditures fell half a million below them, while the cost of the army was half a million more than had been calculated, and the civil service was nearly a million less. Mr. Lowe proceeded to give in detail the plans of the Government for further economies. The estimated expenses of the army, including those incurred by the abolition of the purchase system, are £16,500,000, and for the navy £9,750,000. The estimates for the civil service show an increase of £425,000 over those of last year, in consequence of the educational measures.

The revenue for customs for the ensuing financial year is estimated at less than that of last year. Total receipts from all sources, it is expected, will not exceed in round figures £69,600,000; while the total expenditure may reach £72,000,000. The deficiency is set down at £2,700,000. The Chancellor said that the fact that England could not be invaded secured her credit and insured her commerce. He defended the recent reductions in taxation on the ground that they were made when they were not expected. He proposed to restore the taxes on dividends belonging to foreigners abroad, to abolish other exemptions from taxation, and to impose further duties on legacies and successions proportioned to the amount thereof. He next proposed what he termed a resort on American origin, viz., a tax on matches. This was received with great laughter.

STUTTGART, April 20.—The Government declares the Ecumenical degrees null and void in the kingdom of Wurtemburg.

VERSAILLES, April 20.—The Assembly rejected the motion to treat with the Paris insurgents.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Dr. Walter Allport received thirty thousand dollars from the Inman Steamship Company for injuries received by falling down the hatchway of the steamer *City of Paris*. The defence made no appearance.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE
BY AUCTION,
—OF—
SUPERIOR DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BED ROOM, AND OTHER FURNITURE,
BY J. BERMINGHAM.

The Subscriber has received instructions from JAMES H. BOWAN, Esq., C. E., to sell at his residence, Daly Street, near St. Alban's Church,

ON SATURDAY, the 29th APRIL, Inst.,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., all his Household Furniture and effects, being of good quality, and nearly new.

DRAWING ROOM:

1 Black Walnut Sett in Silk Damask, Easy Chair, Fancy do., B. W. Centre Table, Card Table Whatnots Ottomans, handsome Window Hangings and Cornice, Brussels Carpet and Rugs, new design three light Gasalier with Globes, Grate and Casing, Vases, Ornaments, Lamps, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM:

B. W. Telescope Dining Table, B. W. Book Case with Glass Front and richly carved, B. W. Chiffonier, Hair Cloth Sofa and six Chairs to match, Arm-Chair, Easy-Chair, Regulating Gasalier with Globes, Damask Hangings and Cornice, Green and White Dinner Set complete, China, Dessert Set, Gold Rim, centre of each plate beautifully and differently flowered, China Tea Set, Green and White China Breakfast Set, plain Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Cut Decanters, Cut Wines and Tumblers.

HALL:

Hall Table, Chairs, Lamp, English Oil Cloth, Morning Light, Base Burning Ruthracite, Coal Stove with Hot Air Chamber and Pipes, cost nearly fifty dollars, Stair Carpet, Linen and Rods.

BED ROOMS:

Handsome Bed Room Sets in Grey Walnut, Iron Bedsteads double and single, Swinging Cots, Bureau with Oval Dressing Glasses, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Commodes, Rocking-Chairs, Wardrobes, Kidderminster Carpets, Spring Beds, Double and Single Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, and several large and small Tin Baths.

KITCHEN:

Cooking Stove, Pots, Pans, Dish Covers, Refrigerator, and all other necessary articles for this department.

☞ Sale punctually at 10 o'clock a. m., and all purchases must be removed that night. The subscriber will remain for the purpose of delivery up to 10 o'clock p. m.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE
BY AUCTION
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Silver Ware, China, and Stone Ware, Chromos, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of DAVID STARK, Esq., C. E., Corner of Elgin and Maria streets, all the Parlor, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Hall, Bedrooms, Dressing Rooms, Kitchen, Servants, Dining Room, and other effects, comprising, Chairs and Couch, in Silk Damask, Easy Chairs, Camp Chairs, Kettle Drum Chairs, Creton Chintz Window Hangings, with gilded poles and Rings, Silver Tea Set, comprising Tea Urn, Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Jug, Sugar Bowls and large Trays, 4 silver Vegetable Dishes, Paper Mache Trays, &c., handsome Carpets, nearly new, Sideboards, Gaseliers, and a neat collection of other furniture.

Catalogues at the subscribers' office, on Wednesday, 26th, a.m., at the house day of Sale.

☞ All purchases must be removed next day at latest.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1647td

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

J. BERMINGHAM is instructed by MRS. MARY WILSON, to sell by Public Auction, at her residence, Albert street, off O'Connor street, and next door to Doctor Logan's, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., all her Household Furniture and effects, being in part one handsome Parlor Set, viz.: B W Sofa, Six B W Chairs, one B W Easy Chair, in Red Damask, Black W Carved Centre Table, 4 Gilt Framed Chromo Pictures, one large Gilt Framed Mirror on Marble Slab, handsome Brussels Carpet, nearly new, Damask Window Hangings, and Gilt Cornices.

In Dining Room will be found over thirty yards Kidderminster Carpet, nearly new, Dining Table, Sideboard, Cane Seated Chairs, Rosewood Framed Engravings, Plated Cutlery and Stone Ware, Oil Cloth, Hall Pendant Lamp, Hall Chairs and Table, Brussels Stair Carpet and Rods, B W Dressing Bureaux, Birds Eye Maple, do, B W. Enclosed Washstands, hardwood Bureaux, Dressing Glasses, Chairs, Washstand, Spring Matrasses, Double and Single Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Bedroom Carpets, Chairs, Tables, and Room Bath.

Hall Clock, Parlor and Hall Stoves, and a quantity of unmad Tapestry Carpeting.

Kitchen—Cooking Stove complete, Refrigerator, Crockery, and a quantity of Kitchen Furniture.

☞ Sale punctually at 11 o'clock.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644 4

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE CATALOGUE SALE
—OF—
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,
Seven Octave Rosewood Case Piano [fine tone],
Pictures, Engravings, Plated Ware, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th inst.,

At 11 o'clock, Sharp,

At the residence of

THOS. WORTHINGTON, ESQ.,

Bank Cottage, Vittoria Street,

The whole of the Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Pantry, Hall, Kitchen, Bedroom, Yard and Out-House effects, forming on the whole one of the choicest collections of Furnishing Goods offered for public competition this season.

Catalogues may be had on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, and on the premises, when the Furniture, &c, will be on view on the whole of the first day, and on WEDNESDAY, up to the hour of sale.

Terms Cash, and all purchases must be removed by the afternoon of Saturday, the 29th

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer

OTTAWA TATTERSALL'S,
AT THE
YARD AND STABLES
OF THE
BRITISH LION HOTEL,
SPARKS STREET.

The subscriber will sell on Saturday, April 22, at 2 o'clock p.m., one very superior blood mare, seven years old, sound and kind in harness in every way (large size); one bay mare excellent driver, one grey horse, one heavy brown horse, one family carriage for one or two horses, one second-hand cab in good order, one dog cart as good as new; one cart and harness, one set single buggy harness, one riding saddle, &c

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1647td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

The undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late MRS. WADE, to sell at the house recently occupied by her on O'Connor, near Maria-st., the property and effects in the House, consisting of Hair Cloth Sof, six Parlor Chairs, Easy Chair, Hair Cloth Rocker, Centre Table, Card Table, Carpet and Curtains, Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboard, Side Table, Couch, Carpet, Curtains and one Gentleman's Writing Desk, B W Bedsteads, B W Bureaus, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Carpet and Curtains, Hair Mattrass, Spring Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, &c., Cooking Stove and Furniture, Hall Stove and Pipes, Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods, Crockery, China, Glassware, and a quantity of Cutlery, in Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. A quantity of Kitchen utensils, in Barrels, Tubs, Pails, &c.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m., sharp; and Goods to be removed same day immediately after close of Sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1871td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from MRS. H. J. FRIEL, to sell at her residence Wilbrod-st., near St. Joseph's College, Sandy Hill, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, her Household Goods, consisting of One Seven Octave Pianoforte (New York make), one beautiful Parlor Set in Green Repps (quite new), excellent Tapestry Carpet, What-Nots, Centre Table, Pictures, &c. Oak Extension Dining Table, Oak Cane Chairs, Mahogany Sideboard, (large), Couch, Carpet and Curtains, Colored Dinner Set, Stone Delf, China, Glassware, and a quantity of Table Cutlery, B. W. Bedroom Set, Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Carpets and Curtains, an excellent Cooking Stove and furniture, Hall Stoves (Prescott make), Stovepipes, Hall Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods, Pails, Water Barrels, &c.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 10.30 a.m.
N. B.—Goods on view day previous to sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

AT 1.30

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1871.

At No. 11, Preston Terrace, Daly Street the subscriber will sell all of the Household Furniture, consisting of Tapestry and Wool Carpets, Hair Cloth Sofa, Couch, Sideboard, Cane Chairs, Dining Table, (large size), Dining Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Mattrasses, Cooking Stove, Hall Stove and Pipes, Crockery, China, Glassware, Kitchen utensils, &c., &c., an excellent 8 day clock.

TERMS CASH.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer

AT 10.30

On MONDAY, 24th April, 1871.

The Subscriber has received instructions from MRS. MIDFORD, to sell at her House, BOOTHS' Building, Chaudiere, her Furniture, consisting of Cottage Piano, Rosewood Case, in good order, Hair Cloth Sofa, Six do. Chairs, Centre Table, B. W., Corner Whatnot, B. W., Dining Table, Cane Chairs, Sideboard, Couch and Carpet, B. W, Bedroom Set, Spring Mattrasses, Hardwood Bedsteads, Bureaus, with Glass, Washstands, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Cooking Stoves and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, China and Glassware, an excellent Clove Box.

TERMS CASH:

Goods to be removed immediately after Sale.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
AND UNRESERVED SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from Mr. DICKINSON, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, to sell at his residence, Richmond road, on TUESDAY, April 25th, 1871, all his Household Property, consisting of Superior Rosewood Piano, English make, Parlor Set, in Green Damask, Walnut Centre Table, Side Table, What-Nots, Parlor Ornaments, Mirrors, Engravings, Curtains and Tapestry Carpets, Extension Dining Table, Sideboard, Sofa, Leather Cover, Chairs, do. Tapestry Carpet, Curtains, &c., Hall Stove and Pipes, Hall Lamp, Hall Table, Chairs, Oil Cloth and Stair Carpet, Bedrooms Sets, B W., Spring Matrasses, Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Carpets and Curtains, very superior Cooking Stove and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Furniture, &c, very superior Dinner Set, consisting of one hundred and fifteen pieces coloured, white Stone China, white and gold do., a large quantity of Cutlery, some very excellent Plate, about sixty volumes of Books, principally Standard Works, a good family Sewing Machine, quite new, and a large quantity of other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.
Catalogues giving full description can be had a few days previous to Sale
Goods on view on day previous to Sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1639td

JUST RECEIVED,
—AT—
HAUSER'S,
RIDEAU AND SUSSEX STREETS,

That splendid new Magazine,

THE WEDDING BELLS.
—ALSO—
BOWBELLS AND LONDON JOURNAL
FOR MARCH AND APRIL.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel
Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.

Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

POLICE COURT—Friday.—The Litle vs Perry assault case was the only business before the Court this morning. Mr. Perry was fined $5.

The Mendelsohn Quintette Company will play in the Music Hall on the 12th and 13th of May.

The Female Minstrels played last night to a small house.

SALES.—We would call attention to the numerous auction sale advertisement elsewhere.

Mr. Bermingham is out again with another important auction. He advertises to sell at the residence of James H. Rowan, Esq., C. E., Daly street, on Saturday the 29th inst., some handsome household furniture. As this will probably be the last sale of the season, persons furnishing should take advantage of it. See advertisement.

LUMBERING.—Lumbermen are hoping for rain particularly those who have timber stuck in the creeks 200 miles up the Ottawa. They are making every exertion to get all their timber down.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.—Allan, McKinnons & McMorran are holding a great sale of Spring and Summer Goods. Early buyers will secure best bargains.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—Go to Hay's, Rideau street, and get the last number of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, which contains a complete account and pictures of the Royal marriage. The *Hearthstone* is also on hand.

THE CENTRAL QUADRILLE CLUB open for another season on Wednesday next.

CANAL.—The Rideau Canal Basin presented a pretty lively appearance yesterday, as the several small steamers steamed and whistled about, making their way through the locks to the river.

MANITOBA.—The Ven. Archdeacon McLean preaches morning and evening in St Alban's church to-morrow.

HORTICULTURAL.—Gardening is being well attended to this spring about the city, and early vegetables look well. We saw a splendid bed of onions in one gentleman's garden which will be fit for use in the course of a week.

LOOK TO YOUR PREMISES.—Those who have foul premises had better not delay cleaning them. The police are going round, and no leniency will be shown to those who have neglected until now to perform sanitary precautions.

AUCTION SALE.—We would remind our readers of Mr. Rowe's sale of horses, carriages and harness at the British Lion Hotel, Sparks street. As will be seen by the advertisement, there will be offered a very fine blood mare with several horses. We would advise parties requiring horses, carriages, or harness to attend this sale as bargains may be expected. The sale is advertised for 2 o'clock.

SEE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock in the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.

R. L. JAMES & Co

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

AUCTION SALE.—A large consignment of ready made clothing, groceries, boots, shoes, ladies gaiters, &c., will be sold by public auction, on Tuesday evening next, at the "Dominion Auction Rooms," No. 16 Rideau street. A large quantity of jewellery will also be put up. The goods will be sold for whatever price they may bring. Mr. A. Gagnier has just opened the "Dominion Auction Rooms" and will sell by auction frequent consignments of goods.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—Friday—R McEwen, Montreal; J McCarthy, Sorel; J H Holmes, Boston; J C Clarke, Philadelphia; A C Gibson, do; William Mohr, Fitzroy; Joseph Allen, Montreal; A Delisle, do; A Gowdey, do; W H Wily, Hartford, Ct, U S; W H Stubbs, Quebec; S C Dyer, Portland, Maine; J D Andrews, Detroit; A R Shewan, Montreal.

CLARENCE STREET.—We have never seen a street in a more shameful condition than is that portion of Clarence street on which the layer of clay was spread during the winter, covering over a quantity of snow, which, by gradually thawing, will keep th locality in a slough throughout the greater part of the summer. The clayey liquid is now running even to the very doors of the houses, and, certainly, the ratepayers who put up with such a state of things are very forbearing. Would the Chairman of the Board of Works give the locality his attention?

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

FARMERS AND THE FIRE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—During the last three or four days the Fire Relief Committee has been kept pretty busy giving orders for seed to farmers, a good many of whom have made considerable progress in fencing and ploughing their farms.

BREAKDOWN.—We saw an exasperated looking individual driving a cart with both wheels off down Rideau street yesterday. He cast an occasional glance back at the street railway track and uttered a succinct prayer.

BROKE DOWN.—Yesterday as one of our "Water Works Force" was endeavouring to take a puncheon of water up Clarence street, his cart sunk down through the clay and snow, where it remained, the horse going on with the shafts.

THE MARKET.—There was a small attendance on the square yesterday. There was a pretty good supply of fish, however, in the shape of sucker and mudpout.

Oats, 60cts per bushel.
Potatoes, 55cts. to 60cts. per bushel.
Butter 15 to 22cts. per pound.
Eggs 15 to 17cts. per dozen.
Hay $14 to $16 per ton.

FRUIT AND FISH, &c.—If you want to get the best and latest fruits of all kinds, go to Mr. Lorenz, Sussex street; and if you want fish, oysters, lobsters, &c., they can also be had there in the best condition. The earliest vegetables will be kept for the accommodation of his numerous customers. There is nothing to compare with his establishment in this city, and all who deal with him may depend upon being well satisfied. He has a soda water fountain, procured at a cost of $300, from which a refreshing beverage can be obtained.

WINBLEDON TEAM

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES

1. Preliminary competitions for admission to the teams will be held simultaneously in each of the four military districts in the Province of Ontario, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th of April next, viz: at London, Toronto, Kingston and Ottawa.

2. The following gentlemen will have full charge of the competition in their respective localities, viz: Lieut.-Col. Moffatt at London; Lieut.-Col. Gilmour at Toronto; Major Phillips at Kingston; and Lieut.-Col. Forrest at Ottawa.

3. Candidates for admission to the team must report in uniform to the office in charge at the range, in their respective district, and must be furnished with a certificate from the commanding officer to the effect that they are efficient volunteers.

4. Competitors are to use the three-grooved long Snider-Enfield, will provide their own ammunition, and bear whatever expense they may incur through attendance at the match.

5. Competitors will fire seven rounds each at 200,500, and 600 yards twice on each day, and will be allowed two sighting shots at each range at each practice.

6. Targets at 200 yards, 6 feet × 4 feet, bullseye 8 inches, centre 2 feet; targets at 500 and 600 yards, 6 feet × 6 feet, bullseye 2 feet, centre 4 feet; bullseye to count 4, centre 3, and outer 2.

7. Position any, except at the 200 yards range, which must be from the shoulder, standing.

8. The final competition will take place at Toronto on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th May, regulations regarding which will be published hereafter.

JAS. A. SKINNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Captain "Ontario Team."

Hamilton, March 24, 1871.

SHARP PRACTICE.

Mr. James Fell, of Matilda, had his valise containing two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, stolen from him near Prescott junction, while a passenger on the Grand Trunk up train on Wednesday night. When approaching the station he opened the window and looked out, and, on turning round, he found his valise gone. Enquiry showed that a man carrying a valise similar to the missing one, passed through the cars, and it is supposed jumped off. After search, the valise was found about 150 rods from the station. It was, however, burst open and the money gone; so far as we have heard, the thief has not been detected, nor has any clue been found that will lead to his detection.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—The public have long felt the want of something that could be depended upon for the cure of rheumatism sprains, bruises, neuralgia, bowel complaints, &c, and we are happy to say that want is now supplied in the shape of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is truly a most powerful medicine, and one that effects an immediate and permanent cure in all cases for which it is recommended. Sold by all medicine dealers.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until found your BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

C. H. GARDNER,
Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.

T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal."

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or overexertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

HENRY WILKES, D. D.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is a Chemical Food, and restores a healthy condition of Blood and Tissue, in all wasting diseases, depending upon depraved Nutrition, such as Scrofula, Consumption, Eruptions of the Skin, enlargement of the Glands of the Neck, and poisoning of the Blood as the result of dissipation. In Dyspepsia it is almost a specific, creating a sharp appetite, and aiding digestion, speedily removing the dull headaches, flatulence, acidity, torpidity of the Liver, and depression of spirits, so peculiar to this formidable disease. Being a powerful NERVE TONIC, is is thoroughly reliable in the treatment of that class of Neuralgia, caused by derangement of the Stomach, in nervous prostration from mental anxiety, or fatigue, sleeplessness and nervous irritability. Diseases of women are immediately benefitted, and in pale, delicate children it determines a healthy constitution. It stimulates all the functions into activity, and is a fortifying, vitalizing remedy. Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Agents, Montreal, and sold by all Druggists. 1616 1y 3awk

DIED.

In this city, on Friday, 21st April, Frank H. Badgley, B. C. L., Assistant Law Clerk of the House of Commons, aged 38 years.

The funeral will leave his late residence, Stuart street, on Monday next, at 3 p. m.

Husband (returned from the village:—Mary, well my dear; I have just returned from town and brought with me your entire list—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Calico and in short a waggon full of—

Wife: (hastily) — And forgot the PAIN-KILLER?

Husband:—Oh! no; couldn't forget that; it's the most prominent object in every store in town; and besides, the fences and stones and buildings all have "PAIN-KILLER" painted or pasted on them to remind one of it every minute. The store-keeper says that the PAIN-KILLER should be in every house and where one can put their hand on it in the dark if need be.

Wife:—It must be valuable, else the Parson's wife wouldn't praise it to the skies as she does.

(*To be continued.*)

☞ The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street. Apply to

JOHN HERON,
on the Premises.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1636b

AUCTION SALES

BY A. GAGNIER,

AT DOMINION AUCTION ROOMS.

The subscriber begs to inform the public of Ottawa, that he has opened an Auction Room at No. 16 Rideau street, and is prepared to undertake the Sale of Furniture and Household effects, at the residences of Owners. Semi-Weekly sales of Furniture and General Merchandise, at 16 Rideau street, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock p.m.

The encouragement of the Public is respectfully solicited.

A. GAGNIER,
Auctioner.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1647b

By A. Gagnier, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

BY A. GAGNIER,

On TUESDAY NIGHT, at 8 P.M.

A large consignment of Boots, Shoes and Ladies' Gaiters.

A large lot of Ready-Made Clothing.

A fine lot of Groceries and Liquors, also

A capital Stock of Jewellery to be sold without reserve, at the Dominion Auction Rooms, 16 Rideau street.

A GAGNIER,
Auctioneer

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1647td

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

—AND—

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRANBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples

☞ Remember the Place,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

Opposite [illegible] Commissionary
March 31, 1871 1620

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

—FOR THE—

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No.7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

G. LORENZ,

OTTAWA, December 23, 1870

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.

Highwines, 50 O. P.

Old Rye Whiskey.

Family Proof Whiskey.

Malt Whiskey.

Old Eureka Whiskey.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Inspection invited.

K. ARNOLDI,
Telegraph Building.
Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 181

OTTAWA AND MONTREAL WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

Dufresne & McGarity,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

MESSRS. J. G. ROBINSON & CO.

Sussex Street, OTTAWA. | **221 Notre Dame St.,** MONTREAL.

TRADE MARK.

The Undersigned have much pleasure in stating to their customers and the Trade in general, that they have disposed of the RETAIL BUSINESS *which they heretofore carried on in connection with their Wholesale Trade; and it is now their intention to devote themselves exclusively to the*

Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Provision Business.

To enable them to do so efficiently, they have secured the premises next door to their present stand, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Fingland & Draper, as a Dry Goods Store,) and connected the two buildings by an arch,—now making ONE OF THE FINEST WHOLESALE HOUSES IN THE PROVINCE.

They have secured Agencies for several of the first WINE HOUSES *in Europe; and are also Agents for Messrs.* GOODERHAM & WORTS, *Distillers of Toronto,—and they can safely say that Messrs. G. & W. make the finest Spirits in the Dominion.*

The trade supplied with all of the undermentioned ALES, either in Wood or Bottle, at Brewers prices

Dow & Co's, Montreal, Pale and Mild Ales and Porter,
Cosgrove's, Toronto, " " "
Labatt's, Prescott, " " "
Dawes', Lachine, " " "

GUINNESS STOUT and ENGLISH ALES always on hand and in fine condition.

There is now on the way out from China and Japan, **2,000 Chests of Fresh Teas,** *which, with all other Goods, will be sold at* MONTREAL PRICES.

Goods will be delivered at Steamboat and Railway Stations free of charge. All empty packages charged in accounts will be taken back and allowed for, and those prefering to have their Goods shipped from the Montreal House, can have that privilege by leaving their orders at the office here.

The OTTAWA ESTABLISHMENT will be under the special management of MR. MCGARITY, *who will give his exclusive attention to the wants of his customers.*

Thanking you for the liberal patronage with which we have been so kindly favored, and soliciting an early call.

We remain, yours truly,

Dufresne & McGarity,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
"The T Pot,"
SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, April 19, 1871 1645 2m

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like Magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly RISE UP and bless her especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalised her name by this invaluable article mortalised her name by this invaluable article and we scarcely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefit, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given in the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. Try it, mothers —TRY IT NOW—"Ladies Visitor," New York City.

Sold by all druggists. at 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

IMPORTANT CUSTOMS SALE.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 18th, April 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT THE FOLLOWING

GOODS AND SAMPLES

Received at the Custom House during the year, and remaining unclaimed in the Queen's Examining Warehouse,

WILL BE DISPOSED OF

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

—ON—

FRIDAY, APRIL 28th,

If not previously entered.

A M DELISLE,
Collector,

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Vessels.	Marks and numbers on address.	Packages and contents.
G T R	Johnstone, B & Co	1 case a weaver's loom
Do	James Carbro	1 chest tools
Do	Lidore	1 trunk wearing apparel
Do	S Wave	1 table
Do	O E Burden	1 case book covers
Do	No mark	1 hhd molasses
Do	H Perkins	1 box circulars
Do	Jno Shedden	1 barrel off
Ottawa..	W Campbell	1 box tobacco pipes
Minerva..	D F C	1 box show cards
British Queen.	T B	1 cask wine
	M C B	
Nova Scotian..	J C	
	N C	1 case rivets, boiler
DoD(S)	M83	1 case paper collars
Strathblane—	H G	1 cask wine
G T R—	J B C	1 hf chest tea
Do	J Lawrence	4 block wood
Nestorian—	H A A	1 box neckties
Avon—	R E C	
	M	1 case hats
Strathblane—	[MS]	1 case matches
European—	J P C	
	M	1 cask crockery
G T R—	E Atwater & Co	1 keg paint
Do	Woodward & Co	1 box lamp burners
Do	do	1 brl &c.
Do	Bathgate & Co	1 box tobacco
John Bull—	B D 2395	1 case rubber mats
St David—	C T 74	
	W	1 case dry goods
Lady Cartier—	T L D	
	Q	1 keg soda
Lake Erie..	No mark	1 barrel oil
Scandinavian..	T M	1 case elastic gusset web
Champion..	Van Dugen	1 parcel fuse
Moravian..	Hon John Young	1 case centre bits
G T R..	W P Bartlett	1 bl fire clay
Do	J Williams	1 do do
Do	P & R White	1 box printing ink
Moravian	D [8] M 84.5	2 cases paper collars
Prussian..	Benny, Macpherson & Co	1 pcl hardware
G T R..	S J Doran	7 bales and 1 bag hops
Do	F Bradshaw	1 case wearing apparel
Scandinavian..	D M G	1 case misletoe
G T R..	E C Sadick	10 egg crates
Peruvian	J (G) M	1 bale flannel
Do	J P C 1 8	
	M	8 casks crockery
Moravian..	P Co	1 cask crockery
	Various addresses	23 packages samples
Ex Express Co..	Valentine & Co	8 bxs coffee roasters

ALSO,

Samples Liquor, Sugar, &c,

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING,
Auctioneer to H. M. Customs.

April 21, 1871 1647 3

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

ANNIVERSARY, 1871.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS AND OTHERS.

The following arrangements have been made for the celebration of the Anniversary of St. GEORGE, which will take place this year on

MONDAY, the 24th APRIL,

Members will meet at SALMON'S HOTEL, York Street, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

PROCESSION to Christ Church, headed by the splendid Band of the O. B. G. Artillery, (by the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel FORREST and the Officers of that Corps.)

COLD COLLATION at the SKATING RINK MUSIC HALL, at 2 P.M. The Band will be in attendance. Tickets 60 cents each, to be had of the Committee of Management and Stewards, or at Proderick's Confectionery Store.

In the Evening a GRAND MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT will take place in the Skating Rink Music Hall. Doors open at 7.30. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Dancing from 10 to 12.

TICKETS:—Single, 50 cents; Double (to admit a lady and gentlemen) 75 cents; Gallery 25 cents each, can be procured at the usual places, or of the Committee or Stewards.

N.B.—No purchaser of less than a 50 cent ticket will be admitted to the Dancing Floor.

Members and others intending to take part in the Procession, are requested to provide themselves with Badges, which can be had at Mrs. Stevens' Fancy Store, Rideau street, and at Miles' Hair Dressing Saloon, Centre Town, at a small charge. For further particulars see Posters.

By order

WILLIAM MILLS,
Secretary.
W R TRUMAN,
Asst.-Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Ottawa, April 20, 1871 1845 5

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits; but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from 2 oz silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 1/4 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privilged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—445 St. Paul Street

LOST.

A small Bunch of KEYS. Finder will oblige by leaving them at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1612tf

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the various works required to be done in the Erection of THREE STORES on Sparks street, for Messrs O'DONNELL, ROBINSON, and RAJOTTE Plans, Specifications and conditions may be seen on application to WM. HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street. on and after FRIDAY, the 21st inst., and until WEDNESDAY the 26th, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642 5

NORTH GOWER COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the Township of North Gower, will hold its first sitting for the current year, in the TOWN HALL, of said Township, at 10 o'clock, a.m., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of MAY next.

JAMES BEAMEN,
Township Clerk.

North Gower, April 22, 1871 2d&1w

Try John Hill's Teas and Coffees.

Try JOHN HILL'S Teas and Coffees, and you'll find
That they are of a most superior kind.
The various samples, when you fairly test,
You'll find to be the richest and the best.
Join with the many who each day procure
Goods at THE TEA POT, Rideau Street, so rich and pure.
The best and cheapest you can ever buy
Are those which HILL is able to supply.

The following TEAS and COFFEES have been received within the last few days, and as they are FRESH and (NEW SEASON) can be recommended, the flavor being equal to any Teas ever imported into Canada:

FINEST JAPAN TEA (The very best that can be produced)
EXCELLENT KAISOW CONGOU TEA (Something extra),
CHOICE YOUNG HYSON TEA,
VERY SUPERIOR BLACK TEA (True Souchong) in Catties of 10 lbs each,
VERY FINEST GUNPOWDER TEA (Something extra),
EXTRA SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE.

PURE JAPAN TEA, 60 cts. per lb., or 5 lbs. of the same article for $2.75.

GOOD SOUND TWANKAY TEA, 5 lbs. for $2.00.

☞ *The Finest Flavored Coffee to be obtained in this country, consisting of Pure Mocha Berry, Mocha, Java, Old Government Java and Plantation.*

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," Rideau Street.

The Tea Pot.

RIDEAU STREET.

Try John Hill's Teas and Coffees.

Try JOHN HILL'S Teas and Coffees, and you'll find
That they are of a most superior kind.
The various samples, when you fairly test,
You'll find to be the richest and the best.
Join with the many who each day procure
Goods at THE TEA POT, Rideau Street, so rich and pure.
The best and cheapest you can ever buy
Are those which HILL is able to supply.

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,

Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines,
Ale and Porter, Dawes and Rochester's,
Pickles, Saucer, Jams, Jellies and Keiller & Son's Dundee Marmalade,
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 RIDEAU STREET

☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you.

1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET.

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only for Country Merchants.

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted.

SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,

A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa.

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of Linen Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c., &c.

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ **SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.** ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

WANTED.

A good Counter Hand, for a General Grocery. Apply by letter to

J. B.,
TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1646tf

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS METCALFE,

Ottawa March 31, 1871 1629tf

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

THURSDAY, 6th day of April, 1871.

PRESENT:

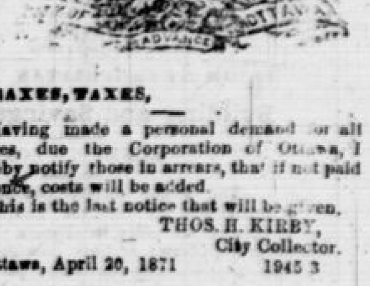
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency that the public convenience would be promoted if the Custom House Station at Esquimaux Point, which is situate in closer proximity to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec, with which it is now connected, was detached from the last mentioned Port and erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe.

His Excellency the Governor General on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and after the first day of April inst, the Port of Esquimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached from the Port of Quebec and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of Quebec.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 3



TAXES, TAXES,

Having made a personal demand for all Taxes, due the Corporation of Ottawa, I hereby notify those in arrears, that if not paid at once, costs will be added.

This is the last notice that will be given.

THOS. H. KIRBY,
City Collector.

Ottawa, April 20, 1871 1945 3

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 10, 1871.

Authorised discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs

Ottawa, February 13, 1871

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Ocoola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Doll Milk-saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware.

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1433 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Buts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c. &c. &c. together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

FERNS!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES,

with Glass Domes, 3 sizes

TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS

richly ornamented in colours.

BIRD CAGES, CANARY, (magnificent kind)

BIRD CAGES, all Brass and Copper.

BIRD CAGES, Enamelled.

BIRD CAGES, Wood and Wire

LARKS CAGES,

PARROTT CAGES,

BIRD BATHS, Glass and Earthen

GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,

WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out.

Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

HULL

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Framings, Clapboards, Sheetings, Battens, Furring, &c., &c.

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa:
The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq.
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz.: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq,
The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J G WORTS, Esq,
E H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H HOWLAND, Esq,
G P RIDOUT, Esq.,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq,

THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1546 1J71

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS

BELTS, AND POCKET BATTERIES

These highly improved inventions render Electricity perfectly self-applicable, and extremely efficacious in a mild continuous form, on shock or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonising pains, re-animating torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by whatever cause, Medicines and their deleterious consequences are thus entirely dispensed with. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied, that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

N. B.—The following testimony from the elite of the English medical faculty has been received

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. J. L. PULVERMACHER's recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.

"Dated the 9th day of March, 1866.

"SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M. D., F. R. C. P.
SIR HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M. D., F. R. S.
SIR WM. FERGUSSON, Bart., F. R. S.
EDWD. H. SIEVEKING, M. D., M.R.C.S.
SIR J RANALD MARTIN, F. R. C. S."

PULVERMACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by an official report of the Academie de Medicine, Paris, Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna, and its curative virtues are confirmed by thousands of private testimonials of cures effected. (See pamphlet gratis).

These facts appeal to the good sense of every sufferer to avail himself of this scientific and curative progress, to which the inventor has devoted a life-time of study and labour, as an ardent deciple of that great benefactor of mankind, the late illustrious electrician MICHAEL FARADAY.

PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAINS are exceedingly effective without the aid of medicine, restriction of diet, or the least derangement of the patient's habits and daily occupations, in the following maladies:

Rheumatism	Female Complaints
Gout	Constipation
Sciatica	Cramp
Lumbago	Sluggish Circulation
Neuralgia	Urinary Disorders
Head and Toothache	Paralysis
Liver Complaints	Epilepsy
Tic Doloreux	Nervous Debility
Indigestion	Functional Disorders
Deafness	&c., &c.
Spasms	

The effects of the application of Pulvermacher's Chains in any of the above disorders is immediately perceptible—the relief of pain instantaneous.

PRICE LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN BANDS AND BATTERIES.

B. CHAIN BANDS for Nervous Deafness Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head, 21s. to 30s.

B. CHAIN BANDS for loss of Voice and other affections of the Throat, 10s. 6d. to 21s.

B. CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Local Paralysis, Cramp, &c., 18s. to 22s. and 40s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Lumbago, Indigestion Liver, Chest, and Functional Disorders, &c., (worn as a belt), 22s to 40s and 55s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Writer's Cramp, Trembling, Nervousness, &c, 22s to 30s and 40s.

B COMBINED CHAIN BAND for Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, General Debility Functional Disorders, &c., 30s to 50s.

A complete Set of COMBINED CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and CHAIN BATTERY for restoring vital energy, £5 to £7.

The public are most earnestly cautioned to beware of Pseudo Electric Belts advertised by sham Doctors, &c., for improper purposes, and so severely stigmatised by Vice Chancellor Malins in the suit Pulvermacher vs Hammond, alias Henry James, alias C. T, Raphey, M. R. C. S, alias Henry Burrows, &c, &c.

No Galvanic Belts are genuine but those bearing the fac simile of M. Pulvermacher's signature on the label.

A pamphlet containing full particulars may be had at the Drug Store of A. Christie, Sparks Street.

J. L. PULVERMACHER,
Galvanic Establishment,
200 Regent Street, London, W.

Ottawa, September 6, 1870 1455 1awk y

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,

LAWRENCE and

GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY on is it the celebrated Osage Country The Garden Spot of Kansas

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c. Messrs Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

T G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Mancotte, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to let on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

Ottawa September 1870.

TO LET.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of lands ed, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road.

Also the Shop at present occupied by WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871 1592tf

COURT OF REVISION.

The first meeting of the COURT OF REVISION, for the Township of Marlborough, will be holden in the TOWN HALL of said Township, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY next, 1871, at the hour of 11 of the clock, a.m., of which parties interested are hereby notified.

THOS. WIGGINS,
Township Clerk, Marlborough.

Town Clerk's Office,
Marlborough, 18th April, 1871 16 3

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 14, 1871

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL!

Commencing 20th APRIL Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Steamb't Express.	No. 4. Mail.	No 6 Mail.	No. 8* Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa Depart.	7.00	10.00	1 15	10.30
Prescott Junct'n		1 00	3 25	12.50
Prescott Wharf Arrive	9.10	1.10	3 35	1.05

NOTE—No. 2 connects at Prescott with Royal Mail Line of Steamers east and west, with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, for St. Albans, Burlington, New York, &c., and with the Rome and Watertown Railway for Albany, New York, &c.

No. 4, 6, and 8 connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Train east and west.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M
Prescott Wharf Depart	1 15	6.30	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.30	6.45	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive	.0	9 00	7.00	6.30

NOTE—*No. 7 will run every night Saturday nights excepted, Passengers will find on Nos 7 and 8 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains and Royal Mail Steamers East and West Certain, as this Company's Trains wait their arrival.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.
Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642tf

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, MARCH 6th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

MAIL TRAIN, at 6.00 a m, arriving at Ottawa at 11.20 p m.

LOCAL TRAINS at 3.00 p m, arriving in Ottawa 8.35 p m.

EXPRESS at 3.30 p m, connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 7.16 p m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a. arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

LOCAL TRAIN at 7.45 a m.

MAIL TRAIN, at 4.45 p m, arriving at Brockville 10.10 p m.

Arrive at Sand Point at 12.00 and 9.00 p m

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains.

H ABBOTT,
Manager

Brockville, March 8, 1871 1600tf

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts'
HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,

With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

Try their TEAS.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy-Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary,
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

TENDERS

Will be received by the

Commissioner of Inland Revenue,

AT OTTAWA.

UNTIL SATURDAY,

AT NOON,

The Twenty-second day of APRIL Instant,

—FOR THE—

TOLLS

To be collected during the

NAVIGATION SEASON OF 1871,

From Vessels and Persons using the

GOVERNMENT PIERS BELOW QUEBEC,

VIZ:

At Berthier, L'Islet, Les Eboulemens, Malbaie, Riviere Ouelle, River du Loup and Rimouski.

CONDITIONS:

The Tariff of Tolls is not to be increased over the present rates, viz.:—

	$ cts
1. On every Steamboat of 175 tons burden or less, that shall touch at a Pier with passengers	3
Do. do for the whole season	30
On every Steamboat over 175 tons, touching at a Pier	6
Do do for the whole season	60
On every Steam Tug touching at a Pier, at each Pier	1
Do taking a License for touching at all or any of the Piers for the whole season	10
On every Schooner or Vessel under 100 tons, each voyage	25
Do do over 100 tons, do	50
On every Cord of Wood, of whatever sort, Bark, Lath, &c., if loaded the first day	5
Do do if left piled on the Wharf, for every day so left	2½
On every single Horse, Mare, Colt, Foal, Mule, Ass, Bull or Cow	2½
On every single Sheep or Hog not belonging to any load	1
On every Cart or Vehicle on two wheels, drawn by one horse, and whether loaded or not loaded	5
Do do Four wheeled Vehicle, whether by two horses, and whether loaded or not loaded	10
On any Passenger not paying any of the tolls above mentioned	2

2. The Lessee shall be at all the charges of maintaining and tending the Lights on the said Piers.

3. The Piers shall be awarded to the highest bidder, who before taking possession shall enter into a Lease for one year, with two approved Sureties for the prompt payment of the Rent, and for the protection and safe keeping of the Piers and Lights, and all other property thereto belonging and connected therewith; and also, for the proper maintenance of the Lights on the said Piers.

4. The Price or Rent of Tolls shall be paid in three equal payments in advance, to the Collector of Inland Revenue at Quebec, viz.; on the First day of May, First day of August, and the First day of November.

THOS. WORTHINGTON,
Commissioner In. Revenue,
Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, 5th April, 1871. 1647 3

1870 'XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,

Toilet Bottles and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's Perfumery, Mirrors

AND FINE

Toilet Articles.

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $400 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Bailiff,
Agent,
Trust Office Ottawa.

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, Mar 1871. 2 3m

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious flavour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Mermalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,
Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the the Department

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State of Canada.

W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1630

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.
Ottawa, Feb. 21, 1871

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA.

WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

Legal.

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.

W McKAY WRIGHT. 1&w F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

DR. DICKINSON,

RESIDENCE and SURGERY, Ken Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Maltoch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort;

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,

Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc., daily

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Reads Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.

OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD BRIGHAM,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

CANADA AND

U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Drawings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,
November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared, Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

Medical.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

MESSRS. GABRIEL. Dentists. LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

The old-established Dentists,

64 Ludgate Hill, London,

And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

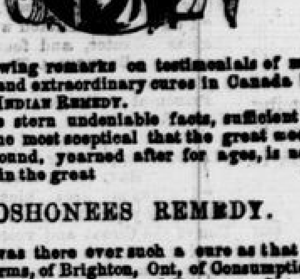
PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions, Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2aw6m 1awk6m

SHOSONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

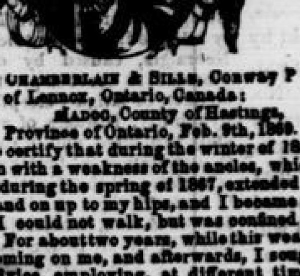
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hecey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage it receives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1601 1y

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester 200 acres, 35 acres cleared, 7 miles from Ottawa.

3—Lots Nos 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 400 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of C C R at Stittsville, 18 miles from Ottawa

4—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Nepean, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," next adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 260 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions in a good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timber- (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.

Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 67tf

Medical.

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Witlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchant throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for tract laying and ballasting on about 22 miles of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Post road, near Trois Pistoles.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Riviere du Loup.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 6 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the 8th May, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 100 tons spikes, according to samples, to be seen at the offices of the Commissioners and of the chief engineer, at Ottawa. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs, delivered at Montreal, Point Levi and Riviere du Loup.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A W. McLELAN,
Commissioners

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioners Office,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1871. 1637 3

WM. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

TEAS AND WINES,

8 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

SELLING

OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa JAMES BARRIE, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1648. OTTAWA, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

PORTER'S BLOCK.

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE

Will be cleared our at prices which will be sure to commands sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,
PORTER'S BLOCK,
34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co

55 SPARKS-ST.,

EARLY OPPOS TE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

A re now prepared to show a arge portion h eir Spring Impor s, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
Millinery and Mantles

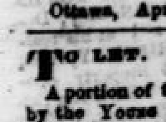
Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Good as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept asserted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

INSPECTION INVITED

Ottawa, March 8, 1871

For Sale or to Let.



HOUSE TO LET—ON Victoria Island, Chaudiere, near Mr. Baldwin's Office, lately occupied by Thos. McKay, Esq., and at present as a boarding house, for which from its situation and extent of accommodation it is adapted. Alterations made to suit a good tenant.

T M CLARK,
Royal Insurance Company,
Elgin-st.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 10

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANG'S Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to
C W RANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to
THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau stree

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1807 1w

TO LET.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of lands ed, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road. Also the Shop at present occupied WILLIA McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to
WILLIAM MOSGROVE,

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871 1592tf

POST OFFICE OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of MAIL.

1871. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVER A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
......	12.30	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	......	4.00
......	12 30	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	......	4.20
9 20	......	9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.30	......	7.15
9.20	......	9.00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.30	......	7.15
9.20	12.30	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.30	......	1.30
9.20	12.30	......	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.30	......	4.30
......	12.30	......	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.30	......	
9.20	......	......	Osgoode, Russell, &c.	......	......	4.30
7.00	......	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11 40	12.15
7.00	......	......	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c.	......	11 40	12.15
10.30	......	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c.	8.00	11.00	......
6.15	......	......	Lower Ottawa, by steamer; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c.	......	......	7.30
10.00	......	......	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	......	......
6.00	......	......	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	......	......	6.00
11.50	......	......	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	......	......

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via N York close every Monday at 8 P.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 12.45 A M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundlan and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 20, 1871

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT—

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET,

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and
Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawes,
Undershirts
&c., &c.,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Now last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances	£6,083,333.33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid.	2,433,333.33
Funds on hand, upwards of	6,570,000.00
Annual Income	1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the *Utmost Advantage* and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* o the *Policy-Holder* in *Largely Reducing Present Outlay*; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

A. & W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 13, 1871 163a

T. BELLEMAR.
Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer
No. 67 Sussex-st.
OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden House—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.

Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and aving the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to
MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa TIMES Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.

Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80.

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS.

very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids' at 50 a cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reduction.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularise.

Call and examine

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1534tf

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity o returning their, re thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAN & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET,

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

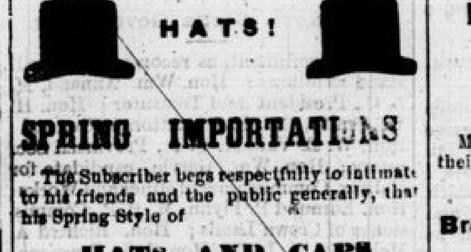
Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April at 9 a.m.

Remember the Place

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632tf



SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street,

OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 276 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and a SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO.,
226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.

April 4, 1871 1633b

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

MILLINERY,

ELGIN STREET,

Beg to announce to the TRADE of the OTTAWA DISTRICT, that their STOCK is again complete, being replenished by late WEEKLY ARRIVALS, per Steamers, in execution of large repeat orders.

MERCHANTS acquainted with Montreal Prices, are invited to call and compare value.

N. B.—The Trade only supplied.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Next to

P. O'MEARA'S Restaurant,

RIDEAU STREET.

Messrs. P. & R. invite especial attention to their choice and select assortment of

Broadcloths
Doeskins,
English
Scotch, and
Canadian
Tweeds,

Next to P. O'MEARA, Rideau-St.

N. B.—Workmanship and fit guaranteed.

PRESTON & ROSWELL.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1642tf

NOTICE.

JUST OUT.

New Improved and Elegant

SHOWER BATH,

Nobody should be without One.

PRICE, $13.00 and $15.00.

10 Per Cent Off For Cash.

20 Cook Stoves and Double Stoves, to be sold at cost, before (1st) First MAY, to make room for a heavy and first-class Stock.

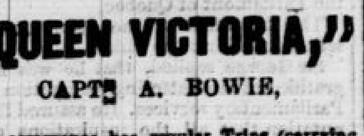
Tinware in great variety.

No humbug, but see for yourselves.

C. P. DORION,
60 Sparks-st.,
Opposite British Lion Hotel.

P. Now is your time; Stoves must be sold dless of Price

Ottawa, April 16, 1871 1642 1



NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

THOMAS ISAAC,
IMPORTER
Shelf and Heavy Hardware
HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,
Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa
Cooking and Fancy Stove
ail, Steel, Iron, Rope
Twine, Glass, Oil,
Putty, &c.,
Always on Hand.

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Featherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul st.

A HORRIBLE GOOD FRIDAY!

A correspondent writing from Paris on Good Friday, says, in addition to the combat on the south side of Paris yesterday, near Chatillon, there was a warm engagement on the north-east side, at Courbevoie and Neuilly—the scene, it will be remembered, of the first collision between the troops of the Commune and of the Government. The barricade at the bridge of Neuilly had been almost, but not quite carried, by the Government troops on that occasion; but it had since been greatly strengthened, and "General" Bergeret, in the pride of his heart, announced in placards that the barricade was now strong enough to defy an entire army. The Government troops thought otherwise. At 1 o'clock yesterday, they advanced in gallant style to the assault of the barricade. The communists defended it with stubborn courage; but foot by foot, and inch by inch they were driven back. The battle was the most severe of any that has been fought since the civil war began, but it ended as all the others have done. At 3 o'clock, the Government troops, whose conduct throughout was splendid, made a final charge on the barricade and carried it

BY THE BAYONET.

The losses on both sides were very heavy—how heavy I am as yet unable, in the confusion which prevails, to ascertain. The communists, thus driven from the barricade, fell back into Neuilly; but Fort Valerien now commenced to bombard the village, and the communists fled to the Bois de Boulogne. Here also shells from Valerien fell among them, and some shells fell even in the city near Arc de Triomphe. In another hour the Bois de Boulogne became too hot for the fugitives and for the re-inforcements sent to sustain them; and the whole body withdrew in disorder towards the Champs Elysées and the Place Vendome.

During the night, the shattered and discomfited battalions of the communists were gathered together as well as might be, and a number of fresh men being forced into the ranks through the operations of the

MERCILESS CONSCRIPTION

enforced by the Commune, this morning the combat was renewed by an attempt on the part of the Communists to regain the barricade lost yesterday. As I write the fight is going on, although it is nearly sunset, and the struggle has continued for hours. Thus far the tide has gone against the Communists. Not only have they been unable to regain the lost barricade, which was on the Neuilly side of the bridge, but they have lost the one on this or the Paris side, and the Government troops have pressed forward across the bridge and now occupy a portion of the Avenue Neuilly, which, as you will remember, when it crosses the *enceinte* leads straight to the Arc de Triomphe. If at this moment the Government had a column of 30,000 men behind the 4,000 or 5,000 who now occupy Neuilly and Courbevoie, they could, I think, march into Paris without much difficulty and capture the whole Commune at one stroke. But the inexplicable policy of M. Thiers appears to be to refrain from entering Paris, and to allow us

TO FRY IN OUR OWN GREASE

until we all perish. As I write I hear the sound of drums and bugles, and I hear that the Commune are sending strong re-inforcements down the Porte Maillot, in numbers sufficient, perhaps, to drive back the Versailles troops and repossess Neuilly. The courage, tenacity, dash, and good soldiership of the Communists displayed throughout the whole of the day have been great. Up to-day I have despised these men—but to-day they conquered my respect. They advanced again and again to the attack; they threw out strong bodies of skirmishers, who advanced to the right of Neuilly and came near taking the enemy in the flank, being repulsed only by a sudden movement of some batteries of mitrailleuses in that direction. A portion of the Government troops crossed the Seine near the northern edge of the Pots de Boulogne, and thus threatened the flank of the Communists. The musketry fire here was very sharp and the losses were heavy. I am writing necessarily in great haste, in order that the courier may have this despatch in time, and I can give no description of the

THRILLING EPISODES

that have occurred during the day. Between the Arc de Triomphe, where I am writing, and the *enceinte* are crowds of women awaiting the wounded as they are brought in, and recognizing, at every moment, the mangled body of a son, a brother, a lover, or a husband. As the battalions of reinforcements march down the avenue to the gates and emerge therefrom to take part in the action, they are followed by crowds of these poor women as far as the *enceinte.* Every few moments a shell from Valerien or Courbevoie fall among them, but Parisians are accustomed now to these bon-bons, and pay little heed to them. I was told this morning that all the priests in Paris were either prison or in hiding, but I have seen dozens of them to-day in the midst of the fighting, succouring the wounded and shriving the dying. The incessant rattle of the musketry, the growling of the mitrailleuses, the roar of the cannon, the shock of the bursting shells, the shouts of the soldiers, the clamour of the drums, the moans, shrieks, prayers, and imprecations of the frenzied women, all make up a scene that fascinates but horrifies me. With the reinforcements that are now passing, are marching some of the members of the Commune, wearing the red scarfs of office, and haranguing the soldiers as they go. This is Good Friday. But not a church in Paris will be opened to-day, and the anniversary of the death of the Prince of Peace is commemorated by the slaughter of his children.

There are eight hundred more men than women in Utah, notwithstanding all that is said about polygamy.

A train of cars loaded with kerosine oil was destroyed on the Erie Railway, near Monroe, New York, on the 16th.

In Philadelphia they fine a man two hundred dollars for refusing to serve on a jury with negroes, which is a very fancy price for a sentiment.

A Brooklyn female bar tender refused to furnish a man with all the liquor he wanted, and now the doctors are digging two bullets out of her head.

There is a cold-blooded murder reported from Yeddo, Japan. Hirosawa, Hioski, a member of the highest board of the Government, and a most distinguished statesman, was assassinated by a band of armed men. Political motives are thought to have prompted the murder.

The reports about the insanity of ex King George V., of Hanover, are fully confirmed. The poor old man believes that he is dead, and it is said in Vienna that he refuses to sleep anywhere but in a coffin.

The Princess Clotilde, eldest daughter of Victor Emanuel and wife of Prince Napoleon, is said to be an exceedingly kind-hearted and winning woman, and seems to be esteemed and liked by everybody, but her husband. A Geneva correspondent ascribes their disharmonies to the difference in their tastes and ages. He is in his 49th year, while she is only 28.

The Chinese Embassy, numbering forty-two persons, has arrived in Paris, and rented a hotel on the Avenue d'Antin. The Embassy has come for the purpose of presenting the excuses of its Government for the massacre of the French residents at Tientsin. Is it at Versailles or at the Hotel de Ville that they will make their excuse? These Chinamen are the bearers of numerous presents to the French Government. Here is a chance for the empty cash boxes of the Commune.

Judge Dowling, of New York, last week, gave a decision in the matter of the rights and privileges of representatives of the press as follows: The case in question was one where a reporter undertook to pass was not only prevented by a policeman but assaulted. He immediately caused the arrest of the officer one charge of assault and battery, and the prisoner was arraigued before Justice Dowling. In referring to the case, after hearing the testimony, he said: "Reporters had rights and privileges according to the general orders, which should be recognised by the police. In this case it had been shown by the testimony that unnecessary force had been used by the officer in pushing the reporter, so that he fell into an areaway and sentenced him to ten days in the city jail. He was also arraigned before the—Police Commissioners for his outrageous offence against the member of the reportorial corps, and was summarily dismissed from the force.

THE DRAMA IN PARIS DURING THE SIEGE.

The bombardment commenced in course of time—homes were shelled, and children slaughtered in the streets; still the curtain rose to crowded houses, and people calmly read their papers during the entr'acte to the sullen booming of distant guns. On the day of the final struggle of dying Paris, when her sons went out and fought for the first and only time—while mothers and wives and sisters were crowding anxiously about the gates, waiting with sickening hearts and pallid lips for news of their dear ones who had gone out that morning never to return—the *Francais* played "*Le Medicin malgre Lui.*" Got outshone himself, never was he more brilliant, the public were entranced, and recalled him again and again. The dreary cannon roared far away—too far away to be exciting, and yet close by—but two miles off under the walls of the great city; presently there was a stir and whispering—a commotion in the corridor, as a *brancard* was carried by bearing a shapeless mass covered with a bloody cloak, it was all that remained of poor Seveste, a promising young actor attached to the theatre. He had played his part in a great tragedy, and had gone forth that day to offer himself for his country's weal. The sacrifice had been accepted; he was carried into the Foyer des Artistes with a mortal wound, and disappeared in the shadow of Talma's statue, behind the towering marble of the great Rachel. "Poor Seveste! so young—so full of promise. Ah! well, it's very sad!" and the buzzing ceased and every man settled himself in his seat and rubbed his glasses with his handkerchief, as the prompter gave three raps, and the curtain rose for the last act.

THE EMPEROR'S WREATH.

The design for the gold laurel wreath presented to the Emperor William by the citizens of the Rhine, was made by the painter Schex of Dusseldorf. The wreath weighs three pounds and three ounces; and the separate parts are made of 22 carat gold and platina. They are so skilfully joined together, that in spite of its great weight the crown has a light and airy look. It consists of two intertwined branches, covered with 60 leaves, interlaced by a band of white platinum, on which, at intervals, are graven the words "Weissenburg," "Worth," "Saarbrucken," "Metz," "Sedan," and "Strasbourg." The branches, the berries, and the stems of the leaves are of red gold. The leaves are of variegated green and dark yellow. The branches are held together by a graceful knot of the ribbon-like platina. In the centre of the knot is the word "Paris," while the floating ends of the band bear the inscription:

"To their Emperor and Hero King
The grateful Provinces of the Rhine,
1870-1871."

The wreath rests on a cushion of dark crimson velvet, and the whole is enclosed in an ebony casket with jewelled silver mountings.

RICH WITHOUT MONEY.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, and a pretty good head-piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and land. It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavour of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get along with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a desponding and complaining fellow—a timid and care burdened man—these are all born deformed on the inside. Their feet may not limp, but their thoughts do.

A PARISIAN BARRICADE.

A correspondent says:

I suppose it has never been your lot to see a barricade erected before your very window? I am less lucky, and can tell you exactly how the thing is done. At daybreak, on the 18th inst., our quarters were overrun by the patriots of Batignolles, and from that moment it has been one continuous round of drums beating the "rappel" and trumpets sounding the alarm. This of itself was sufficiently irritating for the quiet inhabitants of a usually quiet street; but you get used to most things, and even in the occasional firing close at hand there was nothing very startling, and it only called forth an angry exclamation, and perhaps an imprecation or two against the passive "attitude" of Government. This state of things remained unaltered until Wednesday, the 22nd, but after the lamentable affair of the Place Vendome, the "patriots" of Batignolles got afraid some reprisals might be attempted, and that very evening a barricade was made at the top of the Rue de Turin, cutting it off from the Boulevard de Batignolles.

A most blackguardly-looking Sergeant of the National Guard came up, escorted by six cut-throats, you would say, judging by their appearance. The Sergt. stopped, and said to his followers, "*Entrez-moi c'le rue un pue teste et faites moi une barricade que c'est ca.*" A Lieutenant passing by stopped and asked, "Why make a barricade in that place?" The Sergeant looked round with a scowl, and said, "We have orders;" and then turned his back on the officer, who went away shrugging his shoulders. And our barricade was made "*que c'est ca,*" in stone and earth five feet high and four feet deep, with two embrasures, before which two 7-pounders were pointed, and sentinels were placed to guard this new toy.

It is always surrounded by a knot of hidious looking ruffians dressed as National Guards, such men as one only sees during a revolution, as if they remained below ground the remainder of the time. Every day a few stones are added to "the works," and a smaller barricade has been constructed in front of the parent barricade as an "outwork." The 7-pounders, too, have been replaced by 24-pounders. Every now and then a detachment of the patriots takes one of the cannons out for an "airing." They drag it along the Boulevard for half an hour or so, and then it is restored to its place before the embrasure. At night unsuspected cabmen drive up our streets, when they are stopped by a sentinel who crosses bayonet, and in commanding tones calls out, "*On ne pas! Au large!*" and with praiseworthy prudence the cabmen drive rapidly away. In the day time every now and then some alarm causes the shops of the neighborhood to be hastily shut up, and the dirty guardians of our liberties are in very bad odor with the shopkeepers.

Devlin's Hats that A Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

JOUVEN'S KID GLOVES.

Received "by Express" this day, One Hundred and Eighty-Seven Dozen, or Two Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-Four Pairs Black, White and Colored, "Ladies and Gents" Tasseled and 2 Buttons, all of the First Quality.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1646tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Canada Central Railway—H Abbott.
Lost—Geo. Latrenoille.
Government House—Wm. H. Lee.
Trees! Trees!—A. Rowe.
Pain Killer—Perry Davis & Son.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—3½ Sparks Street.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1871.

For interesting reading matter, see first page.

Here are a few encouraging facts in connection with the construction of our Pacific Railway. The Illinois Central Railroad received a land grant of 2,595,000 acres towards building their road. Sales from the lands up to January 1st, 1869, amounted to $23,793,255, and there remained unsold 526,692 acres, worth $10 an acre, so that the grant of land will have yielded when all is sold as much as $30,000,000, or over $11 per acre.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad sold all its lands at an average price of $3.25 per acre, and a large portion of it was comprised within the limits of the great American desert.

The Union Pacific Railway have realized on an average $4.46 per acre.

Until the Illinois Central was constructed the Western States were more difficult of access than Manitoba is to-day.

The English Radicals tried to get up a demonstration in London on Good Friday and failed utterly. The correspondent of the N. Y. *World*, always anxious to make the most out of the sayings and doings of these fellows, says:

"Yesterday being Good Friday and a universal holiday, was a more than usually favorable occasion for a Trafalgar square meeting; there was comparatively little traffic, and had the people only come to the meeting they might have heard what was said with less difficulty than usual. I am obliged to say that they did not come —not many of them, that is—and what was said at the meeting is interesting and important only as throwing some more light upon what the representative men of the English red republican party propose to accomplish. The meeting was called for 4 'clock, and at that hour there were not more than a hundred people present. Among these walked a newsman, loudly extolling the merits of a journal which he was selling, called the *Republican*, and described by him as "the only horgin for smashing up kings, queens, princes, priests, and policemen.""

We understand that Mr. Leduc, who is a candidate for the representation of Ottawa county in the Local Legislature, is holding very successful meetings throughout the county, and is likely to be a formidable opponent to Mr. Church. The meetings held in Hull and in that vicinity, we are informed have been almost unanimous in his favour. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed in consequence of Dr. Church having on one or two occasions somewhat neglected the interests of his constituents, the people of Eardly more especially being incensed against him. It appears that an amount of money was due to them from the Government and Dr. Church was requested to obtain it for them, but he refused to do so unless the municipality paid him for his trouble. The officers of the municipality rightly thought that it was part of Dr. Church's business to do this for them, and finally applied to Mr. Alonzo Wright, M. P. for Ottawa in the House of Commons, to attend to the matter for them, which, of course, he very promptly did, and free of charge. There are many complaints of a similar character against Dr. Church, the general opinion being that he is of a somewhat illiberal and grasping disposition.

TWO NOVA SCOTIA MEMBERS.

We have on more than one occasion referred to the political course pursued by Mr. Jones, M. P., for Halifax, the warm friend and ally of Mr. Mackenzie and the Ontario Opposition, and we have shown how hostile to Nova Scotian interests, as well as to the general interests of the Dominion, is the line of policy which he has adopted and the course he has seen fit to pursue. We do not find fault with any Nova Scotian who, actuated by honest, though we believe mistaken convictions, thought proper to oppose the Union scheme. But when that scheme has been carried out and perfected, when a repeal of the Union is no longer possible, and when Anti-Union agitation, if it means anything beyond an effort to make political capital out of certain parties, means the overthrow of our constitution and annexation to the United States, we cannot too strongly condemn and denounce the efforts of those who still strive to keep the old fires of anti-Union burning, to the injury of Nova Scotia and to the retardment of the progress of the whole country.

In this connection we cannot point to a more striking contrast to Mr. Jones' conduct, than that which has been afforded by Mr. Savary, a native of the same county with himself, viz., the County of Digby. Both were elected by the same party on the same principle, viz., opposition to Confederation, and both, it is presumed, with the same objects in view. Both joined in the movement for the repeal of the Union, and it is said that Mr. Jones did so with more hesitation than Mr. Savary, the former being somewhat hampered by certain promises as to the policy he intended to follow made by him before the electors. But the movement for Repeal failed, and Confederation became an inevitable and unalterable fact, and then it was that the conduct of the two men became so totally at variance, and then it was that Mr. Jones adopted a policy which we cannot help thinking he will eventually regret. Mr. Savary saw that further opposition was useless, that it could only result in disaster, and set to work with all the energy and ability at his command to obtain some improvement in the terms of Union. A new arrangement having been made that gave Nova Scotia in debt and subsidy a sum equal capitalized to about $2,000,000—over and above what she received by the first arrangement, Mr. Savary gave in his support to the Government that offered and carried out this arrangement, and opposed the Grit party who savagely resisted it. Yet Mr. Jones supports the same Grit party and is honored on returning home by a torch light procession from certain citizens of Halifax, while Mr. Savary is attacked and denounced by the Halifax *Chronicle*, the chief organ of the Opposition in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Jones said if Mr. Howe, who took the lead in negotiating these arrangements which so greatly improved Nova Scotia's position, were re-elected, he (Jones) would not return to Ottawa. Mr. Howe was elected and Mr. Jones did not attend Parliament for two sessions, his constituents remaining in the meantime unrepresented although during his absence from his seat several measures seriously affecting their interests came up for consideration. One of these was a measure in reference to the charter of one of the Halifax banks. Mr. Jones being absent, Mr. Savary was called upon by some Halifax gentlemen to speak in reference to the matter. He did so, and bestowed a considerable amount of attention to it both in the House and before Committee. Again, a measure came up affecting the Church of England Synod in Nova Scotia. Two parishes of Halifax of one of which Mr. Jones is a member, desired to defeat or essentially to modify the Bill. Mr. Jones had the assurance to write to several members requesting them to attend to his business, which they indignantly declined to do. Mr. Savary was again applied to, and once more, with more regard for the interests of Mr. Jones' constituents than that gentleman himself appears to entertain for them, he accomplished the object they had in view. We might bring forward other instances to show that while Mr. Jones "was in his counting house counting out his money," Mr. Savary was doing his work for him in Parliament, but the cases to which we have referred will suffice. Yet, because Mr. Jones at length condescended to attend a session of the Dominion Parliament, although he accomplished nothing in the interests of Halifax or of the country in general, he is welcomed with a torchlight procession, while all the thanks Mr. Savary receives is the abuse of the Halifax *Chronicle*.

On looking over the reports of proceedings in Parliament, it appears that while Mr. Savary was representing the interests of those whom Mr. Jones had neglected, he was not forgetting the interests of his own constituents. We find that he obtained the following objects for his county: $3,000 during the first session, and $1,650 the last one, for a pier at Digby; the removal of an old post office from a point outside his county to the place where it ought to be within his own, and its establishment upon a new and improved footing; the establishment of several new post offices; the erection of a light house at Weymouth; a steam fog alarm whistle at the entrance of Digby harbour, another at the western extremity of the county, together with various objects of minor importance. These boons Mr. Savary obtained for his constituents by being in his place in Parliament. Mr. Jones obtained nothing, because he preferred remaining at home. Last session the Government offered a subsidy of $10,000 per annum to a steamer plying along the coast from Halifax to St. Johns, touching at intermediate ports; a matter very nearly concerning the interests of Mr. Jones's constituents. Yet because he had sworn an alliance with Messrs. Mackenzie, Holton, and in fact with any one and every one who would oppose the Government, he voted against the granting of this subsidy. The Government proposed to grant $80,000 to improve the harbor of Liverpool, one of the most important on the Nova Scotia coast. Mr. Jones opposed it for the same reason, and is rewarded on his return home by a torchlight procession. The Opposition strove zealously to prevent the granting of any money for the Digby pier. They said it was "simply a village wharf belonging to a place of only a few hundred inhabitants," and it was only by the most strenuous exertions of the Ministry and their most active friends that the Government succeeded in carrying the grants for Liverpool and Digby last session, so strong a prejudice did these Opposition leaders succeed in creating against them in the House. We have extended our comparison of the conduct of these two Nova Scotian members to far greater length than we had intended to have done, still we think that there is an important lesson to be learnt from a consideration of this subject. In Mr. Jones we have a man of great talent, high social qualites, fine personal appearance and pleasing manners, who has allowed himself to be completely led away by faction and by a fanatical hatred to Canada. We regret that it should be so; we regret that one who might do so well, should allow the interests of his Province and of his constituents to count as nothing as compared with the gratification of his own personal dislikes and jealousies. Possibly the torch light procession at Halifax may after all have been intended to signify that the people were rejoiced to see that he had returned from Ottawa and was no longer here to misrepresent them, and to unite with Messrs. Mackenzie and Holton in battling against Nova Scotia interests. After all this seems to be the most probable construction to place upon it, and we trust, for their own sakes, that now Mr. Jones has returned home, the electors will see that he remains there.

The conduct of Mr. Savary on the other hand has been that of a sensible and honest man. He fought against Union so long as there was any chance of doing so with success, then he strove successfully to obtain better terms for his Province, and since then has laboured industriously and effectually to promote the interests of those whom he represents. We appeal to any unprejudiced man as to which of these two Nova Scotian members is most deserving of public confidence and esteem. Let them be fairly judged by the record they have made, and we have no doubt as to what the verdict will be.

THE CRITTENDEN MURDER CASE.

A considerable amount of interest is excited in the United States just now, concerning the trial of Mrs. Fair, of San Francisco, for the murder of Mr. Crittenden, an eminent lawyer, nephew of the late Senator of that name. Mrs. Fair appears to be a very handsome woman, of strong passions and very weak principles. The deceased, who was nearly thirty years her senior, seems to have been perfectly infatuated with her, and for her sake abandoned his wife and family and carried on an improper intimacy with her. In November last his wife and daughter came to California, and he went to meet them. While crossing the harbour with them in the ferry boat, Mrs. Fair came to him and shot him through the heart. It does not seem, however, as though the frail Fair one stands in any danger of being hung American juries always have a warm sympathy for pretty women, and besides the evidence given by a young doctor on her behalf, if correct, would almost justify anyone in committing murder or any other rash and wicked act. According to his testimony, the prisoner at the time of the murder was "amenic," and had also "retrocedent gout," "metatasis," "dismenorrhea," "catamenicals," and "insomania," besides being subject to "idiosyncracies." Any person laboring under such a complication of polysyllabic disorders could find relief in nothing short of murder, and if the jury does not acquit Mrs. Fair on this testimony it will be because they are more intelligent than most juries.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

We understand that the High Commissioners have agreed upon a basis for a settlement of the various questions at issue between the two countries, the particulars of which are not known. The United States Senate are called together for an extra Session to commence on the 10th of May next.

RED RIVER.

Parliament having sanctioned a large expenditure in connection with the Red River and the Western territories of the Dominion, every information regarding them will be of interest to the people. Much that is written will doubtless be contradictory, and it will be difficult to glean therefrom the truth; but the more full the information, the more likely is the truth to be known, of these countries, their climate, soil, capabilities of production, and of their value as a home for intending emigrants. The following letter in reference to the Red River Territory is from a gentleman formerly a resident and well known in the county of Perth, and was addressed to the Stratford *Beacon*, a journal published there:—

WINNIPEG, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
13th March, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—As the Province of Manitoba is likely to be one of the most attractive fields of emigration in Her Majesty's Dominion, I deem it a duty I owe to those I sincerely respect in the county in which your paper has so large a circulation, and where I have been so long a resident, as well as to those under whose notice it may come in other parts of Canada, where I have also had the pleasure of intercourse (by my calling as a surveyor and otherwise) with a class that take a deep interest in selecting good land for their future home, to state what I thought of it. I can recommend Manitoba as a most suitable country for the intending emigrant.

Those having good farms in Canada and can afford to provide their sons with improved land had better remain. Those who wish to obtain a homestead in a country that is ready for the plough, with a healthy climate and a rich soil had better come to Manitoba.

In every case water can be had at a moderate depth from the surface.

There are fine groves of timber dotting the praries, Along the lakes and rivers there is an abundance of timber there such as oak, poplar and elm. The poplar in this country is of close fibre, and is used for general building purposes, and makes good rails.

The winter did not set in till about the middle of December. On the whole I did not find the winter any colder than the winters in Canada. The atmosphere is rare and sharp, and there are no winter thaws.

Hay is a prolific crop; cattle and horses thrive well on it.

Lumber is a scarce article at present, and very high; but as several saw-mills are to be erected next summer, this necessary building material will be more easily obtained and at lower rates than heretofore.

Yours truly,
JOHN GRANT.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a man named Fairbanks, a resident of Hull, was found dead in the woods near that village yesterday. A discharged pistol was lying beside him.

MONTREAL EAST.

REQUISITION TO SIR G. E. CARTIER.

A large deputation of the most influential citizens of the Eastern division, waited upon the Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart, on Friday last, at one o'clock, p.m., to request him a second time to represent them in the Parliament of Quebec.

The President of the deputation presented an address to which

Sir George replied, that he was highly gratified at this flattering recognition of his Parliamentary services. He assured the deputation that all the inspirations of his heart, all that his sense and his experience had given; was consecrated to the well-being of his fellow countrymen in general, and the citizens of Montreal East in particular; after some further remarks, he continued that notwithstanding the desire which he had to be of service to them, he thought that it would perhaps be better for them, inhabiting as they did a city the interests of which were greater, and required closer attention than those of a rural district, to choose from among themselves a practical man who could give himself up wholly to their interests in the Local Legislature, which he might be permitted to say *en passent*, was a model legislature.

The President of the deputation expressed the deep regret felt by the citizens of Montreal East, at the apparent determination of Sir George not to become their representative for the Local Legislature, and added that in any case they would pledge themselves to return the hon. gentleman to the Federal Parliament.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Thomas Gilles, Lot 13, con. 10, Fenelon, was burned down with a considerable portion of the contents. Insured in the Agricultural for $100 on the building and $50 on the contents.

THE NORTH-WEST.

(From the New York Nation).

Doubtless, the day will come when "a gentleman" from British America will privately approach our then President and offer him the rare chance of purchasing that territory; followed by another "gentleman" who repeats the offer. And it being understood that the King of the Cannibal Islands is bidding for it, and will get it if we don't, the end will be another San Domingo Commission to learn all that there is to be known of the country, with instructions to report in thirty days. It is only the present generation, therefore—which has no immediate intention of annexing the North Pole—that can be interested in studying what has already been written and published about America north of the 49th parallel; and to them we can heartily commend a handy pamphlet of about 200 pages, entitled "The Red River Country, Hudson's Bay and Northwest Territories, considered in relation to Canada" (third edition—Montreal: G. E. Desbarats). The author is Mr. Alexander J. Russell, Civil Engineer and Inspector of Crown timber agencies in Canada East and West. He has had a very large experience of all parts of these two Provinces, especially those thrown open to settlement in the past forty years; while in regard to that vast region formerly controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company, he has collated the most reliable information from all sources, and presents with surprising minuteness the physical geography, climatology, material resources, and capacity for colonization of the northern half of the continent from Labrador to British Columbia. The object of this manual is avowedly to stimulate the Dominion Government to open up communication with the now isolated interior, in order to turn thither the stream of emigration which now leaves Canada for the United States, and eventually to build up a continuous line of settlements from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Vancouver's Island. The best and most favorably situated lands in Canada are all surveyed and disposed of, and nothing remains to attract emigration on a large scale as formerly. But the Dominion has at its back and within easy access [following Mr. Russell's division] a tract as large as Scandinavia and Lapland together, and about equal in soil and climate to the latter country; a tract south and west of Hudson's Bay about double the extent of Finland, and quite equal to it for the support of human existence; the tract known as the Arctic Desert or Barren Ground, possibly rich in minerals; the McKenzie River country, of no little value for the whale fisheries; the Pelly River country, comparable to Sweden and Norway, though inferior in climate; and, finally, the Red River or Central Prairie Land, equal in area to France and Germany, with Belgium and Switzerland thrown in, and of which it can be said that "it has on an average as suitable a climate for agricultural occupation, while it greatly exceeds Canada in the proportion of arable land it contains; much of which is of the richest quality known." This region is the one chiefly dwelt on, as it is the only one which can, in any way, compete with the United States for immigrants. The question of connecting it by rail and by water with Ottawa is discussed in detail, and also the project of a through Pacific railroad to British Columbia. What is stated in regard to the small depth of snow on the Red River prairies will be reassuring to those who have entertained serious fears for the practicability in winter of our Northern Pacific enterprise. Mr. Russell's compilation is remarkable for its conservatism and the absence of a *parti pris* in the arrangement of its facts. His book, indeed, which has a fair map and numerous illustrations, might be used quite properly as a text-book in American geography for the ground it covers; and anybody possessed with the spirit of a Livingstone or a Schlagintweit will learn from it of a number of choice fields for exploration, which still await description and a nomenclature.

The Nova Scotia Government.

The Government, as reconstructed, will stand as follows: Hon. Wm. Annand, M. L. C., President and Treasurer; Hon. H. W. Smith, M. P. P., Attorney-General; Hon. W. B. Vail, M. P. P., Provincial Secretary; Hon. Wm. Garvie, candidate for Halifax, Commissioner of Mines and Works; Hon. Edmund P. Flynn, M. P. P., Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. Richard A. McHoffey, M. L. C.; Hon. John Ferguson, M. P. P.; Hon. Robert Robertson, M. P. P.; Hon. James Cochrane, M. P. P.; the last four without office. Mr. Cochrane is not offering for re-election, but will probably be appointed to the Legislative Council. Hon. Mr. Wilkins is gazetted prothonotary of Halifax.

Old Country Items.

There are in England no less than one hundred and fifty registered kennels of fox-hounds with staff, stud and equipments as complete as those of an army corps. Many of them are supported by subscription, others, as the Duke of Beaufort's, are maintained at private expense.

In London, a season of grand opera is announced to continue thirty five nights, and the subscription price is fixed for the fashionable parts of the house at $1,115 for a seat during the season. The average price for a single evening is thus $23 in gold.

During the recent debate in the House of Lords on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, Lord Penzance called attention to the fact that petitions in support had been signed by 74,000 males and 42,274 females, including nearly "5,000 dissenting ministers, many Church of England clergymen," and thirty-seven English corporations, who added weight to the petition by affixing their official seal. The Lords, nevertheless, threw out the Bill for the sixth time, and it is consequently denounced by some of the Liberal organs "as the most unreasonable Legislative Assembly in Europe.

A London letter says that when David Chambers, residing in that city, heard of the death of his brother Robert, the famous Edinburgh publisher, his grief was so great that he burst a blood vessel, and in less than half an hour was a corpse.

The number of passengers killed on the railways of Great Britain in 1870 was 66 out of 307,000,000 passengers carried; or, in round numbers, one person was killed for every 3,410,000 carried. The previous year one was killed in every 13,000,000. One passenger was injured by causes beyond their control in every 283,000 in 1870, and one in every 372,000 in 1869.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is a Chemical Food, and restores a healthy condition of Blood and Tissue, in all wasting diseases, depending upon depraved Nutrition, such as Scrofula, Consumption, Eruptions of the Skin, enlargement of the Glands of the Neck, and poisoning of the Blood as the result of dissipation. In Dyspepsia it is almost a specific, creating a sharp appetite, and aiding digestion, speedily removing the dull headaches, flatulence, acidity, torpidity of the Liver, and depression of spirits, so peculiar to this formidable disease, Being a powerful NERVE TONIC, is is thoroughly reliable in the treatment of that class of Neuralgia, caused by derangement of the Stomach, in nervous prostration from mental anxiety, or fatigue, sleeplessness and nervous irritability. Diseases of women are immediately benefitted, and in pale, delicate children it determines a healthy constitution. It stimulates all the functions into activity, and is a fortifying, vitalizing remedy. Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Agents, Montreal, and sold by all Druggists. 1616 1y 3awk

Thousands of people are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms of consumption, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a "slight cold." How necessary is it, then, that a cold should be cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to get rid of it. "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" will stop the hacking cough in a few minutes, and by their influence on the bronchial and pulmonary organs all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated—but they must be taken in time. Sold by all Druggists and medicine dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

APRIL, March 22.

Thirty families, chiefly weavers, gardeners, and household servants comprises the passengers of the *Lake Superior*. The Immigration Agent immediatly found places for nearly all in the neighborhood of Granby.

A highly influential deputation of electors waited on Sir G. E. Cartier yesterday, pressing him to stand for Montreal East in the coming election. He declined.

Francois Raymond was fined $11 for refusing to answer the census enumerator yesterday.

There was an alarm of fire to-day. No damage.

Two persons signing themselves Captain De Chantillion and Rev Dr. Sackville took rooms at the St. Lawrence Hall a few days since. Yesterday they selected two thousand dollars worth of jewellery at Wood's, Notre Dame street, and decamped. Sackville was robed as a Catholic priest.

Water was let in the Lachine canal to-night.

Steamer traffic between here and Quebec is increasing. There were a good number of passengers both ways yesterday.

Curran has retired from the contest in Montreal West. Alderman Rodden's chance is deemed sure.

Raining.

Trade good.

Midnight Despatches.

Paris—The Situation of the Belligerents — The Cannonade from Fort Valerien—A move to Dethrone the King of Spain —The High Commission— Gand Dinner given by Earl de Grey, &c., &c.

PARIS, April 23.—The situation of the belligerents is unchanged.

The Versailles troops are building formidable barricades in Neuilly and constructing a pontoon bridge at Suresnes and Pateaux. Chateau Bacon, the pivot of their operations, is strongly fortified.

The Versailles troops have appeared in force at Charenton.

The *Mot d'Ordre* credits the report of the payment of 500,000,000 francs to Prussia.

Payatt has resigned his seat in the Commune.

The Republic league has appointed delegates to make a last effort at conciliation.

VERSAILLES, April 23 *via* London, 9 p.m.—The cannonade from Fort Valerien on Saturday was mainly directed against the gates of Auteuil and Point du Jours, where the insurgents have established batteries. To-day the guns of the fortress are again turned on Porte Maillot, which had partially been repaired.

The rumour that the first installment of the war indemnity had been paid and the northern forts occupied by the Versailles troops, is contradicted.

HAVRE, April 23.—The Municipal Council of Havre has deputed three of its members to meditae between Paris and Versailles.

MADRID, April 23.—Deputy Castelar announces he will introduce a motion in the Cortes demanding the dethronement of the king.

VIENNA, April 22.—The Austrian and Hungarian delegates are convoked for the the 23rd of May.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The large and splended party given by Earl de Grey to most distinguished persons in Washington, both native and foreign, is regarded not only as showing a generous and friendly disposition, but expressive of an approaching satisfactory conclusion of the work of the High Commission, and as indicating that the British portion of it will soon leave this country for their homes, their very last night being in the nature of a farewell entertainment. Although the points of settlement of the questions of dispute are agreed upon, they have not yet been reduced to treaty or convention form, delay being occasioned by waiting for responses from the British Government to communications submitted to it by the British Commissioners. They however, have no doubt, their official transactions will be fully appproved. It was in this confidence united with suggestions of our own Commissioners, that President Grant called an extraordinary session of the Senate, thus allowing ample time for the perfection of the measures to be submitted. In the adjustment of the fisheries question the navigation of the River St. Lawrence will be secured to our citizens at least. This proposition is now pending, and will be definitely decided this week. There is no doubt that the Joint High Commission have agreed on the *Alabama* and similar claims, leaving their adjudication and award to a commission of juries.

The question involving the ownership of the Island of San Juan will, according to the best attainable information, be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly powers. The island is not regarded by either party as of much value, but the decision of the question of possesive right, which has been so long in abeyance, is considered of importance in view of the series of measures to be adopted by the two Governments in order to bind more closely the two countries in friendship by removing every cause of dispute. All the Commissioners, while scrupulously guarding the rights and honour of their respective countries, have from the first day of their meeting shown a disposition to accommodate their differences as will be generally satisfactory to the great nations.

PARIS, April 23.—The official reports to the Commune state that the Nationals silenced several of the enemies batteries on Saturday, and repulsed the attacks on Fort Issy and Vanvres last Thursday night. The Prussians have ordered strangers to leave St. Denis. No detachment of French troops was there yesterday as rumored.

The Republican *League* has published details of its proposal for autonomy on Paris. If Thiers consents to it, the *League* will force the Commune to accept it.

General Cicilia has been appointed Commandant of Paris.

General Bergeret has been released from arrest.

The firing to-day is not heavy.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The steamship *Batavia* has arrived from Liverpool.

Saturday's Midnight.

Terrible Flood in Peru—Revolution in Brazil—News from Paris—Dissensions among the Communists — A Decisive Battle Imminent—Town of Neuilly in Flames—An Armistice for the Burial of the Dead—Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The particulars of the late flood in Peru are sad enough. Fifteen million dollars, it is estimated, will not cover the damage to property, while the loss of life and destitution is immense. Seven thousand people are subsisting on the charity of the neighboring towns, which cannot continue.

An animal disease, effecting the foot and mouth has broken out in South America, and extending with amazing rapidity.

In Northern Chili, while the Southern Provinces are again threatened with incursions, the war in the Argentine Republic is nearly over, but a revolution has broken out in Brazil.

LONDON, April 22.—A special from Paris to the *Times* says the Commune has dedicated its powers to a committee of nine of its members. A company of Aeronauts is being formed.

The *Times* correspondent at Versailles says it is reported the Prussians will surrender the forts still held by them to the Versailles troops on Sunday.

Paris will shortly be completely isolated.

The shells from the insurgent batteries all short of Mont Valerien.

The *News'* Paris special says that there are various dissensions among the members of the Commune. Communication with the Provinces is cut off. All citizens under 55 years are obliged to serve.

The *Telegraph's* special despatch from Versailles says that the Prussians are preparing to evacuate Chereton. Ducrot has arrived at Versailles with 20,000 men of the late Imperial army. It is announced that Menotti Garibaldi will at once return to Italy.

VERSAILLES, April 22.—News is unimportant. Slight cannonading is now in progress at advance posts.

A decisive battle is imminent.

There is no truth in the rumours of Ministerial modifications and supplementary elections to the Assembly.

Thiers has visited the wounded Government soldiers.

Mutiny is reported to have occurred among the Communists troops.

The town of Neuilly has been set on fire by shells and is now burning.

VIENNA, April 21.—The Austrian Reistache has by the adoption of a resolution demanded of the Government the introdution of the promised Bill in relation to Church and State.

LONDON, April 22.—The "Eaton" from Middlesboro for Baltimore has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved and landed at Queenstown.

LONDON, April 22, 4 p. m.—In the report made to the Commander-General, Cluseret claims to have repulsed the Versailles army at all points.

Other accounts declare that the fighting was murderous, and say that the village of Courcelles on the right bank of the Seine between Neuilly and Clichly is filled with the wounded.

It is said an armistice has been concluded for to-day for the burial of the dead and to allow the inhabitants of Neuilly, Clichly and other towns under bombardment to remove to a place of safety.

A barricade is in course of erection under the Arc Triomphe.

A demonstration has been made by the English Democrats in Paris, at which resolutions were adopted congratulating the Commune upon its progress.

The Official Journal of Versailles to day publishes a large number of appointments to the legion of honour in order to equalize the rewards granted to the army of the Rhine with those of Paris, Loire and the North.

Generals Changarnier, Bourbaki, Cissey and Bisson are awarded Grand Crosses of the order.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The English Commision are anxiously awaiting advices from their Government concerning the propositions submitted for its sanction.

BRUSSELS, April 22.—It is reported that a portion of the army of Versailles have occupied St. Denis, and that communication with Paris by the Northern Railway is interrupted.

BOSTON, April 22.—Four fishing schooners belonging to Gloucester, Mass., were probably lost with all hands in a severe gale of the second instant on the Banks. Two fishing vessels from the same place were lost in February, which added to the presumed disasters of April, give a total of six vessels, or 63 lives during the present season. The lost seamen were mostly residents of Gloucester, and many of them have left families.

ALBANY, April, 22.—Professor Hugh of the Dudly Observatory, announces the discovery of a new comet.

Saturday's Despatches.

VERSAILLES, April 21.—The Versailles army now holds all the offensive positions from Chatillon, south of Paris, to Gennevilliers, north of the capital, and but a short distance from St. Denis.

The Assembly has passed a law providing for the payment of rents.

PARIS, April 21.—The cannonading is incessant between Clythy and Neuilly, but the expected final attack by the Versailles forces has not yet commenced.

The Commune is making immense and most minute preparations for defence, raising the embankments and fortifications inside and outside of the ramparts, and hastening the manufacture of ammunition

HAVANA, 21st.—According to the Diare the tactics of the Spaniards are to be changed. Valmesada intends to confine the war to one section of the country. He proposes to drive the insurgents for certain jurisdictions then follow and force them into submission.

Gladstone stated that the late Conference was unauthorized to re-open the settlement of 1856. The subject was then dropped. The House went into Committee of Supply, when the budget was violently assailed.

CHICAGO, 21st.—The Illinois & Michigan Canal was opened to-day.

NEW YORK, 22.—Special correspondents add little to the news from Paris. On Thursday evening troops were massing for a grand attack. Disciplue of the Nationals is bad; the men placed on guard at a postern gate coolly left without orders. A Captain in the 284th regiment was shot by his men who charged him with want of energy. Two hundred unfortunate women were arrested last night on the Boulevardes. Enormous barricades have been erected in Rue Rivoli and Place de la Concorde besides double ditches six feet deep.

Every preparation has been made in anticipation of obstinate street fighting.

General Cluseret offered his resignation, as the Communists have run into excesses, but his resignation was not accepted.

At Neuilly, on Thursday, Versailles troops drove the insurgents within 200 yards of Paris. Stragglers, mere boys of 16, returned dirty, ragged, and dispirited.

There were awful scenes at the gates.

At Beaujon Hospital crowds of women with streaming hair and uttering loud shrieks were demanding their husbands, brothers, and children.

Dembrowski has disappeared. He is supposed to be dead or wounded.

At last accounts Versaillists were within 150 yards of the ramparts.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A despatch from Scranton says that a mass meeting of miners was held yesterday in all the districts of the Delaware, Lackawana & Western Co. The miners at each meeting almost unanimously declared themselves in favour of resumption.

The Canadian Union Club was addressed at Masonic Hall last evening by L. Mercer, editor of *Courier des Etats*. Professor Villa and others, on annexation of Canada to United States and unification of French race in America. Resolutions were passed declaring that French population of United States should take action on the matter by calling a national convention.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until found your BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

C. H. GARDNER,
Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.

T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal."

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or overexertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

HENRY WILKES, D. D.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—The public have long felt the want of something that could be depended upon for the cure of rheumatism sprains, bruises, neuralgia, bowel complaints, &c., and we are happy to say that want is now supplied in the shape of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is truly a most powerful medicine, and one that effects an immediate and permanent cure in all cases for which it is recommended. Sold by all medicine dealers.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE

BY AUCTION,

—OF—

SUPERIOR DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BED ROOM, AND OTHER FURNITURE,

BY J. BERMINGHAM.

The Subscriber has received instructions from JAMES H. BOWAN, Esq., C. E., to sell at his residence, Daly Street, near St. Alban's Church,

ON SATURDAY, the 29th APRIL, Inst.,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.. all his Household Furniture and effects, being of good quality, and nearly new.

DRAWING ROOM:

1 Black Walnut Sett in Silk Damask, Easy Chair, Fancy do., B. W. Centre Table, Card Table Whatnots Ottomans, handsome Window Hangings and Cornice, Brussels Carpet and Rugs, new design three light Gasalier with Globes, Grate and Casing, Vases, Ornaments, Lamps, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM:

B. W. Telescope Dining Table, B. W. Book Case with Glass Front and richly carved, B. W. Chiffonier, Hair Cloth Sofa and six Chairs to match, Arm-Chair, Easy Chair, Regulating Gasalier with Globes, Damask Hangings and Cornice, Green and White Dinner Set complete, China, Dessert Set, Gold Rim, centre of each plate beautifully and differently flowered, China Tea Set, Green and White China Breakfast Set, plain Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Cut Decanters, Cut Wines and Tumblers.

HALL:

Hall Table, Chairs, Lamp, English Oil Cloth, Morning Light, Base Burning Ruth racite, Coal Stove with Hot Air Chamber and Pipes, cost nearly fifty dollars, Stair Carpet, Linen and Rods.

BED ROOMS:

Handsome Bed Room Sets in Grey Walnut, Iron Bedsteads double and single, Swinging Cots, Bureau with Oval Dressing Glasses, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Commodes, Rocking-Chairs, Wardrobes, Kidderminster Carpets, Spring Beds, Double and Single Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, and several large and small Tin Baths.

KITCHEN:

Cooking Stove, Pots, Pans, Dish Covers, Refrigerator, and all other necessary articles for this department.

☞ Sale punctually at 10 o'clock a. m., and all purchases must be removed that night. The subscriber will remain for the purpose of delivery up to 10 o'clock p. m.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE

BY AUCTION

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Silver Ware, China, and Stone Ware, Chromos, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of DAVID STARK, Esq., C. E., Corner of Elgin and Maria streets, all the Parlor, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Hall, Bedrooms, Dressing Rooms, Kitchen, Servants, Dining Room, and other effects, comprising, Chairs and Couch, in Silk Damask, Easy Chairs, Camp Chairs, Kettle Drum Chairs, Creton Chintz Window Hangings, with gilded poles and Rings, Silver Tea Set, comprising Tea Urn, Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Jug, Sugar Bowls and large Trays, 4 silver Vegetable Dishes, Paper Mache Trays, &c., handsome Carpets, nearly new, Sideboards, Gaseliers, and a neat collection of other furniture.

Catalogues at the subscribers' office, on Wednesday, 26th, a.m., at the house day of Sale.

☞ All purchases must be removed next day at latest.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1647td

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

J. BERMINGHAM is instructed by MRS. MARY WILSON, to sell by Public Auction, at her residence, Albert street, off O'Connor street, and next door to Doctor Logan's, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., all her Household Furniture and effects, being in part one handsome Parlor Set, viz. B W Sofa, Six B W Chairs, one B W Easy Chair, in Red Damask, Black W Carved Centre Table, 4 Gilt Framed Chromo Pictures, one large Gilt Framed Mirror on Marble Slab, handsome Brussels Carpet, nearly new, Damask Window Hangings, and Gilt Cornices.

In Dining Room will be found over thirty yards Kidderminster Carpet, nearly new, Dining Table, Sideboard, Cane Seated Chairs, Rosewood Framed Engravings, Plated Cutlery and Stone Ware, Oil Cloth, Hall Pendant Lamp, Hall Chairs and Table, Brussels Stair Carpet and Rods, B W Dressing Bureaux, Birds Eye Maple, do, B W Enclosed Washstands, hardwood Bureaux, Dressing Glasses, Chairs, Washstand, Spring Mattrasses, Double and Single Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Bedroom Carpets, Chairs, Tables, and Room Bath.

Hall Clock, Parlor and Hall Stoves, and a quantity of unmade Tapestry Carpeting.

Kitchen—Cooking Stove complete, Refrigerator, Crockery, and a quantity of Kitchen Furniture.

☞ Sale punctually at 11 o'clock.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644 4

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE CATALOGUE SALE

—OF—

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,

Seven Octave Rosewood Case Piano [fine tone].

Pictures, Engravings, Plated Ware, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th inst.,

At 11 o'clock, sharp,

At the residence of

THOS. WORTHINGTON, ESQ.,

Bank Cottage, Vittoria Street,

The whole of the Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Pantry, Hall, Kitchen, Bedroom, Yard and Out-House effects, forming on the whole one of the choicest collections of Furnishing Goods offered for public competition this season.

Catalogues may be had on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, and on the premises, when the Furniture, &c, will be on view on the whole of the first day, and on WEDNESDAY, up to the hour of sale.

Terms Cash, and all purchases must be removed by the afternoon of Saturday, the 29th

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

ANNUAL SALE.

Important to Gentlemen, Florists and others.

FRUIT TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
FLOWERING PLANTS, &c.

Extensive sale of rare and valuable Plants, consisting of Crab Apples, Dwarf Apples, choice and large. A large quantity of Plum Trees, Currants and Gooseberries. A variety of different qualities of Grapes. A large quantity of Asparagus, done up in twenty-fives, fifties and hundreds, to suit purchasers.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND TREES.

Consisting of Ross, H P, Moss do, Perpetual Hybrid and Climbing do, Mountain Ash, Horse Chesnut, Weeping Willows, and a variety of shrubbery. This will be a rare opportunity to secure those goods, as it is the largest consignment ever brought to this market. The above are from the celebrated nursery of R J Donnelly, of Rochester.

Sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 2 o'clock, on the vacant lot in front of the Subscriber's Warerooms, East End Sappers Bridge.

Terms Cash.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1648td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

The undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late MRS. WADE, to sell at the house recently occupied by her on O'Connor, near Maria-st., the property and effects in the House, consisting of Hair Cloth Sofa, six Parlor Chairs, Easy Chair, Hair Cloth Rocker, Centre Table, Card Table, Carpet and Curtains, Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboard, Side Table, Couch, Carpet, Curtains and one Gentleman's Writing Desk, B W Bedsteads, B W Bureaus, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Carpet and Curtains, Hair Mattrass, Spring Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, &c., Cooking Stove and Furniture, Hall Stove and Pipes, Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods, Crockery, China, Glassware, and a quantity of Cutlery, in Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. A quantity of Kitchen utensils, in Barrels, Tubs, Pails, &c.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m., sharp; and Goods to be removed same day immediately after close of Sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1871td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from MRS. H. J. FRIEL, to sell at her residence Wilbrod st., near St. Joseph's College, Sandy Hill, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, her Household Goods, consisting of One Seven Octave Pianoforte (New York make), one beautiful Parlor Set in Green Repps (quite new), excellent Tapestry Carpet, What-Nots, Centre Table, Pictures, &c. Oak Extension Dining Table, Oak Cane Chairs, Mahogany Sideboard, (large), Couch, Carpet and Curtains, Colored Dinner Set, Stone Delf, China, Glassware, and a quantity of Table Cutlery, B. W. Bedroom Set, Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Carpets and Curtains, an excellent Cooking Stove and furniture, Hall Stoves (Prescott make), Stovepipes, Hall Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods, Pails, Water Barrels, &c.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 10.30 a.m.

N. B.—Goods on view day previous to sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

AT 10.30

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1871.

At No. 11, Preston Terrace, Daly Street the subscriber will sell all of the Household Furniture, consisting of Tapestry and Wool Carpets, Hair Cloth Sofa, Couch, Sideboard, Cane Chairs, Dining Table, (large size), Dining Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Mattrasses, Cooking Stove, Hall Stove and Pipes, Crockery, China, Glassware, Kitchen utensils, &c., &c., an excellent 8 day clock.

TERMS CASH.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer

AT 10.30

On MONDAY, 24th April, 1871.

The Subscriber has received instructions from MRS. MIDFORD, to sell at her House, BOOTHS' Building, Chaudiere, her Furniture, consisting of Cottage Piano, Rosewood Case, in good order, Hair Cloth Sofa, Six do. Chairs, Centre Table, B. W., Corner Whatnot, B. W., Dining Table, Cane Chairs, Sideboard, Couch and Carpet, B. W. Bedroom Set, Spring Mattrasses, Hardwood Bedsteads, Bureaus, with Glass, Washstands, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Cooking Stoves and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, China and Glassware, an excellent Clove Box.

TERMS CASH.

Goods to be removed immediately after Sale.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from Mr. DICKINSON, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, to sell at his residence, Richmond road, on TUESDAY, April 25th, 1871, all his Household Property, consisting of Superior Rosewood Piano, English make, Parlor Set, in Green Damask, Walnut Centre Table, Side Table, What-Nots, Parlor Ornaments, Mirrors, Engravings, Curtains and Tapestry Carpets, Extension Dining Table, Sideboard, Sofa, Leather Cover, Chairs, do. Tapestry Carpet, Curtains, &c., Hall Stove and Pipes, Hall Lamp, Hall Table, Chairs, Oil Cloth and Stair Carpet, Bedrooms Sets, B. W., Spring Matrasses, Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Carpets and Curtains, very superior Cooking Stove and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Furniture, &c., very superior Dinner Set, consisting of one hundred and fifteen pieces coloured, white Stone China, white and gold do., a large quantity of Cutlery, some very excellent Plate, about sixty volumes of Books, principally Standard Works, a good family Sewing Machine, quite new, and a large quantity of other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

Catalogues giving full description can be had a few days previous to Sale.

Goods on view on day previous to Sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1639td

JUST RECEIVED.

—AT—

HAUSER'S.

RIDEAU AND SUSSEX STREETS,

That splendid new Magazine,

THE WEDDING BELLS.

—ALSO—

BOWBELLS AND LONDON JOURNAL
For March and April.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets an House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1383y

The water is rising rapidly in the Ottawa.

ACCIDENT.—A painter fell from a scaffolding on Saturday, and received severe injuries.

CHAUDIERE.—Several barges [illegible] ing with sawn lumber at the Chaudiere for the United States' markets.

OVER THE SLIDES.—The first timber of the season passed through the slides on Saturday.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to be able to state that the rumor current yesterday, that Dr. Van Cortlandt was dead is not true. He was much better last evening.

UP THE RIVER.—Great numbers of raftsmen are leaving town daily and proceeding up the Ottawa. It appears there is a great demand for raftsmen just now and wages are high.

PERSONAL.—The R. C. Bishop of British Columbia is sojourning for a few days in Ottawa on his return home from Rome His Lordship spent some time in France before sailing for this Continent.

CITY COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the City Council will be held this evening, and the Water Works Committee will submit a report for consideration.

NOTICE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock in the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.
R. L. JAMES & Co

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—P. Gunn, Montreal; H. Hill, New York; J. Murray, Pembroke; J. Lloyd, Theresa, New York; J. D. Molson, Lennoxville; Mr. and Mrs. Aylwin, Port Hope; R Dobelle, Quebec; Archdeacon McLean, Manitoba; J. Sinclair, Montreal; D. Lauzon, Aylmer; C. Rouleau, do.

AUCTION SALE.—Mr. A. Rowe will sell by auction, sale commencing at 10 o'clock this morning, all Mrs. Mulford's household furniture, in Booth's building, Chaudiere. This is a fine opportunity for parties needing any articles of furniture to procure them. A splendid cottage piano will be sold. See advertisement.

A STABBING CASE.—A case of stabbing of a somewhat serious character occurred at the corner of Parry and Nelson Streets, on Saturday night. It appears that two young men assaulted a lad, the son of a labourer, who was returning home with his wife after doing their marketing. The lad, on being assaulted, called on his father, who came to his relief, and is now charged with having stabbed the other parties. The case comes up to-day before the Police Magistrate.

FRUIT TREES.—Mr. A. Rowe will sell a splendid lot of fruit and ornamental trees on Wednesday next, at two o'clock, on the vacant property at the west end of Sapper's Bridge. There is a decided scarcity of good fruit and beautiful ornamental trees in even the best gardens in [illegible] and we consider the present [illegible] portunity to supply the want. The trees are all from Mr. Donnelley's famous Nursery, Rochester, N. Y. See advertisement in another column.

A BOY RUN OVER BY A STREET CAR.—A boy, the son of Henry Duggan, city street car conductor, was run over about noon Saturday by a street car near the New Edinburgh bridge, and received injuries which, it is thought, will prove fatal. He is about eight years of age, and, it appears, in getting off the platform, he was swung under the car by a heavy basket which he had on one arm. The car passed over his body in a line from the abdomen to the chest, breaking one of his arms. Medical aid was obtained, but it is believed the poor fellow cannot survive, at last accounts, he was still living, though in a very precarious condition. This is the first accident that has occurred on the street railway.

THE MARKET—SATURDAY.—There was a pretty good attendance on the market on Saturday. Pork sold for $9.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef, $7 to 8 per 100 pound.
Veal, 7 cents per pound.
Mutton, 8cts. per pound.
Oats, 60cts. per bushel.
Peas, $1 per bushel.
Beans, $1.50 per bushel.
Potatoes, 55cts to 60cts per bushel.
Turnips, 45cts per bushel.
Carrots, 50cts per bushel.
Parsnips, 60cts per bushel.
Butter, 15 to 22cts per pound.
Eggs, 15 to 17cts per dozen.
Maple Sugar, 15cts per pound.
Hay, $14 to 16 per ton.

DEMAND FOR LABORERS.

There is an unusually great demand for laboring hands of all kinds in the Ottawa country this year, and it is thought that the probable influx of immigrants will not be adequate to supply one half the demand. The disaster by fire last summer threw large numbers of male and female farm laborers out of employment, and it would be supposed as a consequence that, at least, there should be no lack of agricultural hands in this neighborhood, but the very opposite is the case; 300 persons male and female, willing and able to work on farms, can obtain places the moment they arrive in Ottawa by applying to Mr. Wills Immigration agent. Mammoth factories and mills are building or have been completed within the last year, on the Ottawa itself or some of its numerous tributaries. These establishments will give employment to large numbers of men and women, and in the agricultural sections where those mills, &c., are built, persons willing to hire out are very scarce, therefore, they must be obtained elsewhere, and, we believe, nowhere in the Dominion is there a surplus of labor male or female. This shows very clearly the good prospects for immigrant families, and we can, moreover, state on reliable authority that wages are higher in this section of the country than they have been for a number of years.

So, far, only 91 immigrants have arrived in Ottawa this season, and they obtained immediate employment. There is one gentleman who can give employment to 10 or 15 families, and he is only [illegible] many. The indefatigable Immigration Agent, Mr. Wills, is doing all in his power to supply the demand by inducing immigrants to come to Ottawa. He says he could find employment for as many as 1,500 immigrants within a week after their arrival.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORRESTERS.

A meeting of Forresters was held on Friday evening last at the St. George's Hotel, Rideau street, for the purpose of forming a Forresters' Benefit Society.

Mr. Thos. Higman was elected chairman, and Mr. James Lowe vice-chairman.

It was proposed by Mr. Robinson, and seconded by Mr. Carroll, that the name of the proposed Court be called the "Pioneer."

Proposed by Mr. Carroll, and seconded by Mr. Cawdry, that a letter be sent to the Executive Council in England to ask for a dispensation to form a Court.

Proposed by Mr. Martin, and seconded by Mr. Rayner, that the meeting be adjourned until Wednesday evening next, and that the members then assemble at half-past 8 p.m., for the purpose of forming a Committee of Ways and Means.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman and vice-chairman, and the meeting then adjourned.

DOMINION ITEMS.

There are 3,292 qualified voters in Halifax.

A new steamer called the *Nipissing* has been launched at Gravenhurst, Ont.

The fall wheat in the Muskoka district looks well, and gives promise of a good crop.

The Engineers and Surveyors on the Midland Railway are now at work near the village of Warminster, seven miles west of Orillia, and are pushing the line on vigorously to Mundy's Bay, on Lake Huron.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors of the Georgian Bay Timber Company:—A. G. P. Dodge, Hon. John Beverly Robinson and Mr. J. Macaulay.

The inhabitants of Bracebridge expect it soon to be made a County Town. It is said 100 houses will be built up in that enterprising village this year.

The grand regatta at Halifax, when the Tyne men, the St. John (Paris) crew, and other crack oarsmen are to compete for prizes and honours, is to take place the last days of August.

Charlottetown papers report that the telegraphic cable across the Straits is not working, a schooner's anchor having caught it in a storm, and damaged it.

The fall wheat in the county of Middlesex it is said never looked better. The prospects are that the crop will be a most abundant one.

The boring at the Mitchell salt well goes on steadily. A distance of 150 feet has been reached, but salt has not yet been discovered

Mr. Reynolds, of Bosanquet, in digging a well a few days ago, struck salt at twenty feet, and has since been exhibiting some of the salt evaporated from the brine. The salt is said to be very fine and plenty.

Mr. Jeff. Wright, employed in the Express Office, Seaforth, has skedaddled with a large amount belonging to the R. C. Bank. Reports vary as to the amount—some say $1,000, and others say as high as $7,000. A reward has been offered for his apprehension.

The bark *Two Fannys*, with corn from Chicago for Buffalo, went ashore in a fog at Kinnear Point, nine miles west of Port Colborne. She is making water.

Mr. Stephen Bodkin, of Fullarton, is in possession of a ewe which gave birth to six lambs the week before last, two of which are living and doing well.

The narrow-gaugers have gained a victory in Grey, having succeeded in securing a by-law in that county in favour of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway of $264,000. A few days previously Owen Sound granted $36,000 to the same enterprise, being in all $300,000.

A young man, belonging to Fenelon Falls, named Albert Savage, was accidentally drowned in Burnt River, north of Kinmount, by the upsetting of the skiff whilst engaged, with some other persons, running saw logs. The others escaped, but he was carried under the logs by the current, and rescue was impossible. His body had not been recovered at last accounts.

Mr. William Watts, of Collingwood, to whom was awarded the Government contract for constructing six boats to be used between Fort Francis and Fort Garry, has completed his work and they are now ready for delivery. Each boat is 32 feet keel, 6 feet hold, and is compactly and strongly built.

A number of emigrants arrived at Orillia, per "Ida Burton," on Monday and Tuesday last, *en route* for the Muskoka country. Their appearance gave every indication that they belonged to the respectable class. For weeks past, land hunters have been flocking to the North; and still they come. A large influx of emigration into the District of Muskoka is anticipated this season.

A man named James Brooks, about forty years of age, and who has a wife and two children at London, Ont, made a desparate attempt to take his life, by cutting his throat in the Central Police Station, Detroit, where he was confined. He inflicted a life injury, if he does not die of his wounds. Cause jealousy.

The body of Thomas Manning, a shoemaker, was found in the woods on the farm of Samuel Curtis, in the township of Alnwick, about four miles from Harwood, by a boy who was searching for cows. The last account which can be had of him is that he was seen not far from where his body was found about the second day of January last, and as he was one of the migrating class, who come and go without any attention being paid to them he was never missed.

A party of seven, all former residents of the vicinity of Seaforth, took their departure for Red River. The following are the gentlemen who composed the party: Thos. Morris, jun., McKillop; Francis Neilson and son, McKillop; Archibald Sillers, Grey; Angus Campbell, Kinburn, and a gentleman named McDonald. They all took through tickets to St. Cloud, and propose going from thence, by teams, to Fort Garry.

George Roberts was employed measuring timber on the line of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, when a traverse, on which a large stick of timber was being drawn towards the cars, suddenly flew forward and struck him on the left leg, crushing it between the ground and the traverse. He was at once brought to Cobourg, when it was found that the bone of his leg had been broken in four places below the knee, and the ankle badly dislocated. He was attended by Drs. Clarke, Wade and Burnett, who set the leg and he is progressing favourably.

PAIN KILLER

Husband:—And what does the Parson's wife say about it?
Wife:—Why, it does everything but impossibilities; she cures Sore Throat, Canker, Rash, Croup, Cough, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Cramps, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, in fact she is a host of Doctors all in herself if she has a bottle of PAIN-KILLER with her.
Husband:—She needs to be; I never saw such children as hers are, they are always cutting their fingers, spraining their ankles and falling down stairs.
Wife: Yes, and the PAIN-KILLER is magical when used for Sprains, Bruises and Flesh Cuts. That reminds me: Willie cut his finger awfully this morning; I will hasten and put some PAIN-KILLER on it.

(*To be continued.*)

☞ The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

—AND—

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRANBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ.

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OPPOSITE FREDERICK'S CONFECTIONARY

March 31, 1871 1620

OTTAWA AND MONTREAL WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

Dufresne & McGarity,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

MESSRS. J. G. ROBINSON & CO.

Sussex Street, OTTAWA.

221 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

The Undersigned have much pleasure in stating to their Customers and the Trade in general, that they have disposed of the RETAIL BUSINESS *which they heretofore carried on in connection with their Wholesale Trade; and it is now their intention to devote themselves exclusively to the*

Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Provision Business.

To enable them to do so efficiently, they have secured the premises next door to their present stand, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Fingland & Draper, as a Dry Goods Store.) and connected the two buildings by an arch,—now making ONE OF THE FINEST WHOLESALE HOUSES IN THE PROVINCE.

They have secured Agencies for several of the first WINE HOUSES *in Europe; and are also Agents for* Messrs. GOODERHAM & WORTS, *Distillers of Toronto,—and they can safely say that Messrs. G. & W. make the finest Spirits in the Dominion.*

The trade supplied with all of the undermentioned ALES, either in Wood or Bottle, at Brewers prices

Dow & Co's, Montreal, Pale and Mild Ales and Porter,
Cosgrove's, Toronto, " " " "
Labatt's, Prescott, " " " "
Dawes', Lachine, " " " "

GUINNESS STOUT and ENGLISH ALES always on hand and in fine condition.

There is now on the way out from China and Japan, **2,000 Chests of Fresh Teas,** *which, with all other Goods, will be sold at* MONTREAL PRICES.

Goods will be delivered at Steamboat and Railway Stations free of charge. All empty packages charged in accounts will be taken back and allowed for, and those prefering to have their Goods shipped from the Montreal House, can have that privilege by leaving their orders at the office here.

The OTTAWA ESTABLISHMENT will be under the special management of MR. MCGARITY, *who will give his exclusive attention to the wants of his customers.*

Thanking you for the liberal patronage with which we have been so kindly favored, and soliciting an early call.

We remain, yours truly.

Dufresne & McGarity,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
"The TPot,"
SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, April 19, 1871 1645 2m

The Tea Pot,

RIDEAU STREET.

Try JOHN HILL'S Teas and Coffees.

Try JOHN HILL'S Teas and Coffees and you'll find
That they are of a most superior kind.
The various samples, when you fairly test,
You'll find to be the richest and the best.
Join with the many who each day procure
Goods at THE TEA POT, Rideau Street, so rich and pure.
The best and cheapest you can ever buy
Are those which HILL is able to supply.

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Join with the many who each day procure
Goods at THE TEA POT, Rideau Street, so rich and pure.
The best and cheapest you can ever buy
Are those which HILL is able to supply.

The following TEAS and COFFEES have been received within the last few days, and as they are FRESH and (NEW SEASON) can be recommended, the flavor being equal to any Teas ever imported into Canada:

FINEST JAPAN TEA (The very best that can be produced)
EXCELLENT KAISOW CONGOU TEA (Something extra),
CHOICE YOUNG HYSON TEA,
VERY SUPERIOR BLACK TEA (True Souchong) in Catties of 10 lbs each,
VERY FINEST GUNPOWDER TEA (Something extra)
EXTRA SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE.

PURE JAPAN TEA, 60 cts. per lb., or 5 lbs. of the same article for $2.75.
GOOD SOUND TWANKAY TEA, 5 lbs. for $2.00.

☞ *The Finest Flavored Coffee to be obtained in this country, consisting of Pure Mountain Berry, Mocha, Java, Old Government Java and Plantation.*

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggon, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
THE TEA POT, Rideau Street.

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

COMPRISING:

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,
Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines,
Ale and Porter, Dawes and Rochester's
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies and Keiller & Son's Dundee Marmalade,
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 *RIDEAU STREET.*

☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you. 1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET.

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only for Country Merchants

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.
COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted.
SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in
Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers.
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of cross Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Colters, Hooks and Eyes, &c., &c.

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ **SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.** ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31 1871. 1630tf

LOST.

Last week, a CHEQUE on the Quebec Bank, made payable to Charles Verins. Any one returning it to George Latremouille, at the St Lawrence Hall, Sussex-st, will be rewarded. Payment at the Bank has been stopped.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1649tf

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 24th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville

EXPRESS at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Ottawa at 2.40 p.m., and at Sand Point, at 3,30 p.m. connecting at Sand Point with Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.

LOCAL TRAIN at 3.00 p.m.

THROUGH OTTAWA EXPRESS at 3.40 p.m., connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express from the West, and arriving Ottawa at Ottawa at 7.10 p.m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a.m arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p.m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

EXPRESS at 11.00 a.m, arriving at Brockville at 3.30 p.m, and connecting with the Grand Trunk Trains for the East.

Arrive at Sand Point

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

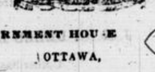
Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains, Mail Line, and Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.

MORNING EXPRESS leaves Sand Point at 11.10 a.m, after arrival of Steamer from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

R ABBOTT,
Manager

Brockville, April 20, 1871



GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA,

Saturday, 15th April, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the 58th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Order in Council of the 8th day of December 1866, fixing the the rates of toll to be levied on Saw logs and Square timber passing down the Slides on the River Trent be and the same is hereby cancelled—and it is hereby further ordered, under the authority aforesaid, that henceforth the following rates of toll shall be and they are hereby imposed and authorized to be levied and collected on Saw Logs, Square Timber &c., passing down the Slides on the said River Trent, that is to say:—

On each Saw Log, (whether rafted or in Single Sticks,) for passing through the Slides at Healy Falls and Middle Falls, one half cent per Log; and for passing through the Slides at Ranney Falls and Chisholm Rapids, one quarter of a cent per Log.

On each Stick of Square Timber, (whether rafted or in Single Stick), one cent per Stick for passing through each of the Slides.

On every Railway Tie, Bolt, Barrel Heading, and Stave of nine feet in length, one quarter of a cent for passing through each of the Slides.

On every Telegraph Pole, one eighth of a cent for passing through each of the Slides.

Certified,
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,
Canada.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1648 3

By A. Gagnier, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

BY A. GAGNIER,

On TUESDAY NIGHT, at 8 P.M.

A large consignment of Boots, Shoes and Ladies' Gaiters.
A large lot of Ready-Made Clothing.
A fine lot of Groceries and Liquors, also
A capital Stock of Jewellery to be sold without reserve, at the Dominion Auction Rooms, 16 Rideau street.

A GAGNIER,
Auctioneer

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1647td

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

—FOR THE

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

G. LORENZ,

OTTAWA, December 22 1870

AUCTION SALES

BY A. GAGNIER,

AT DOMINION AUCTION ROOMS.

The subscriber begs to inform the public of Ottawa, that he has opened an Auction Room at No. 16 Rideau street, and is prepared to undertake the Sale of Furniture and Household effects, at the residences of Owners. Semi-Weekly sales of Furniture and General Merchandize, at 16 Rideau street, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock p.m.

The encouragement of the Public is respectfully solicited.

A. GAGNIER,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1647b

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629t

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

ANNIVERSARY, 1871.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS AND OTHERS.

The following arrangements have been made for the celebration of the Anniversary of St. GEORGE, which will take place this year on

MONDAY, the 24th APRIL,

Members will meet at SALMON'S HOTEL, York Street, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

PROCESSION to Christ Church, headed by the splendid Band of the O. B. G. Artillery, (by the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel FORREST and the Officers of that Corps)

COLD COLLATION at the SKATING RINK MUSIC HALL, at 2 P.M. The Band will be in attendance. Tickets 60 cents each, to be had of the Committee of Management and Stewards, or at Broderick's Confectionery Store.

In the Evening a GRAND MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT will take place in the Skating Rink Music Hall. Doors open at 7.30. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Dancing from 10 to 12.

TICKETS:—Single, 50 cents; Double (to admit a lady and gentlemen) 75 cents; Gallery 25 cents each, can be procured at the usual places, or of the Committee or Stewards

N.B.—No purchaser of less than a 50 cent ticket will be admitted to the Dancing Floor

Members and others intending to take part in the Procession, are requested to provide themselves with Badges, which can be had at Mrs. Stevens' Fancy Store, Rideau street, and at Miles' Hair Dressing Saloon, Centre Town, at a small charge. For further particulars see Posters.

By order
WILLIAM MILLS,
Secretary.
W R TRUMAN,
Asst.-Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Ottawa, April 20, 1871 1645 5

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits: but man for man enterprise in the trade prefers an article of large and ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 3-4 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a priviliged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—445 St. Paul Street

LOST.

A small Bunch of KEYS. Finder will oblige by leaving them at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642tf

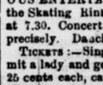
TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the various works required to be done in the Erection of THREE STORES on Sparks street, for Messrs O'DONNELL, ROBINSON, and RAJOTTE

Plans, Specifications and conditions may be seen on application to WM. HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street, on and after FRIDAY, the 21st inst, and until WEDNESDAY the 26th, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642 5



HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.

Apply to
JOHN HERON,
on the Premises.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1636b

WANTED.

A good Counter Hand, for a General Grocery. Apply by letter to
J. B.,
TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1646tf

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

THURSDAY, 6th day of April, 1871

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency that the public convenience would be promoted if the Custom House Station at Esquimaux Point, which is situate in closer proximity to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec, with which it is now connected, was detached from the last mentioned Port and erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe.

His Excellency the Governor General on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs" has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and after the first day of April inst, the Port of Esquimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached from the Port of Quebec and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of Quebec.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 3

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE.

Ottawa March 31, 1871 1629tf

TAXES, TAXES,

Having made a personal demand for all Taxes, due the Corporation of Ottawa, I hereby notify those in arrears, that if not paid at once, costs will be added.

This is the last notice that will be given.

THOS. H. KIRBY,
City Collector.

Ottawa, April 20, 1871 1945 3

JETON DEPARTMENT:

OTTAWA, February 18, 1871.

Authorised discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOURCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

THE OTTAWA TIMES.

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

☞ All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanised Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Ocoola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deal Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware.

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 ly

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Sign of the ANVIL, 34 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c. &c. &c. together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 34, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

FERNS!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES,
with Glass Domes, 3 sizes

TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS
richly ornamented in colours

BIRD CAGES. CANARY,
(magnificent kind)

BIRD CAGES,
all Brass and Copper.

BIRD CAGES,
Enamelled.

BIRD CAGES,
Wood and Wire

LARKS CAGES,

PARROTT CAGES,

BIRD BATHS,
Glass and Earthen

GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,

WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out.

☞ Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

HULL

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Framings, Clapboards, Sheetings, Battens, Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa:

The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq.
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
R McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
E V NOEL, Esq.

E V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq.

The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J G WORTS, Esq,
E H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H HOWLAND, Esq,
C P RIDOUT, Esq,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq,

THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1540t1J71

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS

BELTS, AND POCKET BATTERIES

These highly improved inventions render Electricity perfectly self-applicable, and extremely efficacious in a mild continuous form, no shock or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonising pains, re-animating torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by whatever cause, Medicines and their deleterious consequences are thus entirely dispensed with. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied, that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

N. B.—The following testimony from the elite of the English medical faculty has been received

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. J. L. PULVERMACHER's recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.

"Dated the 9th day of March, 1866.

"SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M. D., F. R. C. P.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M. D., F. R. S.

SIR WM. FERGUSSON, Bart., F. R. S.

EDWD. H. SIEVEKING, M. D., M.R.C.S.

SIR J RANALD MARTIN, F. R. C. S."

PULVERMACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by an official report of the Academie de Medicine, Paris, Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna, and its curative virtues are confirmed by thousands of private testimonials of cures effected. (See pamphlet gratis).

These facts appeal to the good sense of every sufferer to avail himself of this scientific and curative progress, to which the inventor has devoted a life-time of study and labour, as an ardent deciple of that great benefactor of mankind, the late illustrious electrician MICHAEL FARADY.

PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAINS are exceedingly effective without the aid of medicine, restriction of diet, or the least derangement of the patient's habits and daily occupations, in the following maladies:

Rheumatism	Female Complaints
Gout	Constipation
Sciatica	Cramp
Lumbago	Sluggish Circulation
Neuralgia	Urinary Disorders
Head and Toothache	Paralysis
Liver Complaints	Epilepsy
Tic Doloreux	Nervous Debility
Indigestion	Functional Disorders
Deafness	&c., &c.
Spasms	

The effects of the application of Pulvermacher's Chains in any of the above disorders is immediately perceptible—the relief of pain instantaneous.

PRICE LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN BANDS AND BATTERIES.

B. CHAIN BANDS for Nervous Deafness Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head, 21s. to 30s.

B. CHAIN BANDS for loss of Voice and other affections of the Throat, 10s. 6d. to 21s.

N. CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgia, and Gouty Pains, Local Paralysis, Cramp, &c., 18s. to 22s. and 40s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Lumbago, Indigestion Liver, Chest, and Functional Disorders, &c., (worn as a belt), 22s to 40s and 55s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Writer's Cramp, Trembling, Nervousness, &c, 22s to 30s and 40s.

B COMBINED CHAIN BAND for Cantal, Paralysis, Epilepsy, General Debility Functional Disorders, &c., 30s to 50s.

A complete Set of COMBINED CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and CHAIN BATTERY for restoring vital energy, £5 to £7.

The public are most earnestly cautioned to beware of Pseudo Electric Belts advertised by sham Doctors, &c., for improper purposes, and so severely stigmatized by Vice Chancellor Malins in the suit Pulvermacher vs Hammond, alias Henry James, alias C. T. Raphey, M. R. C. S, alias Henry Burrows, &c, &c.

No Galvanic Belts are genuine but those bearing the fac simile of M. Pulvermacher's signature on the label.

A pamphlet containing full particulars may be had at the Drug Store of A. Christie, Sparks Street.

J. L. PULVERMACHER,
Galvanic Establishment,
200 Regent Street, London, W.

Ottawa, September 6, 1870 1455 1awk y

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,

LAWRENCE and

GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY an is it the celebrated Osage Country The Garden Spot of Kansas

---

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

I G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R. Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to let on reasonable terms, for a term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

Ottawa September 1870. 537tf

COURT OF REVISION.

The first meeting of the COURT OF REVISION, for the Township of Marlborough, will be holden in the TOWN HALL of said Township, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY next, 1871, at the hour of 11 of the clock, a.m., of which parties interested are hereby notified.

THOS. WIGGINS,
Township Clerk, Marlborough.

Town Clerk's Office,
Marlborough, 15th April, 1871 16 3

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED.

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

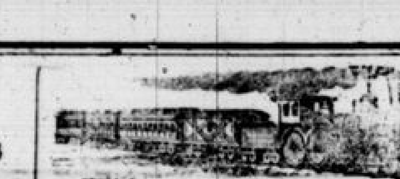
Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m d&w

NORTH GOWER COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the Township of North Gower, will hold its first sitting for the current year, in the TOWN HALL of said Township, at 10 o'clock, a.m., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of MAY next.

JAMES BEAMEN,
Township Clerk.

North Gower, April 22, 1871 2d&1w



The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL.

Commencing 20th APRIL Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Steamb't Express.	No. 4. Mail.	No 6 Mail.	No. 8* Express.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Ottawa Depart.	7.00	10.09	1 15	10.30
Prescott Junct'n.		1 00	3 25	12.50
Prescott Wharf Arrive	9.10	1.10	3 35	1.05

NOTE.—No. 2 connects at Prescott with Royal Mail Line of Steamers east and west, with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, for St. Albans, Burlington, New York, &c., and with the Rome and Watertown Railway for Albany, New York, &c.

No. 4, 6, and 8 connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Train east and west.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	6.30	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.30	6.45	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive	4.00	9 00	7.00	6.30

NOTE.—*No. 7 will run every night Saturday nights excepted, Passengers will find on Nos. 7 and 8 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains and Royal Mail Steamers East and West Certain, as this Company's Trains wait their arrival.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.
Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642tf

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.

Highwines, 50 O. P.

Old Rye Whiskey.

Family Proof Whiskey.

Malt Whiskey.

Old Eureka Whiskey.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Inspection invited.

K. ARNOLDI,
Telegraph Building.
Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 181

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts'
HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,

With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

☞ Try their TEAS. ☜

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy. Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. JAMES HOTEL.

Strict attention to business.

Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1590t

IMPORTANT CUSTOMS SALE.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 18th, April 1871

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT THE FOLLOWING

GOODS AND SAMPLES

Received at the Custom House during the year, and remaining unclaimed in the Queen's Examining Warehouse,

WILL BE DISPOSED OF

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

—ON—

FRIDAY, APRIL 28th,

If not previously entered.

A M DELISLE,
Collector,

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Vessels.	Marks and numbers on address.	Packages and contents.
G T R	Johnstone, B & Co	1 case a weaver's loom
Do	James Carbro	1 chest tools
Do	Isidore	I trunk wearing apparel
Do	S Wave	1 table
Do	C E Burden	1 case book covers
Do	No mark	1 hhd molasses
Do	H Perkins	1 box circulars
Do	Jno Shedden	1 barrel oil
Ottawa	W Campbell	1 box tobacco pipes
Minerva	D F C	1 box show cards
British Queen	T B M C B	1 cask wine
Nova Scotian	J C N C	1 case rivets, boiler
Do	D(S) M83	1 case paper collars
Strathblane	H G	1 cask wine
G T R	J B C	1 hf chest tea
Do	J Lawrence	4 block wood
Nestorian	H A A	1 box neckties
Avon	R E C M	1 case hats
Strathblane	[MS]	1 case matches
European	J P C M	1 cask crockery
G T R	E Atwater & Co	1 keg paint
Do	Woodward & Co	1 box lamp burners
Do	do	1 brl &c.
Do	Bathgate & Co	1 box tobacco
John Bull	B D 2395	1 case rubber mats
St David	C T 74 W	1 case dry goods
Lady Cartier	T L D Q	1 keg soda
Lake Erie	No mark	1 barrel oil
Scandinavian	T M	1 case elastic gasset web
Champion	Van Dugen	1 parcel fuse
Moravian	Hon John Young	1 case centre-bits
G T R	W P Bartlett	1 bl fire clay
Do	J Williams	1 do do
Do	T & R White	1 box printing ink
Moravian	D [S] M 84-5	2 cases paper collars
Prussian	Benny, Macpherson & Co	1 pcl hardware
G T R	S J Doran	7 bales and 1 bag hops
Do	F Bradshaw	1 case wearing apparel
Scandinavian	D M G	1 case misletoe
G T R	E C Garlick	10 egg crates
Peruvian	J [G] M	1 bale flannel
Do	J P C 1 8 M	8 casks crockery
Moravian	P Co	1 cask crockery
Various addresses		23 packages samples
Ex Express Co	Valentine & Co	8 bxs coffee roasters

ALSO,

Samples Liquor, Sugar, &c,

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING,
Auctioner to H. M. Customs

April 21, 1871 1647 3

1870 'XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,

Toilet Bottles and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's Perfumery, Mirrors AND FINE Toilet Articles,

ALEX. CHRISTIE,

Druggist,

40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $400 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Bailiff, *Agent,*
TIMES Office Ottawa.

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 1871 2 3m

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.

Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious flavour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,

Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the Department.

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State of Canada.

W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1029 td

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.
Ottawa, Feb. 21, 187 159

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA.

WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

Legal.

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c. &c. for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.
W McKAY WRIGHT. 12w F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.
ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

COSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.
WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

DR. DICKINSON,
RESIDENCE and SURGERY, Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street.

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as i were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort:
969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,
Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

☞ A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,
M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*
Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The Proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

☞ Oysters, Game etc., daily

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.
W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.
REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

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Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuation of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon; he having had many years experience in London, England.

☞ Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

CANADA AND

U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Darwings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,
November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced, Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared. Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

Medical.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS

FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

The old-established Dentists,

64 Ludgate Hill, London,

And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

*** All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2awêm 1awk6m

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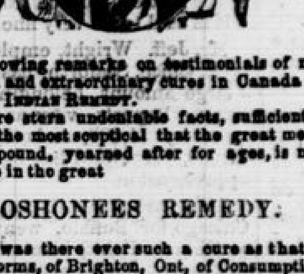
SHOSONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

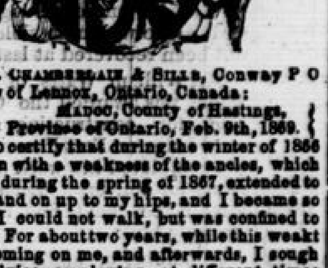
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hecoy, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & BILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage it receives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1391 1y

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester 200 acres, 35 acres cleared, 7 miles from Ottawa.

3.—Lots Nos 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 400 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of C C R at Stittsville, 18 miles from Ottawa.

4.—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Nepean, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," next adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 260 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions in a good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timbered (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.

Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 47tf

---

Medical.

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Wit. lows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchant throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for tract laying and ballasting of about 23 miles of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Post road, near Trois Pistoles.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Riviere du Loup.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 6 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the 8th May, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 100 tons spikes, according to samples, to be seen at the offices of the Commissioners and of the chief engineer, at Ottawa. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs, delivered at Montreal, Point Levi and Riviere du Loup.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioners Office,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1871. 1637 3

WM. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

TEAS AND WINES,

8 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Applications of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,

S LESAGE,
Assist Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

SELLING

OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street,

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa
JAMES BAILIFF, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1649. OTTAWA, TUESDAY APRIL 25, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co.

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE

Will be cleared our at prices which will be sure to commanda sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,
PORTER'S BLOCK,
34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co

55 SPARKS-ST.,

EARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to shew a large portion of their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

Millinery and Mantles

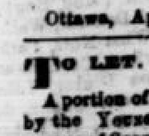
Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms. Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Good as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 8, 1871

For Sale or to Let.



HOUSE TO LET—ON Victoria Island, Chaudiere, near Mr. Baldwin's Office, lately occupied by Thos. McKay, Esq., and at present as a boarding house, for which from its situation and extent of accommodation it is adapted. Alterations made to suit a good tenant.

T M CLARK,
Royal Insurance Company,
Elgin-st.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 10

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, (BANG'S Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to
C W RANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1685tf

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to
THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau stree

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

TO LET.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road. Also the Shop at present occupied WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to
WILLIAM MOSGROVE,

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1871 1602tf

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of MAIL.

1871. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1871.

CLOSE.			MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVER		
A.M	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
—	12.30	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00		4.00
—	12 30	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B	8.00		4.30
9.30		9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.30		7.15
9.20		9.00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.30		7.15
9 30	12.30	9.00	United States, *via* Ogdensburg	9.30		4.30
9.30	12.30	..	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.30		4.30
	12.30		North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.30		
9.30			Osgoode, Russell, &c.			4.30
7.00		4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	12.15
7.00			The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c.		11 40	12.15
10.30		4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c.	8.00	11.00	
6.15			Lower Ottawa, by steamer; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c.			7.30
10.00			Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00		
6.00			Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays			6.00
11.30			Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30		

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York close every Monday at 8 P.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 12.45 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 20, 1871

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT—

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET.

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawes,
Undershirts
&c., &c.,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Now last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Busines.

Claims Paid for Assurances	£6,083,333.33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid	2,433,333.33
Funds on hand, upwards of	6,570,000.00
Annual Income	1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the *Utmost Advantage* and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.* *Bonuses* applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in *Largely Reducing Present Outlay*; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

☞ Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

& W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 13, 1871 163a

T. BELLEMAR,

Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden House—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.
Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, conining together upwards of one acre, and aving the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to

MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa TIMES Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.

Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A

TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS.

very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids' at 50 a cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS. a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularise.

☞ Call and examine ☜

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1534tf

OTTAWA AND MONTREAL WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

Dufresne & McGarity,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

MESSRS. J. G. ROBINSON & CO.

Sussex Street, OTTAWA.

221 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

The Undersigned have much pleasure in stating to their Customers and the Trade in general, that they have disposed of the RETAIL BUSINESS *which they heretofore carried on in connection with their Wholesale Trade; and it is now their intention to devote themselves exclusively to the*

Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Provision Business.

To enable them to do so efficiently, they have secured the premises next door to their present stand, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Fingland & Draper, as a Dry Goods Store,) and connected the two buildings by an arch,—now making ONE OF THE FINEST WHOLESALE HOUSES IN THE PROVINCE.

They have secured Agencies for several of the first WINE HOUSES *in Europe; and are also Agents for* Messrs. GOODERHAM & WORTS, *Distillers of Toronto,—and they can safely say that Messrs. G. & W. make the finest Spirits in the Dominion.*

The trade supplied with all of the undermentioned ALES, either in Wood or Bottle, at Brewers prices

Dow & Co's, Montreal, Pale and Mild Ales and Porter,
Cosgrove's, Toronto, " " "
Labatt's, Prescott, " " "
Dawes', Lachine, " " "

GUINNESS STOUT and ENGLISH ALES always on hand and in fine condition.

There is now on the way out from China and Japan, 2,000 Chests of Fresh Teas, *which, with all other Goods, will be sold at* MONTREAL PRICES.

Goods will be delivered at Steamboat and Railway Stations free of charge. All empty packages charged in accounts will be taken back and allowed for, and those prefering to have their Goods shipped from the Montreal House, can have that privilege by leaving their orders at the office here.

The OTTAWA ESTABLISHMENT will be under the special management of MR. McGARITY, *who will give his exclusive attention to the wants of his customers.*

Thanking you for the liberal patronage with which we have been so kindly favored, and soliciting an early call.

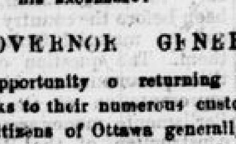
We remain, yours truly,

Dufresne & McGarity,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
" The [illegible] et,"
SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, April 19, 1871 1645 2m

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS



BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

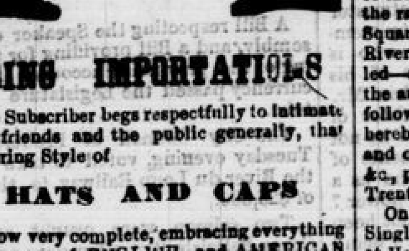
Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April at 9 a.m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632tl



SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street,

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

LOST.

A small Bunch of KEYS. Finder will oblige by leaving them at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642tf

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premises 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets.

An early call from their friends, and a share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO,
226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 24th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

EXPRESS at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Ottawa at 2.40 p.m., and at Sand Point, at 2.30 p.m. connecting at Sand Point with Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.

LOCAL TRAIN at 3.00 p.m.

THROUGH OTTAWA EXPRESS at 3.40 p.m., connect the W 7.16 p. Grand Trunk Day Express from arriving Ottawa at Ottawa at

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a.m arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p.m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

EXPRESS at 11.40 a.m, arriving at Brockville at 3.30 p.m. and connecting with the Grand Trunk Trains for the East.

Arrive at Sand Point

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains, Mail Line, and Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.

MORNING EXPRESS leaves Sand Point at 11.30 a.m, after arrival of Steamer from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

B ABBOTT,
Manager

Brockville, April 20, 1871

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA,

Saturday, 15th April, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the 58th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, Intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Order in Council of the 8th day of December 1866, fixing the rates of toll to be levied on Saw logs and Square timber passing down the Slides on the River Trent be and the same is hereby cancelled—and it is hereby further ordered, under the authority aforesaid, that henceforth the following rates of toll shall be and they are hereby imposed and authorised to be levied and collected on Saw Logs, Square Timber, &c., passing down the Slides on the said River Trent, that is to say:—

On each Saw Log, (whether rafted or in Single Sticks,) for passing through the Slides at Healy Falls and Middle Falls, one half cent per Log; and for passing through the Slides at Ranney Falls and Chisholm Rapids, one quarter of a cent per Log.

On each Stick of Square Timber, (whether rafted or in Single Stick), one cent per Stick for passing through each of the Slides.

On every Railway Tie, Bolt, Barrel Heading, and Stave of nine feet in length, one quarter of a cent for passing through each of the Slides.

On every Telegraph Pole, one eighth of a cent for passing through each of the Slides.

Certified,
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,
Canada

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1648 3

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Next to

P. O'MEARA'S Restaurant,

RIDEAU STREET.

Messrs. P. & R. invite especial attention to their choice and select assortment of

Broadcloths
Doeskins,
English
Scotch, and
Canadian
Tweeds.

Next to P. O'MEARA, Rideau-St.

N. B.—Workmanship and fit guaranteed.

PRESTON & ROSWELL.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1642tf

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.

April 4, 1871 1633b

NOTICE.

JUST OUT.

New Improved and Elegant

SHOWER BATH,

Nobody should be without One.

PRICE, $13.00 and $15.00.

10 Per Cent Off For Cash.

20 Cook Stoves and Double Stoves, to be sold at cost, before (1st) First MAY, to make room for a heavy and first-class Stock.

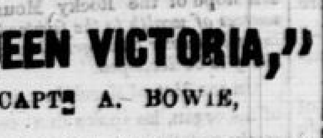
Tinware in great variety.

☞ No humbug, but see for yourselves.

C. P. DORION,
60 Sparks-st.,
Opposite British Lion Hotel.

P. S.—Now is your time, Stoves must be sold regardless of Price.

Ottawa, April 16, 1871 1643d



NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Featherston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul st.

Yesterday's Despatches.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The *Tribune's* special from Paris on Sunday evening says, a heavy artillery duel was kept up all day, the practice is bad, the shells flying wild. There was a fusilade at Neuilly at close quarters to Versailles.

The gens d'armes at St. Denis have procured permission from the Prussians to search the trains en route for suspicious foreigners.

PARIS, Saturday night. The ramparts on the North are totally unarmed and very carelessly guarded.

Yesterday it was reported at Vincennes that the Prussians had evacuated Fort Nogent and the inhabitants left in hundreds in fear of the bombardment.

It is expected the Mont Martre battalions are mutinous and complain of their hard work and bad armament, and declare they marched recently only because they were forced by the chassepots of the Belleville battalions.

Two battalions last night abandoned their post unattacked. The commandant of the fourth battalion refused to march to the ramparts. Many similar acts of disaffection have occurred.

Dyatt resigned because the commune declared the elections valid. A member proposed to arrest him.

LONDON, April 24.—Despatches from before Paris say the decisive attack on Forts Issy and Vanvers has been postponed.

An army is forming under the command of Mon. Davai.

A special to the *Daily News* reports that a night attack made by the Communists upon the barricades on Duay of Asnieres was repulsed with great slaughter. It also reported that Gen. Ducrot intends to resign his command.

Specials to the telegraph says Faidherbe is expected at Versailles.

Toulouse has been declared in a state of seige.

The communists have lost the greater part of Neuilly, and are profoundly discouraged. The Commune has ordered the restoration of the money taken from the Gas Company.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A correspondent telegraphs at Midnight to-night, that the people gathered to-day in large numbers on the top of the opera house and other high buildings to view the combat. There is a strong desire for reconciliation in Paris.

It is reported that the Versaillists are in possession of Charenton and Nogent, and it is expected they will be in St. Denis to-morrow.

The Versaillists are erecting immense works at Chatillion.

Nearly eight hundred people are out of work in Paris through the suppression of the newspapers.

Persons in possession of ammunition, petroleum and stores, have been ordered to report to the Commune.

VERSAILLES, April 24.—The general attack which was expected on the insurgent positions around Paris, is not yet commenced.

The Fort de Mont Valerien continues to cannonade Neuilly, Clichy and Porte Maillot. The firing is slow and deliberate, and some shell still fall within the ramparts of Paris. The army of the assembly is being continually re-inforced. Many troops arrived yesterday and to-day, and were at once forwarded to the front. The rumor that the Prussians have evacuated Fort Charenton, and that it is occupied by the Government troops, is officially contradicted.

It is reported that in consequence of the difficulties between the Prussians and communists, the former who still held St. Denis, yesterday, stopped at that point all supplies for Paris from the North. The Insurgent batteries continue to reply to the fire of Mont Valerien, but their fire is feeble and ineffective.

ALBANY, April 24.—The canals were opened for navigation to-day.

A SAD EVENT.

The following from the *Courrier de Beauharnois*:—

"A respectable family of this city has been plunged into grief by news from Manitoba."

"A son of Mr. A. G. Theriault left here last spring with the Quebec battalion for Manitoba. In the month of February, young Theriault was sent with other volunteers to a post considerable distance from Fort Garry, and to reach which they had to penetrate a dense forest. Night overtook them in this forest, and Mr. Theriault, having in some way left his companions, lost the road and went astray. The night was intensely cold. The stray soldier roamed about during the greater part of the night, and stopped only when fatigue and cold obliged him to do so.

He was found the next day in an almost lifeless state by those with whom he had left Fort Garry. He was taken to the Post where his feet were found to be so badly frozen that amputation was inevitable. One foot was amputated at the first joint, while the other leg had to be amputated just below the knee. It is to be hoped the Quebec Government will, with a liberal hand, alleviate the sufferings of this young man by placing him above all pecuniary want."

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is a Chemical Food, and restores a healthy condition of Blood and Tissue, in all wasting diseases, depending upon depraved Nutrition, such as Scrofula, Consumption, Eruptions of the Skin, enlargement of the Glands of the Neck, and poisoning of the Blood as the result of dissipation. In Dyspepsia it is almost a specific, creating a sharp appetite, and aiding digestion, speedily removing the dull headaches, flatulence, acidity, torpidity of the Liver, and depression of spirits, so peculiar to this formidable disease. Being a powerful NERVE TONIC, is is thoroughly reliable in the treatment of that class of Neuralgia, caused by derangement of the Stomach, in nervous prostration from mental anxiety, or fatigue, sleeplessness and nervous irritability. Diseases of women are immediately benefitted, and in pale, delicate children it determines a healthy constitution. It stimulates all the functions into activity, and is a fortifying, vitalizing remedy. Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Agents, Montreal, and sold by all Druggists. 1616 1y 3awk

☞ Thousands of people are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms of consumption, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with nothing but a "slight cold." How necessary is it, then, that a cold should be cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to get rid of it. "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" still stop the hacking cough in a few minutes, and by their influence on the bronchial and pulmonary organs all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated—but they must be taken in time. Sold by all Druggists and medicine dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your "BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

C. H. GARDNER,
Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.

T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal."

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

HENRY WILKES, D. D.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland Mutchmor & Co.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.

Received "by Express" this day, One Hundred and Eighty-Seven Dozen, or Two Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-Four Pairs Black, White and Colored, "Ladies and Gents" Tasseled and 2 Buttons, all of the First Quality.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1646tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—James Fraser.
Watches Stolen.
Eagle Steam Bakery—D. Morrison.
Ottawa River Navigation Company.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1871.

For interesting reading matter, see first page.

A number of the Deputy Adjutant Generals are in town to-day. They are here for the purpose of conferring with Adjutant General Ross as to the necessary arrangements to be made for the annual training of the active Militia in camp.

The list of subscriptions to the St. John's College, Manitoba, appears elsewhere. We are requested by Archdeacon McLean to return thanks to the people of Ottawa for the liberality of their donations, and for the courteous reception which they have given him. The Archdeacon leaves for Hamilton this morning.

THREATENING FIGHT.

Congress has unanimously adopted a resolution of Mr. Beck's affirming that the House will stand upon its constitutional rights in making appropriations of money to fulfil treaties ratified by the Senate, and giving notice to that body to that effect.

American journals foresee in this resolution an intention on the part of Congress to withhold any appropriation requisite for the completion of any treaty recommended by the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States.

MANITOBA LANDS.

We understand that the Government have revised the regulations relating to the sale of public lands in Manitoba, in accordance with the statements made in Parliament by Sir George E. Cartier and Hon. Mr. Morris, and these regulations as originally framed and amended enable aliens to settle in the Province, and obtain their patents so soon as they become naturalized, which may be in three years. Settlers are allowed the choice of obtaining a quarter section of 160 acres by improving it and paying ten dollars for it at the end of three years, or pre empting it by settling on it and thereafter purchasing at the rate of five shillings per acre at any time within three years. To check the falling of the land into speculators' hands, not exceeding a section will be sold at ordinary sale to any one person, for the cash price of one dollar an acre. Volunteers belonging to the expedition are entitled to one free lot of 160 acres and to another lot by settling on it. Road allowances are established at the width of one chain and a half. Wood and timber lands and mill sites are not allowed to be the subject of pre-emption or homestead rights, or of ordinary sale, but will be the subject of special conditions of sale.

The policy of the Government on this great question has been eminently satisfactory, and will undoubtedly promote the rapid settlement of the North West Territories. It has been stated in Patliament and met the approval of Dr. Schultz and the other representatives of Manitoba, while it has commended itself to the Canadian people, as practical, judicious, and likely to attract immigrants from Europe and the older Provinces of Canada.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

In some of the States of the Union, what is known as the system of Cumulative voting, is begining to obtain—the objects aimed at by the new system are the representation of the minority, and its protection from the unjust exercise of power by the majority, both most desirable objects if they can be accomplished. An American Journal speaking of the system says:—

"The plan is as simple as the alphabet. Where, as in Illinois, Cumulative voting, as it is called, is a feature of the public law, each voter at all elections is entitled to as many votes as there are persons to be voted for. These votes the voter may divide among the candidates, or cast them all for any one canditate."

There is no doubt about the simplicity of the plan, and that in voting, the system can easily be carried out, but when the vote has been so taken, it is more difficult to see how the object desired by it is to be accomplished. The same journal, as illustrative of the system says:—

"There are 18 members of the House of Representatives to be elected, and there are 12,000 Radical voters and 8,000 Conservative voters. It is evident that the Conservatives by casting their votes, 144,000 in number, for seven candidates would give those candidates a majority and would elect them, while the Radical voters, by concentrating their vote upon eleven candidates, could, in the same way, elect those eleven Both Conservatives and Radicals would be represented in the General Assembly in the ratio of 12,000 to 8,000. All that is done is to give all men representation in proportion to their voting strength, in this way abolishing that stupid and unjust principle which makes majorities supreme, and allows 101,000 men to dispose as they will of the lives and fortunes of the 99,000 who voted squarely against them.

It is clear that with eleven Radicals as against seven Conservatives, as the result of the vote under the new system, the relative positions of the majority and minority are unchanged. The seven Conservatives cannot influence legislation while against them are eleven Radicals acting unitedly. It is absurd, therefore, to say that by the introduction of this system, what the writer calls "the stupid and unjust principle which makes majorities supreme," can be abolished. Under representative institutions majorities must rule, and, instead of that principle being stupid and unjust, the injustice and stupidity would be in trying to make the minority rule. It is well in every possible way to guard against the majority inflicting wrong upon the minority, but systems of voting can have but little influence in accomplishing this most desirable object. When it comes to voting, numbers must rule, and the only possible security for the rights of the minority lies in the justice of the majority.

BRITISH CONNECTION.

A few days ago in making some reference to the political project of Archdeacon McLean for the establishment of a number of Kingdoms in the great colonies of the Empire, under sovereigns, all of whom should owe allegiance to Queen Victoria, we alluded to the possibility of remodelling the present colonial relationship and the creation of what has appropriately been termed a "United Empire"; *i. e.* an empire each portion of which would be represented in an Imperial Council, and bound to provide a certain quota of armed men, and money towards the defence of the whole. We notice that our remarks upon this subject have been extensively copied in the West by various journals, some of which agree with us in the main, while others regard both Archdeacon McLean's idea, as well as that of a United Empire with some degree of aversion.

The *People's Journal*, of Toronto, a paper which deals with questions of political economy in a full and exhaustive manner, says:

We copy from the Ottawa *Times*, the organ of the Dominion Government, a remarkable article on Britain and her colonies as a "United Empire." The "United Empire" idea, in various forms, has already become a subject of deep patriotic interest to not a few of the foremost leaders of national thought in England, and in the colonies as well; and it is not too much to say that the time is very near at hand when our statesmen—those whose practical task it is "to govern men and guide the State," will find themselves face to face with it. It is apparently a singular circumstance — but perfectly undeniable — that this idea of "United Empire," look at it what way you will, turn it and twist it as you may —carries with it *ab initio* and as one of its essential conditions, the other idea of colonial independence, to a greater or lesser extent. No plan can be sketched out for the *union* of the British possessions all over the globe into one "Empire," and according to the new idea of United Empire which seems to be taking hold of the public mind—which does not necessarily involve the idea of *separation* from the parent State—that is, of what we may fairly enough call separation, as compared with the existing colonial condition.

We cannot agree with our contemporary in this opinion, and in case he may have in any way misunderstood our remarks in reference to the question of Colonial relationship, we desire to say that so convinced are we of the utter folly of the idea of Canadian "independence," at present at all events, that although we do not consider that the relations now existing between the Mother Country and the colonies are altogether suited to our position, for the simple reason that they do not develop and bring into play all the strength and resources of each colony to the defence of the whole should need require, we would far rather go on as at present than run the slightest risk of weakening the ties which now connect us with Great Britain or bringing about anything which even looks like "separation." We are convinced that the welfare and progress of Canada depends upon the maintenance of our connection with the British Empire; that our material interests, as well as those sentiments and associations which may be sneered at by certain materialists, but are nevertheless of potent influence, all point in this direction. Not only so; for, as we remarked in the article to which reference has been made, "the preservation of constitutional liberty on this continent and throughout the world from the attacks of unbridled democracy and despotism," depends mainly, in our opinion, upon the maintenance of British Freedom, and therefore upon the strengthening and solidification, so to speak, of the British Empire.

We believe that we possess in Canada by far the purest and best form of liberty known upon this continent; we believe, with all due respect to our neighbours, that American freedom is "a delusion and a snare" compared to it. As a portion of the British Empire, we can preserve that form of liberty and hand it down unaltered and intact to our children. As an "independent" State we could not. We should be bullied and brow-beaten into Republicanism in less than five years. And because we consider that such an event would be a grave misfortune to Canada and to the world at large, any change in the relationship existing between the mother country and the Dominion, should in our opinion be one that would be calculated to bring about a closer connexion. This we consider the "United Empire" scheme, properly carried out and perfected, would most certainly effect.

INCONSISTENT OPPOSITION.

It is amusing to notice how very much Mr. George Brown's views in relation to British Columbia and its resources have changed since 1865. At that time he being then President of the Council, Mr. Brown said:

"'British Columbia—the land of promise.' If the mind stretches from the western bounds of civilization through those great north western regions which we hope 'ere long will be ours, to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, *what sources of wealth to the fur trader and miner, the gold hunter and agriculturalist, lie there ready to be developed.*"

On the 31st of March last, in the columns of his organ, he spoke in a very different strain as follows:

"That colony contains some 60,000 souls —a motley population of whites, Indians, Chinese, and other races—not above 10,000 are whites. * * * * How much of the land along the route is capable of profitable cultivation is quite uncertain, therefore its value as a compensation to constructors (of the Pacific Railway) is altogether vague and indefinite."

The hon. member for Lambton, has also changed his tune considerably in connection with this matter. In 1865 he said: "The land is *teeming with resources* of wealth, calculated to build up an extensive and valuable commerce and support a powerful nation." In one of his speeches in the House of Commons last month he said "With regard to the land grants to aid the railway, I believe that these lands *are almost valueless*!"

What shall be said of men who thus contradict themselves and misrepresent facts for party purposes, and what absurdity it is for such men to presume to take upon themselves to guide public opinion. "Lands teeming with resources" one day are "almost valueless" on another occasion, not because the honourable member for Lambton has really changed his opinion as regards their value, but because he hopes to make a point against the Government and to defeat their railway project.

We notice that the Opposition have been compelled by the force of public opinion to refrain from abusing the Government for contemplating the construction of a Canadian Pacific Railway within ten years, and now the *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent and the organs of the Opposition are beginning to find fault with Ministers for not acting with sufficient energy in the matter. Really these Grits are hard to please. First they are all up in arms because the Government are going too fast; then they are finding fault because they are not doing enough! The fact is they are at their wits' end for something out of which to make political capital, and do not know where to turn or what to find fault about.

The government of the country is being carried on smoothly and well; its financial condition is excellent; every one is prosperous and contented; while all measures for the development of the resources of the Dominion are pushed forward as rapidly as is consistent with prudence.

The great trouble with the Opposition is that they want a grievance and cannot find one. They thought by means of misrepresentations of the most shameful character to get up an opposition to the Pacific Railway scheme, and to make political capital out of it, but utterly failed; the Scott murder case is likewise about used up; the question now is, therefore, what will be the next charge concocted by the Opposition? At the present moment, Opposition members, journalists, and correspondents, are all racking their brains and taxing their inventive powers in the hope of being able to manufacture some new story calculated to injure the Government and mislead the people.

Meanwhile we shall endeavour to keep our readers thoroughly well informed as to the gross inconsistency which has thus far marked the political course of the leaders of the Opposition in Ontario, so that when they see how Mr. Mackenzie and the rest have contradicted themselves and each other in the past, and how entirely their views on certain subjects have changed according to the political exigencies of the hour, they may be able to form some opinion as to how far such men are worthy of confidence and support.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, MANITOBA.

The following is a list of the subscriptions obtained by Archdeacon McLean in Ottawa for the endowment of St. John's College, Manitoba:

His Excellency the Governor General		$100 00
Christ Church collection		117 00
Chapel of Ease collection, including a cheque for $57 from Hon. Dr. Tupper		102 00
Collection at public meeting including the following cheques:		
Hon. Mr. Morris,	$50	
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	50	
Hon. Mr. Tilley,	20	193 37
Hon. C Dunkin		50 00
Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P.		50 00
Hon. Mr. Skead		50 00
Mr. Gilmour		50 00
Mr. McGillivray		50 00
"Algonquin"		50 00
A Presbyterian Friend		50 00
Sir F. Hincks		25 00
St. Alban's Church		55 00
Mr. Currier, M.P.		25 00
Mr. Bronson		25 00
Mr. Moore		20 00
Mr. Baldwin		20 00
Mr. McKay Wright		10 00
A Friend, Quebec Bank		10 00
Col. McNeil		5 00
Mr. Thistle		5 00
Garland, Mutchmor & Co.		5 00
Bate & Co.		5 00
Mr. A. Mortimer		5 00
Mr Merrill		5 00
Mr. Young		5 00
Mr. Booth		5 00
Mr. Slater		5 00
Mr. Murray		5 00
Total of 17 smaller subscriptions		17 50
		$1119 87

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

We are permitted to state that the following letter is understood to be from the pen of the Hon. Mr. Alexander, formerly a member of the Legislative Council of Canada.

To the Editor of the TIMES.

SIR:—The factionists who get into Parliament by their circulation of statements not over veracious, seem doomed now and always to remain in their abject position. An over-ruling Providence never permits falsehood and error to prosper. We may thank that Providence, that the Government of the country is in the hands of able statesmen and upright men, who know how to reply calmly to all false charges made against them. I do not mean to say that the members of the Government have not their infirmities like other men. Of course the publisher and Editor-in-chief of the *Globe* has no infirmities! Perhaps more of this will be heard at some future day. In the meantime I take this opportunity of cautioning him that he is not far from the precipice of political destruction. But to return to the characters of the members of the Government, I simply say that if such men are not honorable men, where in the Dominion are honorable men to be found?

To begin with the Senate of the country; can a more upright, honest and truthful mind be found than that of the Postmaster General, Mr. Campbell? Is there any member of the Wesleyan Communion who is more honoured by the members of his own Church, and by the public, than Mr. Aikins? In respect to the Minister of Justice, Sir John A. Macdonald, has he not been regarded by the Governments of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone as a statesman of more than ordinary power? As for Sir Francis Hincks, has he not been honoured by his Queen, by being placed in one of the highest offices in the State? What a mistaken spirit that would detract from such a man, who at the age of sixty-five, returns to our country, from his attachment to it, and because it is the country of his children? He is a far superior man to Galt or Rose, his predecessors. He may not have their worldly cunning to make wealth for himself, and gain popular favour, but he is a financier of very superior mould—thoroughly practical, and who, by his superior ability, has put the currency of our country upon a much safer footing. He removed the silver nuisance, which was demoralizing our merchants and all alike. He has given stability to our banks; and the result of his extraordinary financial success is, that while we have three millions surplus in our local Provincial chest, he also declares a surplus at Ottawa, without our burdens being increased. I simply say, that a people and a country not satisfied with such management are difficult to please. As regarding Mr. Alexander Morris, he is a man of the finest sense of honor and firm religious principles. And now, we come to that powerful debater and far-seeing statesman, Dr. Tupper, who has more talent and experience in his little finger than is to be found in the whole ranks of the Opposition combined. It is surely a melancholy spectacle to behold an eminent and respectable Chancery Barrister like Mr. Blake, degenerate in three short years into a mere political quibber. It is indeed a very sad spectacle; more especially when we think of the high-toned mind of his father, the late Chancellor.

As regarding the small fry of the Opposition, they waste a great deal of the time of the House, and annoy the House, by what is termed bunkum motions, concerning very small matters, never accomplishing anything thereby. The most really useful member of that class is Mr. Rymal, a gentleman of strong practical good sense, who now and again, with a remarkable deal of humor and wit, gives the Government a home thrust which does them good. Mr. Rymal never wastes the time of the house, while he does good. Of course, there should always be an opposition to every Government, but that opposition would be far more effective if showing greater self-respect and regard for truth.

I will now, Mr. Editor return to the consideration of the falsely raised hopes of the Opposition, upon the introduction, by the Government, of their measure for the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion, and the contemplated construction of a Pacific Railway through our own great North West territory. Your readers, sir, all know how the Opposition were looking forward to a Ministerial defeat upon this question. How sadly must they have been disappointed when they listened to the following upright, straightforward and honest speech of the Mr. Campbell; and I think, sir, that some of your readers will laugh when they read also the speech of Hon. Mr. McPherson which throws so much light upon the real policy of the Government. The Hon. Mr. McPherson is well known as one of the wealthiest men of the country; and he is as highly honored and respected by his old constituents of the counties of Grey and Bruce, as he is by the citizens of Toronto. His chief occupation is trying to do good. The poor never go away from his door without aid, and his hospitalities are unbounded. It is surely to be regretted that he was not nominated the first Lieut.-Governor of this magnificent Province, instead of the present incumbent. It is very well known that Sir John's taking up those two miserable men, Howland and McDougall, was the simple natural result of the untruthful machinations of the *Globe's* chief editor. Such are some of the inflictions which that poor rabid man has brought upon this great country and its intelligent inhabitants. I will now beg you to give the speech of the Postmaster General on the occasion, on Tuesday last, of the introduction in the Senate of the resolutions on British Columbia, and the very pointed references of the Hon. Mr. McPherson in support of those resolutions.

"Senator Campbell said he was fully alive to the great importance of the questions involved. The idea of the union of all British North America was a favourite one in England. He sketched the history of Confederation, and urged the necessity for its consolidation and extension. All agreed that British Columbia was necessary to Confederation. The terms had been before the country for three months and no material fault was discovered in them. The question of Union involved three paramount considerations, viz: The representation of the new Province in Parliament; money arrangement; and the construction of the Pacific Railway. It would be impossible to apply the Canadian rule of representation to the new sparsely peopled Province. If we did so Manitoba and British Columbia would have no representation at all. We must legislate for the future. Six members to the Commons had been granted, and representation would remain at that number for ten years. Concerning the money arrangement, we must consider the necessities of the new Province and what it would bring into the Confederation Treasury. It would give us $363,500 annually, for which we would give $286,000, irrespective of land purchase. The object was not so much to receive mere actual value for what we give, as to establish such mutual terms as would make union successful. The most serious part of the resolutions was involved in the agreement to secure the construction of the Pacific Railway. He protested against the forced construction put upon the wording of the resolution for building the line within ten years. This did not presume that it should be built at all hazards and against all obstacles. That period was merely an estimate, The country is in as good a position to do this work as we could hope to be at any future time. The question was not what its actual cost would be, but what it would cost the country. He explained the Government scheme, which was to grant land, and give a small bonus per mile constructed, to a company. This work was a necessity of Confederation; for having assumed responsibilities, we must act up to them so as to develop the resources of the country."

"Senator Macpherson said the sooner all the Provinces were united the better it would be for the whole. In representation he thought the territory ought to be considered as well as the population. The construction of the Pacific Railway was merely carrying out the principle of Confederation. He had always supported the policy of the Government, and he saw nothing in these resolutions to cause him to change. The talk of burdening the country with an additional hundred millions of debt was absurd. Parliament and the country would not sanction such a thing, and even if they did they could not borrow the money."

ONE WHO HOLDS TRUTH SACRED.

SUMMARY.

DOMINION.

The St. Lawrence canals were opened yesterday.

A case of small-pox imported from England, is in the general Hospital, Montreal.

Col. G. T. Denison, jr., has lectured Brampton on the "Duty of Canadians to Canada."

A woman named Wheeler was arrested at Port Huron on the 19th, in attempting to smuggle a quantity of silk into the States.

Canadian cheese is said, by *Land and Water*, to be largely consumed in the great cheese producing county of Cheshire, England.

There is a movement on foot, in Sarnia, to unite that town by railway with Point Edward

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chase, of Guelph, celebrated their golden wedding on Monday last.

A Bill respecting the Speaker of the Assembly, and a Bill providing for the keeping of the provincial accounts in Canada currency passed the Legislature of Manitoba.

The City Council of Fredericton, on Tuesday evening, voted to take stock in the River du Loup Railway to the extent of $25,000.

Two salmon were caught at Jones's Coves Belleisle Bay, a few days ago. These were the first salmon taken this season.

Mr. Wedderburn in an eloquent speech moved a resolution in the Legislature of New Brunswick on the subject of obtaining better terms from the Dominion for that Province.

It is a good thing to fall down the hatchway of an Inman steamer and hurt yourself. Dr. Walter Allport has received thirty thousand dollars for doing so cleverly in the *City of Paris*. The tariff on the other vessels is not mentioned.

Canada now stands eighth instead of eleventh as last year, in the list of countries trading with England, importing, in proportion to population, more goods from England than any other country in the world, and three times as much as the United States.

The member for Headingly division, Manitoba, Mr. John Taylor, has been unseated, and Mr. James Cunningham declared the member. This contested election case went before an election committee, and the House on hearing the report voted Mr. Taylour out by 13 to 7.

Charles Veilleux, a young French lad, 11 years, disappeared from Sherbrooke and has not been heard about. He is rather large for his age, though not very tall, light complexion, and speaks English fluently, His parents anxiously desire information about him.

It is proposed by the Montreal Telegraph Company to extend their line from Matepedia to Cape Rosier and Fox River via Baie Chaleur and the coast of Gaspe, in all 270 miles it will be found very serviceable to mariners and others, as by means, of telegraph many disasters may be, if not entirely prevented, greatly lessened.

Brighton has suffered from a destructive fire, eight places of business and some outbuildings were destroyed, and some other buildings damaged. The principal losers were D. & W. McTaggart, boot and shoe store, $4,000; Ames, cabinetmaker, $300; Dr. Rolls, druggest, $1,500; Dulmage, dentist, $1,000; Mrs. Rose, goods and furniture, $400; Mrs. Smith, grocer, $250; Messrs. Proctor on buildings, $2,500, besides which there were other small losses. Total loss about $12,000. Insurance about $7,000.

According to *La Minerve* a number of Pontifical Zouaves are about to settle on the shores of Lake Megantic, in the Eastern Townships, and to form a Communist Colony, the Treasurer being the Rev. M. Seguin, formerly Vicar of Vercheres. The plan to be adopted, it is said, is for all to work in common, the Treasurer keeping an account of all their earning and outlays.

The schooner *Prince Alfred*, grain laden for Kingston, got aground near that port on Friday night. On Saturday, the Montreal Transportation Company's elevator and barges went out to her and lightened her so that she floated. The *Prince Alfred* is under a new captain, but has been in and out of the harbor often enough to keep in the proper channel of her own accord from force of habit.

Mr. Thomas McMurray, editor and proprietor of the *Northern Advocate*, of Bracebridge. has just issued a book of about 150 pages, entitled—"The Free Grant Lands of Canada, from practical experience of bush farming in the Free Grant Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound." Mr. McMurray was one of the first settlers in the Muskoka District, and having lived there for several years, his experience is worth something.

A Quebec Opposition paper, *Le Canadien* takes up the cry of ruin uttered by a section of the press in Ontario, touching the Canada Pacific Railway. Its calculations are so exact and entertaining as to be worth transcribing. Thus it says that "each family in Lower Canada will be called upon to contribute $300. In silver coin, it will weigh 11,250,000 pounds, Troy weight, and will require 11,250 carts—each bearing in value 1,000*l*—to transport it. These carts in procession will extend 18 leagues, 60 acres, and 9 feet. In bank notes, each 7 inches in length, will form a ribbon of 6,944 leagues in length."

Two confidence men went for a gentleman named John Monteith, of Barrie, Ont., who was on his way to the west on the train. One got in conversation with him shortly after leaving Toronto. At Stratford he introduced Monteith to the other as the express agent at Stratford, and asked about some goods he expected. He was told that there were $85 charges on them He produced a $500 greenback, but the would-be agent could not change it, so he then asked Monteith to advance it for him and he would get the conductor to change the bill. The money was paid by Monteith, and both parties got on the train, which was just about to start, but when Monteith went to look for his man, there was no such person on board. He returned by the first train east, procured a constable, and went for the real agent, but found he was sold. He says he is left without a cent. Description of parties —Medium height, light complexion, side whiskers, beard and mustache; about 35 or 40 years old; dress dark suit, pants striped and dotted black overcoat, laced shoes, with caps on toes. The supposed express agent is a young man of medium height, light whiskers, black clothes.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The London *Morning Post* has a special from Constantinople, which makes the important announcement, that the Porte intends to send a large iron-clad fleet to cruise in the Black Sea.

A New Hampshire young lady, Mary Brockway, recently celebrated her 104th birthday in East Washington by splitting and carrying into the house half a cord of wood.

The Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia is selling tickets for all her own paintings, which are to be disposed of in a lottery for the benefit of the Invalid Fund. The drawing will take place on the first of June.

Edmond About offers his property at Hagenau, in Alsace, for sale very cheap, for reasons quite sufficient to himself.

During the height of Alexandre Dumas's popularity he earned by his own and vicarious litarary labor $150,000 to $175,000 a year.

The leading doctor in Orange, N.J., is Miss Fowler, a maiden lady of about forty. Her income for several years past, from her medical practice, has ranged from $15,000 to $18,000 a year. She is a sister of Fowler, the phrenologist, and practices on the homeopathic system.

An Iowa farmer, delirious with fever, jumped down a thirty-foot well, climbed out and speedily recovered.

An Indiana jury gave a young lady only nineteen cents, out of $20,000 she claimed, as a plaster for her fractured heart.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

APRIL, March 24.

Mr. Luval, a resident of Lapraire, has just achieved a success over anything in the way of breach-loading weapons. His new rifle is much less complicated than the Martini Henry. The local military authorities here have already given it official approbation.

The clipper ship "Abeona" with emigrants and merchandise arrived last night.

Mr. Cassidy is now supposed to be the only man who can carry Griffintown and Point St. Charles against Alderman Rodden for Montreal west. Intelligence and the franchise says however the latter is the man.

Bishop's engraving establishment, Great St. James Street, took fire to-day, but was subdued immediately. Loss $800.

Tableaux vivants this week; great success; twelve hundred dollars already realized in aid of Infant's Home.

Western navigation is now fairly open.

The Canadian Navigation Company's Royal Mail Line of river steamers began running to-day, the *Spartan* being the first to leave St. Helen, and, arriving from the West, striking the pier, was slightly damaged.

The members of St. George's Society attended Divine worship at St. George's Society yesterday. His Lordship the Metropolitan preached an impressive sermon on the duty of Englishmen in the present political condition of the civilized world. Great interest was manifested. The annual dinner will be given to-morrow. Fifty candidates were confirmed by the Metropolitan last night in St. George's Church.

There are fewer prisoners in jail just now than there has been during the last five years.

Weather cold and clear; dust terrible.

Midnight Despatches.

PARIS, April 24.—The churches of St. Roche and St. Sulpice have been re-opened, and their Cures released from imprisonment.

VERSAILLES, April 24.—Thiers has given a reception to a deputation of the Masonic Lodges of Paris. who asked on behalf of the people of Paris for an armistice. In reply to their request, M. Thiers said Gen. L'Admirault had power to grant a truce whenever it should become necessary, but that the Commune could never be recognized by the Government.

LONDON, April 24.—The steamship *City of Limerick*, which left Liverpool on Saturday, is at Queenstown disabled, with a thousand passengers on board, and must make repairs before proceeding to New York.

An immense number of match manufacturers and their employees, bearing petitions against the proposed match excise, filled the neighborhood of the Parliament building this afternoon, and crowded the approaches to the House of Commons. A strong force of police were on the ground, and succeeded in maintaining order, although the crowd was merry and turbulent.

A large procession from East London approaching the Parliament Buildings was dispersed by the police to prevent any danger from the accumulation of such people.

In the House of Commons Mr. George Dixon, member for Birmingham, gave notice of motion against the tax on matches at the same time he argued to demonstrate the fallacy of the reasons for expecting a large revenue from the increasing activity of cotton factories, and diminishing the price of cotton. The sum total demanded by the Government, he said, was in ordinate and unexampled in a time of peace. Other members denounced the proposal of the budget as unduly interfering with every department of industry.

Mr. Lowe replied, and pointed to the postponement of the Army Regulation Bill, as calculated to diminish the demands and remove the features of the budget which were objected to, but generally defended his recommendations and especially that for the match tax, because that import bore equally on all classes of society.

PORT AU PRINCE, April 8.—The "Hornet" is again offered for sale. She will probably be purchased by the Dominicans.

The excitement over the question of the annexation of San Domingo is subsiding.

SAN DOMINGO, April 12.—Baez has again defeated Cabreal.

Several indecisive engagements between the forces of Luperon and those belonging to Baez have taken place recently in the northern Provinces.

HAMBURG, April 24—In consequence of the disagreement between the French and Germans the transports which were waiting here to convey French prisoners back to France have been obliged to return to Havre empty.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—General Caberal has addressed an open letter to the President of the United States Senate, which has been forwarded to Senator Sumner for presentation, in which he declares that the statement that he is not opposed to annexation to United States is false, and the revolution he has inaugurated will not end until the independence of the Dominican Republic is secured.

BERLIN, April 24.—Parliament has passed the loan bill.

Bismarck stated in the House to-day that although the French should pay the 1st instalment of the indemnity immediately, the forts north and east of Paris would not be evacuated until the final treaty of peace was concluded.

The negotiations at Brussels made slow progress, the French trying to better the conditions, but Germany was inflexible. The movement of the Commune entailed a crifices on Germany, but she would not meddle with the internal affairs of France.

CARRACAS, April 9.—A large portion of the Pulidos army has returned to Laguayna from the west, where peace is re-established.

It is generally supposed that Guzman's own partizans are working to commence a rebellion to overthrow him.

Quesada remains at Carracas, having received six thousand pounds from Caseanova, an emissary of the New York Cubans.

Caseanova has gone to St. Thomas, and thence he will go to Aspinwall, there to meet the steamer and return to New York.

There are no indications that Guzman will aid Quesada.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like Magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly RISE UP and bless her especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article mortalized her name by this invaluable article and we scarcely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefit, and unite in calling her blessed No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given in the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW—" Ladies Visitor," New York City.

Sold by all druggists. at 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

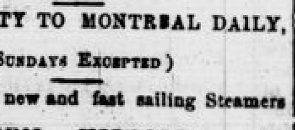
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base tions.

BIRTH.

At the Manse, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. Gordon, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, 20th inst, at St. Matthew's Church, East Flamboro', by the Rev. Stewart Houston, M.A., Incumbent of Waterdown, W. H. Falls, Esq, of Ottawa, to Emily Harriot Florence, eldest daughter of John Townsend, Esq., of Shakspeare House, East Flomboro', formerly M.P. for Greenwich, England.

1871.  1871.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY MAIL STEAMERS.

OTTAWA CITY TO MONTREAL DAILY,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

The splendid new and fast sailing Steamers

QUEEN VICTORIA,
CAPT. BOWIE,

PRINCE OF WALES,
CAPT. R. W. SHEPHERD.

The steamer *Queen Victoria* leaves her wharf, foot of Sussex Street, at 7.00 a m., (Montreal time), arriving in Montreal at 5 30 p.m

The comfort and economy of this line is unsurpassed, while the route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for tourists.

Parties desirous of a pleasant trip can obtain Return Tickets to Grenville, valid for one day at single fares.

Passengors for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal.

Parcel Express daily from the office on the wharf to Montreal and intermediate landings

The market steamer *Fairy*, Captain Nichol, leaves Ottawa on Mondays and Saturdays at 4 p.m. for intermediate landings.

R W SHEPHERD.

April 25, 1871.

STOLEN from my premises on the night of the fire, a SILVER CYLINDER WATCH, No. 73259, with Compass on the face. Also a GOLD WATCH, open face, with Gold Dial, with owners name engraved on inside case. Any information leading to the recovery of the above will be suitably rewarded by G. SHOULDICE, York Street Bakery. 1649tf

THE EAGLE STEAM BAKERY,
AND
CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT
IS THE
BEST PLACE IN CENTRAL CANADA
To buy Biscuit, Crackers, Candies and Confectionery of all kinds.

Your orders are solicited
AND WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY
DANIEL MORRISON, Proprietor,
Nos. 36 and 38, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Fire Relief Committee will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock.

By order.
JAMES FRASER,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 24th April, 1871. 1649 2

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE
BY AUCTION,
—OF—
SUPERIOR DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BED ROOM, AND OTHER FURNITURE,
BY J. BERMINGHAM.

The Subscriber has received instructions from JAMES H. ROWAN, Esq., C. E., to sell at his residence, Daly Street, near St. Alban's Church,

ON SATURDAY, the 29th APRIL, Inst.,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.. all his Household Furniture and effects, being of good quality, and nearly new.

DRAWING ROOM:

1 Black Walnut Sett in Silk Damask, Easy Chair, Fancy do., B. W. Centre Table, Card Table Whatnots Ottomans, handsome Window Hangings and Cornice, Brussels Carpet and Rugs, new design three light Gasalier with Globes, Grate and Casing, Vases, Ornaments, Lamps, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM:

B. W. Telescope Dining Table, B. W. Book Case with Glass Front and richly carved, B. W. Chiffonier, Hair Cloth Sofa and six Chairs to match, Arm-Chair, Easy-Chair, Regulating Gasalier with Globes, Damask Hangings and Cornice, Green and White Dinner Set complete, China, Dessert Set, Gold Rim, centre of each plate beautifully and differently flowered, China Tea Set, Green and White China Breakfast Set, plain Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Cut Decanters, Cut Wines and Tumblers.

HALL:

Hall Table, Chairs, Lamp, English Oil Cloth, Morning Light, Base Burning Ruthracite, Coal Stove with Hot Air Chamber and Pipes, cost nearly fifty dollars, Stair Carpet, Linen and Rods.

BED ROOMS:

Handsome Bed Room Sets in Grey Walnut, Iron Bedsteads double and single, Swinging Cots, Bureau with Oval Dressing Glasses, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Commodes, Rocking-Chairs, Wardrobes, Kidderminster Carpets, Spring Beds, Double and Single Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, and several large and small Tin Baths.

KITCHEN:

Cooking Stove, Pots, Pans, Dish Covers, Refrigerator, and all other necessary articles for this department.

☞ Sale punctually at 10 o'clock a. m., and all purchases must be removed that night. The subscriber will remain for the purpose of delivery up to 10 o'clock p. m.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE
BY AUCTION
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Silver Ware, China, and Stone Ware, Chromos, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of DAVID STARK, Esq., C. E., Corner of Elgin and Maria streets, all the Parlor, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Hall, Bedrooms, Dressing Rooms, Kitchen, Servants, Dining Room, and other effects, comprising, Chairs and Couch, in Silk Damask, Easy Chairs, Camp Chairs, Kettle Drum Chairs, Cretonne Chintz Window Hangings, with gilded poles and Rings, Silver Tea Set, comprising Tea Urn, Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Jug, Sugar Bowls and large Trays, 4 silver Vegetable Dishes, Paper Mache Trays, &c., handsome Carpets, nearly new, Sideboards, Gaseliers, and a neat collection of other furniture.

Catalogues at the subscribers' office, on Wednesday, 26th, a.m., at the house day of Sale.

☞ All purchases must be removed next day at latest.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1647td

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE CATALOGUE SALE
—OF—
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,
Seven Octave Rosewood Case Piano [fine tone],
Pictures, Engravings, Plated Ware, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th inst.,

At 11 o'clock, Sharp,

At the residence of

THOS. WORTHINGTON, ESQ.,

Bank Cottage, Vittoria Street,

The whole of the Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Pantry, Hall, Kitchen, Bedroom, Yard and Out-House effects, forming on the whole one of the choicest collections of Furnishing Goods offered for public competition this season.

Catalogues may be had on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, and on the premises, when the Furniture, &c, will be on view on the whole of the first day, and on WEDNESDAY, up to the hour of sale.

Terms Cash, and all purchases must be removed by the afternoon of Saturday, the 29th

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 16[illegible]td

LOST.

Last week, a CHEQUE on the Quebec Bank, made payable to Charles Verina. Any one returning it to George Latremouille, at the St. Lawrence Hall, Sussex-st., will be rewarded. Payment at the Bank has been stopped.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1648tf

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!
ANNUAL SALE.

Important to Gentlemen, Florists and others.

FRUIT TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
FLOWERING PLANTS, &c.

Extensive sale of rare and valuable Plants consisting of Crab Apples, Dwarf Apples, choice and large. A large quantity of Plum Trees, Currants and Gooseberries. A variety of different qualities of Grapes. A large quantity of Asparagus, done up in twenty-fives, fifties and hundreds, to suit purchasers.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND TREES.

Consisting of Rose, H P, Moss do, Perpetual Hybrid and Climbing do, Mountain Ash, Horse Chesnut, Weeping Willows, and a variety of shrubbery. This will be a rare opportunity to secure those goods, as it is the largest consignment ever brought to this market. The above are from the celebrated nursery of R J Donnelly, of Rochester.

Sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 2 o'clock, on the vacant lot in front of the Subscriber's Warerooms, East End Sappers Bridge.

Terms Cash.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1648td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

The undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late MRS. WADE, to sell at the house recently occupied by her on O'Connor, near Maria-st., the property and effects in the House, consisting of Hair Cloth Sofa, six Parlor Chairs, Easy Chair, Hair Cloth Rocker, Centre Table, Card Table, Carpet and Curtains, Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboard, Side Table, Couch, Carpet, Curtains and one Gentleman's Writing Desk, B W Bedsteads, B W Bureaus, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Carpet and Curtains, Hair Mattress, Spring Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, &c., Cooking Stove and Furniture, Hall Stove and Pipes, Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods, Crockery, China, Glassware, and a quantity of Cutlery, in Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. A quantity of Kitchen utensils, in Barrels, Tubs, Pails, &c.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m., sharp; and Goods to be removed same day immediately after close of Sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1671td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from MRS. H J. FRIEL, to sell at her residence Wilbrod st., near St. Joseph's College, Sandy Hill, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, her Household Goods, consisting of One Seven Octave Pianoforte (New York make), one beautiful Parlor Set in Green Repps (quite new), excellent Tapestry Carpet, What-Nots, Centre Table, Pictures, &c. Oak Extension Dining Table, Oak Cane Chairs, Mahogany Sideboard, (large), Couch, Carpet and Curtains, Colored Dinner Set, Stone Delf, China, Glassware, and a quantity of Table Cutlery, B. W. Bedroom Set, Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Carpets and Curtains, an excellent Cooking Stove and furniture, Hall Stoves (Prescott make), Stovepipes, Hall Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods, Pails, Water Barrels, &c.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 10.30 a.m.
N. B.—Goods on view day previous to sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

AT 10.30

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1871.

At No. 11, Preston Terrace, Daly Street the subscriber will sell all of the Household Furniture, consisting of Tapestry and Wool Carpets, Hair Cloth Sofa, Couch, Sideboard, Cane Chairs, Dining Table, (large size), Dining Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Mattrasses, Cooking Stove, Hall Stove and Pipes, Crockery, China, Glassware, Kitchen utensils, &c., &c., an excellent 8 day clock.

TERMS CASH.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer

AT 10.30

On MONDAY, 24th April, 1871.

The Subscriber has received instructions from MRS. MIDFORD, to sell at her House, BOOTHS' Building, Chaudiere, her Furniture, consisting of Cottage Piano, Rosewood Case, in good order, Hair Cloth Sofa, Six do. Chairs, Centre Table, B. W., Corner Whatnot, B. W., Dining Table, Cane Chairs, Sideboard, Couch and Carpet, B. W. Bedroom Set, Spring Mattrasses, Hardwood Bedsteads, Bureaus, with Glass, Washstands, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Cooking Stoves and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, China and Glassware, an excellent Clove Box.

TERMS CASH.

Goods to be removed immediately after Sale.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
AND UNRESERVED SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from Wm. DICKINSON, Esq, Deputy Inspector General, to sell at his residence, Richmond road, on TUESDAY, April 25th, 1871, all his Household Property, consisting of Superior Rosewood Piano, English make, Parlor Set, in Green Damask, Walnut Centre Table, Side Table, What-Nots, Parlor Ornaments, Mirrors, Engravings, Curtains and Tapestry Carpets, Extension Dining Table, Sideboard, Sofa, Leather Cover, Chairs, do. Tapestry Carpet, Curtains, &c., Hall Stove and Pipes, Hall Lamp, Hall Table, Chairs, Oil Cloth and Stair Carpet, Bedrooms Sets, B. W., Spring Mattrasses, Hair Matrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Carpets and Curtains, very superior Cooking Stove and Furniture, Box Stove and Pipes, Kitchen Furniture, &c., very superior Dinner Set, consisting of one hundred and fifteen pieces coloured, white Stone China, white and gold do., a large quantity of Cutlery, some very excellent Plate, about sixty volumes of Books, principally Standard Works, a good family Sewing Machine, quite new, and a large quantity of other articles not enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

Catalogues giving full description can be had a few days previous to Sale

Goods on view on day previous to Sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1639td

JUST RECEIVED,
—AT—
HAUSER'S.
RIDEAU AND SUSSEX STREETS,

That splendid new Magazine,

THE WEDDING BELLS.
—ALSO—
BOWBELLS AND LONDON JOURNAL
For March and April.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets an House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

The St. George's Society were favoured with a beautiful day for their procession.

FIRE.—A two tenement frame house, on Dalhousie street, belonging to Paul Loyer, was considerably destroyed by fire at half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND.—The body of a child was found on Sunday, floating in McKay's Bay. The police were informed of the fact, and an inquest was held yesterday afternoon. There is no clue to the guilty party.

DROWNED.—A man fell off a Barge below the Chaudiere on Saturday and was drowned. A few persons saw him fall in but could not save him. The body has not been recovered.

☞ Don't forget Bermingham's Catalogue sale, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at Mr Worthington's. Furniture, &c., on view to-day (Tuesday), from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 9 a.m. to the hour of sale on Wednesday. Catalogue to be had in the premises or at the Auctioneers office. Be in time.

BANK OF MONTREAL.—The old Theatre and the lots east of it bounded by O'Connor street have been purchased by the Bank of Montreal for the purpose of erecting thereon a handsome stone structure for the use of the Bank. The site is central, well situated for business, and fronting on the Parliament square it is partially isolated, a building on it will be little exposed to danger from fire.

RUNAWAY.—Mr. Christy's horses ran away away this morning on Rideau street, and having upset all the beer boxes and bottles out of the waggon near the Tea Pot, continued at a furious pace down William street, across the Market square, on which there was fortunately a small attendance, and finally drew up in Mr. Gorman's yard. The waggon was considerably broken, as were also the bottles and the ale spilled.

POLICE COURT.—Monday—James Jinks for disorderly conduct on the public streets, was fined $5 and costs.

Isaac Gibbs was charged with assaulting and attempting to stabb John Rooks. The case was adjourned until this morning on account of the absence of some witnesses.

Thomas Russell, charged with a breach of the peace, was remanded.

THE BODY FOUND IN HULL.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the man Fairbank found in Hull on Sunday, and a verdict returned that he came to his death by a pistol shot from his own hand, whether by accident or intention was not known.

The Immigrant Aid Society deserve to receive a very large measure of support at their readings to-night, and as it is the last meeting of the season and many friends have volunteered their services, we feel sure that it will be the most successful gathering yet held, so we urge an early attendance at Aumond's block, Rideau street.

SEE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock in the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.
R. L. JAMES & Co

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

BODY OF A CHILD FOUND.—On Sunday afternoon Mr. John Deslaurier found the body of a child secreted in a crevice in the rocks on the Lover's Walk, directly down from the old stone building near the western block, and formerly occupied as the Officers' Quarters. He conveyed information to the Police Station this morning, when Policeman Banning proceeded to the locality, and on examination found that the body must have been there for some time, as it is almost totally decomposed. The hair adhering to the scalp is about four inches long, which fact proves that it was not a new born infant. An inquest was held at 4 o'clock in the after noon, the verdict being that the child had been put to death by some party unknown.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

Sunday was the anniversary of the Patron Saint of England, but Englishmen, whether in Old England or in the Colonies of the Empire, never fail to celebrate the day in their traditional and characteristic manner—by a demonstration and a grand dinner. Sunday was no fit occasion for Englishmen to observe their national holiday, and with a unanimous acquiescence the celebration was postponed until to-day. Sunday was observed as it should be, and to-day the Englishmen of Ottawa have given body and soul latitude and liberty, and wherever Englishmen, women and children are seen they are enjoying themselves. Englishmen possess one peculiar feature, which is innate or the result of early training—when they appoint a day to make merry and be jovial in, they throw by all thought of the office, store, or workshop with particular facility, and free of care or marring memory their enjoyment and gaiety are unalloyed and of that genuine kind from which benefit ensues. On such an occasion they bury yesterday in the past and to-morrow is not given a thought. Andrew and Patrick and Jean Baptiste it is well known can enjoy themselves in a creditable manner on a festive day, but it is the above noted characteristic which has given to the land of St. George the term "Merry England."

The members of St. George's Society assembled at their rooms Salmons Hotel York Street, at about 10 o'clock this morning, and having listened to good music from the O. B. G. A Band for a while, and of course having given their opinion upon the best beer to be had, they formed in procession and with the band at their head, went down York st., over to Rideau St., by Dalhousie st. up to Wellington st., and thence to Christ Church, where the Rev. Mr. Lauder officiated, and the Rev. Mr. Pollard preached an excellent sermon. After service, they formed in procession again and walked down Sparks street, the O. B. G. A. discoursing sprightly tunes all the time. A splendid lunch was prepared in the Rink, by Mrs. Proderick, and thither the procession bent its steps and in a few moments the members of the Society and their friends were all employed doing justice to the good things provided.

THE COLLATION.

The chair was occupied by Dr. Sweetland, the President of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Pollard being seated upon his right hand.

When the sons of Merrie England had appeased their appetites to some extent, and refreshed themselves after their long and dusty march, the President rose to propose the first toast. Before doing so, however, he said that he desired to thank the members of the Society for having re-elected him to the Presidential office. When he was absent in Toronto it was with pleasure and pride that he had read in the papers that his friends in Ottawa had not forgotten him, but had given renewed proof of their esteem for and confidence in him. He then proposed the health of "the Queen," a toast which required no prefactory remarks in order to commend it to an assemblage of loyal Englishmen, (cheers). Wherever her name was heard and by whichever of the four national societies this toast was drank, the same loyal and loving sentiments were expressed, and, he had no doubt, were as sincerely felt.

Band—"God Save the Queen."

The next toast was "the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family. The President said he would include in this toast the name of the Marquis of Lorne and alluded to the recent royal marriage. He believed that it would be another source of strength to the British Empire tending, as it would do, to unite the people with the Throne. He hoped that it marked a new era in the marriages of the Royal Family, and that English Princesses would no longer be compelled to go over the water to Germany for husbands (cheers).

The President next gave the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers."

Mr. Carroll Ryan, in response to a unanimous call, replied in appropriate terms. He should ever remember with pride and satisfaction the time when he wore the red coat of a British soldier and marched beneath the shadow of the Union Jack. He rejoiced in the freedom and enlightened system of Government which now prevailed in the British Empire, and which had served to unite Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Canadians, together under one common flag. As for the Navy its fame was world wide, and it needed no eulogy from him. The volunteers of Canada, had on more than one occasion done their duty under trying circumstances, and would ever be found ready if need be to do their duty to the flag of the Empire (cheers).

Song—"The Red, White and Blue."

The President then proposed the "Sister Societies," a toast which was drank with much enthusiasm.

Song "My ancestors were Englishmen"—Mr. Champness.

"The Press" followed briefly replied to by Mr Carrier, of the *Free Press*, Mr. Green of the *Citizen*, and Mr. Urquhart, of the TIMES.

"The Ladies" followed, and the party broke up about 4 o'clock.

A concert was given in the Rink Music Hall in the evening before a large and appreciative audience. Dr. Sweetland occupied the chair, and there were seated on the platform, among others, Dr. Hill, Messrs. McGillivray, Waller, Currier, Starmer, and the Secretary, Mr. Mills.

Dr. Sweetland, in an able address, thanked the members of the Society for re-electing him as President, as he thought there were many members better fitted to occupy the position than he was. He would however endeavour to fulfil the duty imposed upon him to the best of his ability. He stated that the Society was in a flourishing condition and had been the means of benefiting a number of poor families during the recent inclement winter.

The other Speakers were Messrs. McGillivray, Waller and Dr. Hill.

The singing was good, particularly that of Mrs. Miles and Miss McCarthy, who were enthusiastically encored.

Messrs. Brewer, Horsley, Raynor and Moss, also contributed to the evening's entertainment, and were well received, more especially Mr. Moss, who seems quite at home as a comic singer.

The O. B. G. A. Band was in attendance and played some excellent music during the evening.

Dancing followed, which was kept up with great spirit till an early hour, all going home highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

CITY COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening to consider the Water Works Report, and for general business. There was a full attendance of Board. The Water Works Report was presented and read, and 1,500 copies ordered to be printed in English and 500 in French. It was not adopted. Some action was also taken with respect to the proposed bridges. We will give the official report on Wednesday.

AN UNEXPLAINED MYSTERY.

It is a long time ago—more than twenty years—since the events took place which I am about to relate to you; and before I begin, I must tell you that it cannot exactly be called a ghost story, because, though there was noise enough in the house for a legion of ghosts, I never saw one. I could hear something walking about and passing through the different rooms, but I never could see anything during the whole time I remained there.

I was just eighteen, and had only been married a few months, when, having nothing particular to detain us at home, my husband decided to take me for a pleasure trip through Normandy.

We went by way of the Island of Jersey, and I, who had never been away from England before, was delighted with everything I saw. The weather was beautiful, though it was the month of February, and already the violets and primroses were beginning to peep out, and the leaves to come on the trees.

We stayed two weeks at St. Helier's, and went on board a little smuggling vessel of about forty tons, called the *Princess*—for there was no better conveyance in those days—and after being wofully sea-sick for more than twelve hours, we were landed at Granville. We only remained a few days at Granville, which was a small fishing town, without any accommodation for visitors. I remember I was very much amused watching the women going about in their picturesque costume; and they reminded me from this, and the peculiar-looking, flat head-dresses they wore, of "Massaniello," the melodrama which I had once been taken to see, after having been a particularly good little girl. Having been present at very few theatrical performances this had left a strong impression.

From Granville, we went on to Avranches—about a day's journey, as well as I can remember—and it was in Avranches I found my haunted house.

I cannot pretend to describe Avranches, nor do I suppose you would be particularly interested if I could. It is enough to say that it was dignified by the term "city," though it was only like a large village. It stood on the top of the hill, and the "diligence," seemed to go round and round the town on a pretty, winding road, for I don't know how many times, before the place was itself reached. The surrounding country was very beautiful; provisions were cheap; house-rent, a mere nothing; and money in those days, being decidedly an object with us, for we were anything but rich, we determined to remain in Avranches for two or three months.

There was only one small hotel in the place, and it was a wretched one, enough to give any cleanly person the horrors. We, therefore, started out to look for a house, determined to try house keeping on a small scale while we remained there. There was no lack for houses (every second house seemed to be for rent), and many of them were furnished, too, but so dirty, desolate, and dilapidated they looked, that we turned from them, one after another, with unmitigated disgust.

At length, some one sent us to a furniture broker, who, they told us, had a fine house for rent—quite a chateau; it was on the outskirts of the city, to be sure, but Monsieur probably would not mind that since it was a convenient house, and the furniture was grand, magnifique, &c.

We forthwith took ourselves to the store of the furniture-seller, who was a snuffy old woman, about four feet high, and who wore a cap nearly as tall as herself—the real old-fashioned Normandy cap. These were so curious that before I left Avranches, I purchased one from an old woman who sold caudle-vie. There was no other way of getting it; there seemed to be no shop where they made such things; and others whom I had asked to put me in the way of getting one, refused to do so, from the idea that I wanted to take it to Edgland to make fun of them. This was at all events the reason they gave me; if they had any other, I did not find out.

The furniture-dealer, after having what we wanted, put on her sabots, pinned a big piece of paper over her cap—for the day was a little damp—and taking out an immense red umbrella, announced herself ready to set out with us to show us the house she had for rent.

On the road, the old lady informed us that some months ago, her house had been rented to two English gentlemen, who kept a great many dogs. They had a man servant who took care of the house, and who never allowed any woman to go near it, not even herself. They paid their rent regularly, to be sure, but still she had a suspicion there was something wrong about them. Sometimes, gentlemen from Paris came to visit them, but nobody belonging to the town could ever get near the house, because the dogs were so ferocious; and that, somehow, when they went away, nobody regretted it, not even she herself though as she again repeated, they always paid their rent. They had, however destroyed some of her furniture, and as they departed without giving her any notice, she was unable to obtain compensation for her losses.

By this time, we had reached the house, which was much larger than we required; however, we decided, as we were on the spot it would be as well to look at it.

It stood alone, though there were other houses within a short distance; those which were the nearest were, however, unoccupied.

On the ground-floor were two large rooms and a kitchen at the back, which looked into a good sized garden, full of weeds and overgrown shrubs, with two or three broken stone figures almost covered with green moss, and looking very desolate. The rooms were perfectly crammed with furniture of all descriptions, which the old woman accounted for by saying she had bought some from people who were leaving the town, and not having room for it in her store, she had placed it in the vacant house.

Upstairs on the first floor the rooms looked quite cheerful. The largest one, which looked on the street, if street it could be called, was carpeted—an uncommon thing for this part of Normandy, where the floors are generally polished—the wood being first stained a sort of brown color, with, perhaps, a rug before the sofa, and another for the fire place, but no other covering.

There was a piano in this room, and two large windows with pretty chintz curtains; so that, on the whole, I was rather pleased with its appearance.

By the side of this room, also front, there was a smaller one, which could be used for a dining room, they, however, did not communicate, the door of the small one opening into the hall. From the back of the large room a door opened into a good-sized bedroom, and this again communicated with a smaller one—a sort of dressing-room—or what the old woman called a "cabinet." There was no way of getting to these rooms except by passing through the large one. With the exception of the entrance to the large room, there were no locks on any of these doors—simply the old fashioned latch lifting up and down.

The windows of the bedroom and cabinet looked into the garden, and far away over miles and miles of white sand—which was called the greve—to the rock and fortress of St. Michael, about which the dwellers in Avranches had all sorts of wild legends, and which, they were incessantly informing you, "had never been taken by the English."

I could tell you how, in the olden time, a certain Count de Montmorence laid siege to the place, and how he bribed one of the warders to introduce into the fortress one hundred and fifty men, one by one, through a little portal high up in the wall, which is still pointed out to the curious stranger; and how, when more than one hundred had entered, and had made no sign, the Count began to fear treachery, and his page begged that before the Count adventured his own life, he (the page) might, by some contrivance, be raised to the loop-hole near the portal, where he could, perchance, discover what became of those who went in; and how to his great horror, he saw an executioner standing by the door, who seized upon every man as he entered, and cut off his head with one blow; and how the poor page fainted away, and was discovered by the Count to be a noble maiden, who had followed him to the wars, all for love—all this and much more, I could tell you, but it does not belong to my story.

Above these rooms were others corresponding with them, but, at that time, we did not look at them, the old lady being desirous of returning to her shop, as it was Saturday; they, therefore, remained locked up, and the old woman carried the key away with her. The house was much too large, but the rent was so low [some twenty dollars a month] that we decided to take it at all events for a month; and we paid one month's rent in advance, also, for wood and other necessaries, with which the old lady provided us.

We resolved to take up our abode in the rooms on the first floor, and leave those above and below in the condition they were at that time, with the exception of the kitchen, which he would want to use.

The next thing to get was a servant; but we found it impossible to do this before Monday, and even then we could not get any who would consent to sleep in the house, their excuse being that they were married, and must look after their own homes in the evening.

The rooms we were going to live in, like the rest of the houses, were in a very untidy state, and I felt myself bound to set to work to put them in order, therefore, having obtained a broom and dust pan, I rolled up my sleeves and commenced.

After putting the large room in order, I went into the bedroom and arranged that to my satisfaction My husband having gone to the hotel to send up our luggage, and not expecting him to return for some time, the hotel being quite at the other end of the town, I was, therefore, alone in the house A shiver comes over me, even at this distant day, when I think of these rooms and the mystery which it is scarcely probably, will ever be explained to me, if indeed, it should ever be explained at all.

Having finished the bedroom, I made my way into the 'Cabinet,' or little dressing-room. There were only two or three chairs in this room, and a small writing table; the walls with buff-coloured paper, with here and there small bunches of flowers dotted over it; the room was very dirty, and the floor covered at one end with quantities of sawdust and wood shavings.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

PAIN KILLER

Husband:—And what does the Parson's wife say about it?

Wife:—Why, it does everything but impossibilities; she cures Sore Throat, Canker, Rash, Croup, Cough, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Cramps, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, in fact she is a host of Doctors all in herself if she has a bottle of PAIN-KILLER with her.

Husband:—She needs to be; I never saw such children as hers are, they are always cutting their fingers, spraining their ankles and falling down stairs.

Wife: Yes, and the PAIN-KILLER is magical when used for Sprains, Bruises and Flesh Cuts. That reminds me: Willie cut his finger awfully this morning; I will hasten and put some PAIN-KILLER on it.

(*To be continued.*)

☞ The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the various works required to be done in the Erection of THREE STORES on Sparks street, for Messrs O'DONNELL, ROBINSON, and RAJOTTE

Plans, Specifications and conditions may be seen on application to WM. HODGSON, Architect, Metcalf street, on and after FRIDAY, the 21st inst, and until WEDNESDAY the 26th, at Noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Ottawa April 17, 1871 1642 5

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.

Apply to

JOHN HERON,
on the Premises.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1636b

$765,000

in Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts Each		$ 40,000
10 " "		20,000
20 " "		5,000
50 " "		1,000
200 " "		500
350 " "		100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each	$300 to 700	
75 " " Melodians, "	75 to 100	
350 Sewing Machines, "	60 to 175	
500 Gold Watches, "	75 to 200	
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at		$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c,

Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On the receipts of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune, Dec 28* "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address

C B HARRIS & Co.
Managers.
62 Broadway, N Y

March 14, 1871 1614 3m

$823,000

IN CASH GIFTS,

To be Distributed by the

NEW YORK CASH PRIZE COMPANY.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts, each		$40,000
10 " "		20,000
20 " "		5,000
50 " "		1,000
200 " "		500
350 " "		100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each	$300 to 700	
75 " " Melodians, "	75 to 100	
350 Sewing Machines, "	60 to 170	
500 Gold Watches, "	75 to 305	
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., valued at		$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

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PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune, Dec 28.* "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*

Send for circular. Liberal inducement to Agents

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address

BAKER & SON,
70 Broadway, N.Y

April 18, 1871 1644 1wd&w.

By A. Gagnier, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

BY A. GAGNIER,

On TUESDAY NIGHT, at 8 P.M.

A large consignment of Boots, Shoes and Ladies' Gaiters.

A large lot of Ready-Made Clothing.

A fine lot of Groceries and Liquors, also

A capital Stock of Jewellery to be sold without reserve, at the Dominion Auction Rooms, 16 Rideau street.

A GAGNIER,
Auctioneer

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1647td

AUCTION SALES

BY A. GAGNIER,

AT DOMINION AUCTION ROOMS.

The subscriber begs to inform the public of Ottawa, that he has opened an Auction Room at No. 16 Rideau street, and is prepared to undertake the Sale of Furniture and Household effects, at the residences of Owners. Semi-Weekly sales of Furniture and General Merchandize, at 16 Rideau street, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock p.m.

The encouragement of the Public is respectfully solicited.

A. GAGNIER,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1647b

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & COS PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the

TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH;

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE

TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, he positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits: but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 3 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 3 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, see the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—645 St. Paul Street

HUNTLEY COURT OF REVISION.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Huntley, will hold its first Sitting for the current year, in the TOWN HALL of the said Township, at 10 o'clock a.m., on MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next.

JOHNFENTON,
Township Clerk.

Huntley April 3, 1871 16 3

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION.

CALL TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

G. LORENZ,

OTTAWA, December 27, 1870

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

—AND—

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRANBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OPPOSITE FERGUSON'S CONFECTIONARY

March 31, 1871 1629

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

MILLINERY,

ELGIN STREET,

Beg to announce to the TRADE of the OTTAWA DISTRICT, that their STOCK is again complete, being replenished by late WEEKLY ARRIVALS, per Steamers, in execution of large repeat orders.

MERCHANTS acquainted with Montreal Prices, are invited to call and compare value.

N. B.—The Trade only supplied.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629c

The Tea Pot,

RIDEAU STREET.

Try JOHN HILL'S Teas and Coffees, and you'll find That they are of a most superior kind. The various samples, when you fairly test, You'll find to be the richest and the best. Join with the many who each day procure Goods at THE TEA POT, Rideau Street, so rich and pure. The best and cheapest you can ever buy Are those which HILL is able to supply.

The following TEAS and COFFEES have been received within the last few days, and as they are FRESH and (NEW SEASON) can be recommended, the flavor being equal to any Teas ever imported into Canada:

FINEST JAPAN TEA (The very best that can be produced)
EXCELLENT KAISOW CONGOU TEA (Something extra),
CHOICE YOUNG HYSON TEA,
VERY SUPERIOR BLACK TEA (True Pekoe) in Caddies of 10 lbs each,
VERY FINEST GUNPOWDER TEA (Remarkably extra),
EXTRA SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE.

PURE JAPAN TEA, 60 cts. per lb., or 5 lbs. of the same article for $2.75.

GOOD SOUND TWANKAY TEA, 5 lbs. for $2.00.

☞ *The Finest Flavored Coffee to be obtained in this country, consisting of Pure Mondain Berry, Mocha, Java, Old Government Java and Plantation.*

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," Rideau Street.

Try JOHN HILL'S Teas and Coffees, and you'll find That they are of a most superior kind. The various samples, when you fairly test, You'll find to be the richest and the best. Join with the many who each day procure Goods at THE TEA POT, Rideau Street, so rich and pure. The best and cheapest you can ever buy Are those which HILL is able to supply.

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,

Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines,
Ale and Porter, Dawes and Rochester's
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies and Keiller & Son's Dundee Marmalade,
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 *RIDEAU STREET.*

☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you. 1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET.

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only, for Country Merchants

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Best Assortment in Ottawa

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa,
Hosiery and Gloves.
Colors and patterns assorted.

SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the late Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa

Department of Small-Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of Fine Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c., &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

WANTED

A good Country Hand, for a General Grocery. Apply by letter to

J. B.,
TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1646tf

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

THURSDAY, 6th day of April, 1871

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency that the public convenience would be promoted if the Custom House Station at Esquimaux Point, which is situate in closer proximity to the Port of Gaspe than to that of Quebec, with which it is now connected, was detached from the last mentioned Port and erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe.

His Excellency the Governor General on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs" has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and after the first day of April inst, the Port of Esquimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached from the Port of Quebec and placed under the survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of Quebec.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council

Ottawa, April 10, 1871 1636 3

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE,

Ottawa March 31, 1871 1629tf

TAXES, TAXES,

Having made a personal demand for all Taxes, due the Corporation of Ottawa, I hereby notify those in arrears, that if not paid at once, costs will be added.

This is the last notice that will be given.

THOS. H. KIRBY,
City Collector.

Ottawa, April 20, 1871 1948 3

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 4, 1871.

Authorized discount on American Invoices an further police: 10 per cent.

E S M BOURCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs

Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deaf Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Meta Ware,

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 16, 1870 1433 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Buts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c. &c &c. together with

PAINT OIL ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of he City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

FERNS!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES,

with Glass Domes, 3 sizes.

TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS
richly ornamented in colours.

BIRD CAGES. CANARY,
(magnificent kind)

BIRD CAGES,
all Brass and Copper.

BIRD CAGES,
Enamelled.

BIRD CAGES,
Wood and Wire.

LARKS CAGES,
PARROTT CAGES,
BIRD BATHS,
Glass and Earthen

GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,
WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out.

Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

HULL SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors,
Sashes,
Mouldings,
Framings.
Clapboards,
Sheetings,
Battens,
Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa:
The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
His Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
R McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz.: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq,
The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
G WORTS, Esq,
R RUTHERFORD, Esq,
H HOWLAND, Esq,
P RIDOUT, Esq.,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq,

THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1546tf

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS

BELTS, AND POCKET BATTERIES

These highly improved inventions render Electricity perfectly self-applicable, and extremely efficacious in a mild continuous form, on shock or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonizing pains, re-animating torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by whatever cause. Medicines and their deleterious consequences are thus entirely dispensed with. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied, that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

N. B.—The following testimony from the elite of the English medical faculty has been received

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. J. L. PULVERMACHER'S recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.

"Dated the 9th day of March, 1866.

"SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M. D., F. R. C. P.
SIR HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M. D., F. R. S.
SIR WM. FERGUSSON, Bart., F. R. S.
EDWD. H. SIEVEKING, M. D., M.R.C.S.
SIR J RANALD MARTIN, F. R. C. S."

PULVERMACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by the official report of the Academie de Medicine, Paris, Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna, and its curative virtues are confirmed by thousands of private testimonials of cures effected. (See pamphlet gratis).

These facts appeal to the good sense of every sufferer to avail himself of this scientific and curative progress, to which the inventor has devoted a life-time of study and labour, as an ardent deciple of that great benefactor of mankind, the late illustrious electrician MICHAEL FARADY.

PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAINS are exceedingly effective without the aid of medicine, restriction of diet, or the least derangement of the patient's habits and daily occupations, in the following maladies:

Rheumatism	Female Complaints
Gout	Constipation
Sciatica	Cramp
Lumbago	Sluggish Circulation
Neuralgia	Urinary Disorders
Head and Toothache	Paralysis
Liver Complaints	Epilepsy
Tic Doloreux	Nervous Debility
Indigestion	Functional Disorders
Deafness	&c., &c.
Spasms	

The effects of the application of Pulvermacher's Chains in any of the above disorders is immediately perceptible—the relief of pain instantaneous.

PRICE LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN BANDS AND BATTERIES.

B. CHAIN BANDS for Nervous Deafness Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head, 21s. to 30s.

B. CHAIN BANDS for loss of Voice and other affections of the Throat, 10s. 6d. to 21s.

B. CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgia, and Gouty Pains, Local Paralysis, Cramp, &c., 18s. to 22s, and 40s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Lumbago, Indigestion Liver, Chest, and Functional Disorders, &c., (worn as a belt), 22s to 40s and 55s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Writer's Cramp, Trembling, Nervousness, &c, 22s to 30s and 40s.

B COMBINED CHAIN BAND for Cantil, Paralysis, Epilepsy, General Debility Functional Disorders, &c., 30s to 50s.

A complete Set of COMBINED CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and CHAIN BATTERY for restoring vital energy, £5 to £7.

The public are most earnestly cautioned to beware of Pseudo Electric Belts advertised by sham Doctors, &c., for improper purposes, and so severely stigmatised by Vice Chancellor Malins in the suit Pulvermacher vs Hammond, alias Henry James, alias C. T, Raphey, M. R. C. S, alias Henry Burrows, &c, &c.

No Galvanic Belts are genuine but those bearing the fac simile of M. Pulvermacher's signature on the label.

A pamphlet containing full particulars may be had at the Drug Store of A. Christie, Sparks Street.

J. L. PULVERMACHER,
Galvanic Establishment,
200 Regent Street, London, W.

Ottawa, September 6, 1870 1455 1awk y

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,
LAWRENCE and
GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY an is it the celebrated Osage Country
The Garden Spot of Kansas

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelised Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c, &c Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

T G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to le on reasonable terms, for term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

Ottawa September 1870. 537tf

COURT OF REVISION.

The first meeting of the COURT OF REVISION, for the Township of Marlborough, will be holden in the TOWN HALL of said Township, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY next, 1871, at the hour of 11 of the clock, a.m., of which parties interested are hereby notified.

THOS. WIGGINS,
Township Clerk, Marlborough.

Town Clerk's Office,
Marlborough, 15th April, 1871 16 3

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

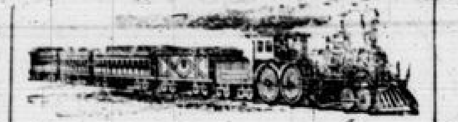
Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m d&w

NORTH GOWER COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the Township of North Gower, will hold its first sitting for the current year, in the TOWN HALL, of said Township, at 10 o'clock, a.m., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of MAY next.

JAMES BEAMEN,
Township Clerk.

North Gower, April 22, 1871 2d&1w



The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL.

Commencing 20th APRIL Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Steamb't Express	No. 4. Mail.	No 6 Mail.	No. 8* Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Ottawa Depart.	7.00	10.00	1 15	10.30
Prescott Junct'n.		1 00	3 25	12.50
Prescott Wharf Arrive	9.10	1.10	3 35	1.05

NOTE.—No. 2 connects at Prescott with Royal Mail Line of Steamers east and west, with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, for St. Albans, Burlington, New York, &c., and with the Rome and Watertown Railway for Albany, New York, &c.

No. 4, 6, and 8 connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Train east and west.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS,	No. 1. Ex-press	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M
Prescott Wharf Depart	1 15	6.20	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.30	6.45	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive..	4.00	9 00	7.00	6.30

NOTE.—**No. 7 will run every night Saturday nights excepted, Passengers will find on Nos. 7 and 8 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains and Royal Mail Steamers East and West Certain, as this Company's Trains wait their arrival.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.
Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642tf

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.

Highwines, 50 O. P.

Old Rye Whiskey.

Family Proof Whiskey.

Malt Whiskey.

Old Eureka Whiskey.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

Inspection invited.

K. ARNOLDI,
Telegraph Building.
Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 181

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts'
HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,
With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

Try their TEAS.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

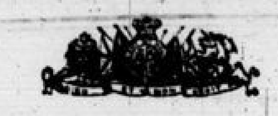
Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. JAMES HOTEL.

Strict attention to business.
Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1590t



IMPORTANT CUSTOMS SALE.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 18th, April 1871

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT THE FOLLOWING

GOODS AND SAMPLES

Rceived at the Custom House during the year, and remaining unclaimed in the Queen's Examining Warehouse,

WILL BE DISPOSED OF

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

—ON—

FRIDAY, APRIL 28th,

If not previously entered.

A M DELISLE,
Collector,

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Vessels.	Marks and numbers on address.	Packages and contents.
G T R	Johnstone, B & Co	1 case a weaver's loom
Do	James Carbro	1 chest tools
Do	Isidore	1 trunk wearing apparel
Do	S Wave	1 table
Do	C E Burden	1 case book covers
Do	No mark	1 hhd molasses
Do	H Perkins	1 box circulars
Do	Jno Shedden	1 barrel oil
Ottawa..	W Campbell	1 box tobacco pipes
Minerva..	D F C	1 box show cards
British Queen.	T B M C B	1 cask wine
Nova Scotian..	J C	
	N C	1 case rivets, boiler
DoD(S)	M83	1 case paper collars
Strathblane—	H G	1 cask wine
G T R—	J B C	1 hf chest tea
Do	J Lawrence	4 block wood
Nestorian—	H A A	1 box neckties
Avon—	R E C M	1 case hats
Strathblane—	[MS]	1 case matches
European—	J P C M	1 cask crockery
G T R—	E Atwater & Co	1 keg paint
Do	Woodward & Co	1 box lamp burners
Do	do	1 brl &c.
Do	Bathgate & Co	1 box tobacco
John Bull—	B D 2395	1 case rubber mats
St David—	C T 74 W	1 case dry goods
Lady Cartier—	T L D Q	1 keg soda
Lake Erie..	No mark	1 barrel oil
Scandinavian..	T M	1 case elastic gasset web
Champion..	Van Dugen	1 parcel fuse
Moravian..	Hon John Young	1 case centre bits
G T R..	W P Bartlett	1 bl fire clay
Do	J Williams	1 do do
Do	T & R White	1 box printing ink
Moravian	D [S] M 84-5	2 cases paper collars
Prussian..	Benny, Macpherson & Co	1 pcl hardware
G T R..	S J Doran	7 bales and 1 bag hops
Do	F Bradshaw	1 case wearing apparel
Scandinavian..	D M G	1 case misletoe
G T R..	E C Garlick	10 egg crates
Peruvian..	J [G] M	1 bale flannel
Do	J P C 1 8 M	8 casks crockery
Moravian..	P Co	1 cask crockery
Various addresses		23 packages samples
Ex Express Co..	Valentine & Co	8 bxs coffee roasters

ALSO,

Samples Liquor, Sugar, &c,

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING,
Auctioner to H. M. Customs

April 21, 1871 1647 3

1870 XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,

Toilet Bottles

and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's Perfumery,

Mirrors

AND FINE

Toilet Articles,

ALEX. CHRISTIE,

Druggist,

40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK. Ottawa.
December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $100 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Bailiff,
Agent,
TIMES Office Ottawa.

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, Proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, Mar h 871 2 3m

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.

Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, FirstClass.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Recsors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had; large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,

Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the the Departm nt

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State
of Canada.

W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.
Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1620 1d

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.
Ottawa, Feb. 21, 187 159

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA.

WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

Legal.

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.

W McKAY WRIGHT. 12w F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 4lutt JOHN J. GEMMELL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor. Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

DR. DICKINSON,

RESIDENCE and SURGERY, Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street.

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,
Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

F. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*,
Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game etc., daily

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANG.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 740

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN.

DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

CANADA AND

U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Darwings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,

November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared. Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

Medical.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS

FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

The old-established Dentists,

64 Ludgate Hill, London,

And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

*** All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2awfm 1awk6m

SHOSNEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!

The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

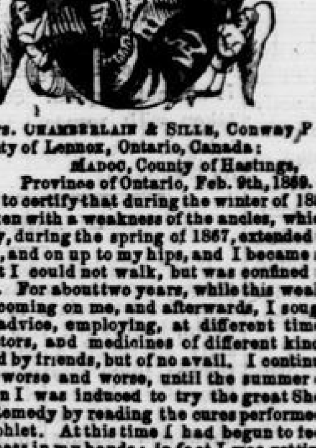
They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hecey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sough medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage it receives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester 200 acres, 35 acres cleared, 7 miles from Ottawa.

3—Lots No 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 400 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of C C R at Stittsville, 18 miles from Ottawa

4—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Nepean, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," next adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 260 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions in a good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timbered (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.

Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 47tf

Medical

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Wit-lows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchant throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts, M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for tract laying and ballasting on about 23 miles of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Post road, near Trois Pistoles.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Riviere du Loup.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 6 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the 8th May, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 100 tons spikes, according to samples, to be seen at the offices of the Commissioners and of the chief engineer, at Ottawa. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs, delivered at Montreal, Point Levi and Riviere du Loup.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioners Office,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1871. 1637 3

WM. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

TEAS AND WINES,

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Applications of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,

S LESAGE,
Assist Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

SELLING

OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,

WINE MERCHANT,

Elgin Street.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

THE TIMES is printed and published a The OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the office, 38 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa JAMES BAILIFF, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1650. OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY APRIL 26, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T Hunton, Shoolbred & Co

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments.

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE

Will be cleared our at prices which will be sure to commanda sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,
PORTER'S BLOCK,
34 SPARKS STREET,

Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of MAIL.

1871. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M	CLOSE. P.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVER. A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVER. A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVER. P.M.
.....	12.30	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	.....	4.00
.....	12 30	9·00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	.....	4.30
9.30	.....	9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9,30	.....	7.15
9.30	.....	9.00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.30	.....	7.15
9 20	12.30	9,00	United States, *via* Ogdensburg	9.30	.....	4.30
9.30	12.30	.....	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9,30	.....	4.30
.....	12.30	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.30	.....	.....
9.30	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c	.....	.....	4.30
7.00	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	12,15
7.00	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway, North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	.....	11.40	12.15
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11,00	.....
6.15	.....	.....	Lower Ottawa, by steamer; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c	.....	.....	7.30
10.00	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	.....	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6,00
11.50	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via N York close every Monday at 8 P.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 12.45 A M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 20, 1871

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT—

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET,

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Undershirts
&c., &c.,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

T. BELLEMAR.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden House—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.

Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.
Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, coining together upwards of one acre, and aving the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and ce ice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to

MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa TIMES Office.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.

Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co

55 SPARKS-ST.,

EARLY OPPOS TE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a arge portion eir Spring Impor s, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Good as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 8, 1871

For Sale or to Let.

HOUSE TO LET—ON Victoria Island, Chaudiere, near Mr. Baldwin's Office, lately occupied by Thos. McKay, Esq., and at present as a boarding house, for which from the situation and extent of accommodation it is adapted. Alterations made to suit a good tenant.

T M CLARK,
Royal Insurance Company,
Elgin-st.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 1f

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANG'S Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to

C W BANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf.

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to

THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau street

Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

TO LET,

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land ed, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road. Also the Sheep at present occupied WILLIA McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to

WILL MOSGROVE,

Ottawa, Feb, 16, 871 1602tf

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80.

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids' at 50 a cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularize.

☞ Call and examine ☜

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.

Ottawa April 6, 1871 1594tf

OTTAWA AND MONTREAL WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

Dufresne & McGarity,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

MESSRS. J. G. ROBINSON & CO.

Sussex Street, OTTAWA.

TRADE MARK.

221 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

The Undersigned have much pleasure in stating to their Customers and the Trade in general, that they have disposed of the RETAIL BUSINESS, *which they heretofore carried on in connection with their Wholesale Trade; and it is now their intention to devote themselves exclusively to the*

Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Provision Business.

To enable them to do so efficiently, they have secured the premises next door to their present stand, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Fingland & Draper, as a Dry Goods Store,) and connected the two buildings by an arch,—now making ONE OF THE FINEST WHOLESALE HOUSES IN THE PROVINCE.

They have secured Agencies for several of the first WINE HOUSES *in Europe; and are also Agents for* Messrs. GOODERHAM & WORTS, *Distillers of Toronto,—and they can safely say that Messrs. G. & W. make the finest Spirits in the Dominion.*

The trade supplied with all of the undermentioned ALES, either in Wood or Bottle, at Brewers prices.

Dow & Co's, Montreal, Pale and Mild Ales and Porter,
Cosgrove's, Toronto, " " "
Labatt's, Prescott, " " "
Dawes', Lachine, " " "

GUINNESS STOUT and ENGLISH ALES always on hand and in fine condition.

There is now on the way out from China and Japan, 2,000 Chests of Fresh Teas, *which, with all other Goods, will be sold at* MONTREAL PRICES.

Goods will be delivered at Steamboat and Railway Stations free of charge. All empty packages charged in accounts will be taken back and allowed for, and those prefering to have their Goods shipped from the Montreal House, can have that privilege by leaving their orders at the office here.

The OTTAWA ESTABLISHMENT will be under the special management of MR. MCGARITY, *who will give his exclusive attention to the wants of his customers.*

Thanking you for the liberal patronage with which we have been so kindly favored, and soliciting an early call.

We remain, yours truly,

Dufresne & McGarity,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
"The Tea Pot,"
SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, April 19, 1871 1645 2m

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity o returning their, re thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET,

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April at 9 a.m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.

Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632tf

HATS! HATS! HATS!

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street,

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

LOST.

A small Bunch of KEYS. Finder will oblige by leaving them at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642tf

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 236 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO,

226 Wellington-st.

Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways,

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 24th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

EXPRESS at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Ottawa at 2.40 p.m., and at Sand Point, at 2,30 p.m. connecting at Sand Point with Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.

LOCAL TRAIN at 3.00 p m.

THROUGH OTTAWA EXPRESS at 3.40 p.m, connect with the Grand Trunk Day Express from the West and arriving Ottawa at Ottawa at 7.15 p.m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a m arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

EXPRESS at 11.40 a m, arriving at Brockville at 3.30 p m, and connecting with the Grand Trunk Trains for the East.

Arrive at Sand Point

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway.

Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains, Mail Line, and Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.

MORNING EXPRESS leaves Sand Point at 11.30 a m, after arrival of Steamer from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

R ABBOTT,
Manager.

Brockville, April 20, 1871

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA,

Saturday, 15th April, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the 58th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Order in Council of the 8th day of December 1866, fixing the the rates of toll to be levied on Saw logs and Square timber passing down the Slides on the River Trent, be and the same is hereby cancelled—and it is hereby further ordered, under the authority aforesaid, that henceforth the following rates of toll shall be and they are hereby imposed and authorized to be levied and collected on Saw Logs, Square, Timber &c., passing down the Slides on the said River Trent, that is to say:—

On each Saw Log, (whether rafted or in Single Sticks,) for passing through the Slides at Healy Falls and Middle Falls, one half cent per Log; and for passing through the Slides at Ranney Falls and Chisholm Rapids, one quarter of a cent per Log.

On each Stick of Square Timber, (whether rafted or in Single Stick), one cent per Stick for passing through each of the Slides.

On every Railway Tie, Bolt, Barrel Heading, and Stave of nine feet in length, one quarter of a cent for passing through each of the Slides.

On every Telegraph Pole, one eighth of a cent for passing through each of the Slides.

Certified,

W. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,
Canada

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1648 3

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Next to

P. O'MEARA'S Restaurant,

RIDEAU STREET.

Messrs. P. & R. invite especial attention to their choice and select assortment of

Broadcloths
Dooskins,
English
Scotch, and
Canadian
Tweeds.

Next to P. O'MEARA, Rideau-St.

N. B.—Workmanship and fit guaranteed.

PRESTON & ROSWELL.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1642tf

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.

April 4, 1871 1633b

NOTICE.

JUST OUT.

New Improved and Elegant

SHOWER BATH,

Nobody should be without One.

PRICE, $13.00 and $15.00.

10 Per Cent Off For Cash.

20 Cook Stoves and Double Stoves, to be sold at cost, before (1st) First MAY, to make room for a heavy and first-class Stock.

Tinware in great variety.

☞ No humbug, but see for yourselves.

C. P. DORION,
60 Sparks-st.,
Opposite British Lion Hotel.

P. S. Now is your time, Stoves must be sold dless of Price

Ottawa, April 16, 1871 1642d

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Fearston's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul st.

AN UNEXPLAINED MYSTERY.

(*Continued*).

I took my broom, and began to sweep, when I found the floor under the sawdust covered all over with large blotches which looked like, and which certainly were blood. This might I have no doubt, be accounted for without any crime necessarily being attached to it; but what was, and still is unaccountable to me, was a peculiar feeling which shortly took possession of my mind, and which I never got rid of while I remained in the house.

How well I remember the thrill of horror which passed through me as I knelt down more closely to examine the stains—for some peculiar influence seemed to oblige me to do so; how I slowly got up and began to peer at the walls for further traces of a crime, which, by some strange fancy felt sure had been committed. No detective could have examined more closely than I did every article in the room, and my search was rewarded by finding spots over the paper and on the inside of the door, and on the frame of the window that appeared like the marks of bloody fingers.

And now the feeling for which I am unable to account took possession of me; a desire to get rid of these signs of, as I really believed a murder, and do it before any one could come and find out my occupation. I did not wish even my husband to know of it. If I had committed the crime myself—if crime there had been—my feelings could hardly have been stronger, nor could I have feared detection more.

I sat to work hurriedly, and tried to wash away the stains. I succeeded, as far as the door and the window were concerned; on the walls these were not noticeable, unless one looked for them; but the floor defied me; there the unsightly blotches remained, and for ought I know, there they are now. I covered them, however, with a piece of carpet, which I found in another room, and when the luggage arrived I had the trunks placed over them.

I had just finished my work when my husband returned; but not one word passed my lips as to what I had seen. My husband was many years older than myself. He had been in many strange countries, and had not one particle of superstition in his composition, nor do I think he knew the meaning of fear. Apart, therefore, from the other feeling which kept me silent, was one of shame that he should know I was a coward under any circumstances. I mention this to account for my remaining a whole month in this house—until, in fact, I, thought, my senses would leave me if I did not get out of it—and yet concealing my fear.

In Avranches everybody seemed to go to bed as soon as it was dark—or, at all events, nobody was seen in the streets after that time; and it was like the city of the dead. There was no gas; but at the corners of each street a miserable oil lamp might be seen, hooked on to a chain which extended from one side of the street to the other, and made every gust of wind a dismal creaking in the still night.

Being very tired, we went to bed early, having, as our usual custom, a light burning in the room.

We had not been asleep very long when we were rather rudely awakened by the loud ring of the bell in the hall. It was the bell belonging to the front door, and was almost as large as those used on the steamers, which ring to intimate to passengers that they are desired to step to the Captain's office to pay their fare.

My husband got up put on a dressing-gown, and going into the front room, opened one of the windows and looked out. I quickly followed

Standing by the door were two men, wrapped in cloaks, and so muffled up that we could only see the upper part of their faces. They stood perfectly still, and did not speak. Tom spoke to them in French, asking their business: but received no reply, only the bell rang again with increased violence. We spoke to them in English, but no better success, and the bell continued ringing.

My husband was on the point of going down stairs, but I begged of him not to do so, because he had neither pistols nor any other weapon with which to defend himself if he should be attacked.

While we were consulting as to what was best to be done, the bell, which had ceased for a few moments, rang out another peal; but on looking out, there was no one to be seen, and the street, which was dimly illumined by a moon only a few days old, and in the distance by one dismal lamp, containing no living creature.

We did not attach any particular importance to this occurrence, thinking that, as we were strangers, some one had, perhaps, desired to play us a trick; and we returned to bed, and were soon asleep again.

It seemed, however, that our troubles were only beginning. We had not been asleep an hour before we were again aroused by the peals of that abominable bell. We looked out as before, and there were two men. "This is too much of a joke," said my husband; "I shall try what effect a pitcher of water will have on these gentlemen"—at the same time turning to go to the bedroom to fetch one.

I remained at the window watching the men, who turned round and walked off down the street. They stood for a moment under the lamp, and I heard a laugh; it seemed to come from them, yet it pervaded the whole house, and echoed from room to room. There was something so utterly fiendish in the sound that Tom and I looked at each other, but could say nothing; we rubbed our eyes, and wondered if we had been dreaming.

In all this strange, to say, the discovery I had made in the afternoon never recurred to me. Again we went to bed. By this time it was nearly twelve o'clock; sleep, however, had departed from our eyes, and we amused ourselves with all sorts of conjectures about the men who had so wantonly disturbed our slumbers. About half past twelve o'clock, there came through the whole house a shock, which, if it had been in San Francisco, I should at once have called as an earthquake. The doors, which had been partly closed, flew wide open; the windows rattled; and we sat up in bed, staring around us, and wondering what would come next.

"Little woman," said Tom to me, "I am beginning to think this house is bewitched, and that we are not to have any sleep to-night. He had scarcely done speaking, when a noise commenced in the room over our heads, which sounded like people quarreling, or rather fighting. We could hear no voices, but furniture seemed to be dragged about and tumbled down; and, after a while, something fell on the floor with a dull thud, like a heavy body, and then all was silent.

After a few minutes, we heard a sound as of some one coming down stairs stealthily; whatever it was, it passed the door of our apartments, and went into one of the rooms below. Then there was a noise as of somebody falling over furniture in the dark; then perfect silence.

Tom looked at me and he believed the noise was made by rats. I felt sure he did not think so, I assented that rats did sometimes make very strange noises; and, after a while, as we had no more disturbance, we fell asleep having decided that we would get the key on Monday from the old woman, and have a look at the rooms upstairs.

The next day was bright and sunny, and we began to explore the country round Avranches, and did not return to our domicile until evening. On that night we were undisturbed, except by the noise overhead, which commenced and ended in the same way as on the previous one, and was again attributed by my husband to rats, which we both resolved to root, if possible, on the next day when we should obtain the key of the upper rooms.

Monday morning arrived, wet and gloomy; but, nevertheless, I was quite determined to see what those bluebeard chambers contained, and we set off in a pouring rain for the store of our old landlady, who, after hearing our story, gave us the key without any comment, conditionally that we should return it when we had examined the rooms, which we agreed to do.

Before, however, we had reached home, we were overtaken by the old woman, who told us that as she had not seen the rooms since the Englishmen left them, she thought she would like to look at them herself, and as she would not desire to intrude upon us another day, if we had no objections, she would accompany us now; therefore, as soon as the house was reached, we all went up stairs, and the doors were unlocked.

I confess I was disappointed at the appearance of these rooms. There was nothing dreadful to be seen; they were only very dirty and untidy. In the room from which had come the noise, there were seven or eight very heavy cane chairs scattered about, some standing up, others tumbled down—and in the

TO BE CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.

Received "by Express" this day, One Hundred and Eighty-Seven Dozen, or Two Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-Four Pairs Black, White and Colored, "Ladies and Gents" Tasseled and 2 Buttons, all of the First Quality.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1646tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 25 1871 1625y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Eggs for Hatching—J. Herbert.
Account Books Posted—G. H.
Boiler and Engine for Sale—Harvey McNish.
Court of Revision—Thos. Miller.
Household Furniture, Rosewood Piano, &c.—A. Rowe.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871.

For interesting reading matter, see first page.

Hon. Mr. Aikens has returned to town.

Hon. Sir F. Hincks left for Toronto last night on public business.

Dr. Schultz was in town yesterday for a short time, but returned to Montreal in the evening. He will be in Ottawa again on Saturday.

A new weekly journal is about to be started in Toronto under the title of *Pure Gold*. Some young men of metal are said to be connected with it.

A letter from the Hon. Mr. Howe addressed to the people of Nova Scotia, and intended for publication in the Halifax journals, will be found in another column, and will be read with interest.

As a matter of justice we insert a letter from Mr. Church, M.P.P., for Ottawa county, in reply to a statement made in our columns. We can only say that the information we received concerning his conduct came from a reliable source.

We are informed by the various officers of the Census staff, that the work of taking the census is progressing in a very satisfactory manner, and that the returns made are likely to be of a thoroughly reliable character.

We regret to announce the death of T. M. Tilley, Esq., father of the Hon. Minister of Customs which occurred on Monday last, at his residence in the Province of New Brunswick. The deceased was seventy five years of age and was warmly respected and beloved by all who knew him. He had been unwell for some days, and it was only the pressure of public business which prevented the Hon. Mr. Tilley from leaving Ottawa for the purpose of visiting him

The Arc de Triomphe lately destroyed or very much damaged by the artillery fire, was one of the most magnificent structures in Paris. It was built by the orders of Napoleon the First to commemorate his victories over Austria and Russia It was commenced in 1806, and the work went on until 1814, when it was stopped. It was renewed in 1830 and finally completed in 1836. On the Northern pier, on the front towards the Champs Elysees, is a group representing the departure of the army in 1791, the Genius of War calling the nation to arms being the most prominent figure. The southern pier has on this front a group commemorative of the victories of 1810, Napoleon being crowned by ... the Goddess of Victory, while Fame proclaims his triumphs and History engraves them on her tablets. Figures emblematic of conquered cities are at his feet. The front towards the Avenue de la Grande Armee presents a group on the north representing Resistance—a young soldier defending his family from invaders, behind them a warrior, slain in combat, falling from his horse; on the south is a group representing the Peace of 1815—a warrior in the centre, returning his sword into its scabbard; a woman holds an infant while another child is leaning upon her; another person is represented as taming a bull; over all is the figure of Minerva, emblematic of peace and the arts of civilization. These groups are thirty six feet high.

CONFEDERATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

The present appears to be the age for magnificent political projects, most of which have a tendency towards centralization. While as we have seen the idea of a United Empire is very generally discussed throughout the British Colonies and dependencies, we find that the people of the West Indies are not only taking steps towards effecting a union among themselves, but some of them are expressing views favourable to an alliance with the Dominion of Canada. Many of the inhabitants of the British West Indies are of opinion that to be united with Canada is of far more importance to them, far more likely to promote their material interests than the confederation of the various groups of islands. They argue, and to some extent rightly, that whereas the products of the islands are for the most part similar there can never be any important commercial transactions between them, while so far as the question of defence goes it is almost entirely dependant upon a naval force, which, of course, Great Britain can and will provide. But their position as regards Canada is altogether different. Canada ... wants the products of the West Indies, and they require our lumber, breadstuffs &c. Were all commercial restrictions removed between the two, were trade stimulated as it would be by the establishment of a close political union, it is certain that a large and very profitable business which is now to a large extent confined to Americans, would be transferred to the merchants and shippers of this country. The following extract from the speech of a member of the Antigua Legislature, which was received with loud applause, may be accepted as indicative of the feeling which prevails among the people of that island at all events.

Mr. Bennet said "he was certain that there was not a merchant but he would hoist his bunting, not a house but it would be illuminated, not a little boy but he would shout his hurrah! in the streets on the day we are united to Canada. But we must creep before we can walk, and gather strength by degrees. The Confederation of the Leeward Islands may not be a very powerful one, but let us hope it will the nucleus of something greater—and that the British Government will see the necessity for speedily carrying out that larger policy which has been conceived."

It is of course impossible as yet to predict whether the West Indies are destined to form part of this Younger Britain of which we are now laying the foundations upon this continent, but we believe there is good reason to hope that such will be the case. The first step towards such a result is now being taken by the Imperial Government, for the union of the various islands into one political whole is necessary before negotiations for their incorporation with the Dominion could be undertaken. We presume that this idea of extending the boundaries of the Dominion southward to the Carribean Sea as well as westward to the Pacific ocean, will remind the honourable member for Lotbiniere more forcibly than ever of the fable of the Ox and the Frog. Still, with all deference to him and to those who think with him, we cannot see why the fact of all British subjects in this hemisphere uniting themselves more closely for defensive and commercial purposes should tend to weaken them, but rather to promote their security and strength. If, cutting loose from the mother country, we started upon an independent career and endeavoured to assume a position among the nations of the earth which, however brave and energetic our people may be, we are not able to maintain, then the simile which Mr. Joly applies to the people of this country in the House during the British Columbia debate might hold good. So long, however, as we have the good sense to remain connected with the Empire, nothing but beneficial results can come from the bringing about of a more intimate relationship between Her Majesty's subjects in the Western world.

COMPARATIVE TRADE RETURNS.

The Official Trade returns of our neighbours for the past year give their imports at 486 millions, and their exports at 537 millions of dollars. Canada during the same period exported 73 millions, and her imports were valued at 74 millions. Taking the population of the States at 40 millions, and of Canada at 4 millions, the imports of the former amounted to 12¼ dollars, and their exports to 13¼ dollars per head of the population, while in Canada the imports and exports were each over 18 dollars per head of the people. If a nation's wealth were to be measured by her exports and imports, it might be inferred from the comparative statement given above, that the Dominion was getting rich faster than the States. The inference would undoubtedly be true, if exports alone were considered, but when the imports are taken conjointly with them, they prove that while the Dominion was at the end of the year worse off by a million of dollars than she was at its commencement, the States had either added 51 millions to their capital, or had reduced their indebtedness by that amount. Canada bought 74 millions, sold 73 millions—the difference of one million she either owes or has paid from former savings; therefore, notwithstanding her large business she is a million dollars worse off than she was before that business was done. The United States bought 486 millions, sold 537 millions—the difference of 51 millions has either paid off former indebtedness, been received in gold, or is now owing to her by other nations. Doing a smaller business with the outer world in proportion to her population than Canada, she has become richer, while the latter has become poorer. In this statement there is food for reflection for our statesmen, especially for those who control the destinies of the country. Free traders who can see nothing good in anything that does not square with their particular dogma had better make a note of these facts. While there can be no doubt the Americans err in too heavily taxing some branches of industry to foster and protect others, may it not be possible that the Dominion errs on the other side, and carries her free trade notions too far—the result of last year's business points in that direction.

THE SETTLEMENT OF MANITOBA.

We are pleased to see that the liberal policy adopted by the Government in regard to the settlement of Manitoba is already bearing fruit, and that in all sections of the Dominion, more especially in the Province of Ontario, a large number of persons are making preparations for a flight westward in the early summer. We published yesterday some particulars relative to the regulations relating to the sale of public lands in Manitoba, which will suffice to show how thoroughly in earnest the Government are in their desire to settle the Province, and to prevent the lands from falling into the hands of any but *bona fide* settlers. How utterly are these facts at variance with the stories circulated by the enemies of the Government to the effect that the great aim and object of Sir. John Macdonald and his colleagues was to discourage emigration to Manitoba! The land policy adopted by them is one which not even the leaders of the Opposition, unscrupulous as they are, dare venture to criticise, and is warmly approved of by the representatives of the people of the North West. Each suggestion made by these representatives has been cheerfully acquiesced in, while the volunteers, instead of being turned adrift and sent to their homes without any acknowledgement of their services, have been treated with a liberality which cannot but be satisfactory to the public at large.

It is by a liberal and progressive policy of this nature that the Government can best reply to the charges of corruption and inefficiency so constantly brought against them by the organs of the Opposition. It is by such means that they can most effectually expose the utter unreliability and lack of real foundation which have characterized the accusations of their opponents. By misrepresenting and condemning in advance the Manitoba policy of the Government the Opposition have striven to prejudice the people against it. The indications now are however, that it will be the means of obtaining for the administration a larger share of public confidence than they enjoyed before.

The Deputy Adjutant Generals commanding the several militia districts of the Dominion, are now here in conference with the Adjutant General and Minister of Militia. We understand that the Staff and Field Officers and officers commanding corps at headquarters, will entertain them at dinner at the Rideau Club, on Friday evening next.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for April is received by Messrs. Durie & Sons, who have all the best English magazines and periodicals on hand and for sale.

THE LATE MR. BADGLEY.

At a meeting of the officers of the House of Commons, held in the Clerk's office, on Tuesday, 25th April, 1871.

Wm. B. Lindsay, Esq., Clerk of the House, was requested to take the Chair.

Moved by G. W. Wicksteed, Esq., Q. C., Law Clerk, seconded by D. W. Macdonell Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms, that we view with the deepest regret the premature death of our late most esteemed *confrere* Frank H. Badgley, Esq, B. C. L., Assistant Law Clerk and Chief English Translator.—Carried.

Moved by Thomas Vaux, Esq., Accountant, seconded by T. G. Coursolles, Esq., French Translator, that while we humbly submit to the will of the Almighty, whom, in His infinite wisdom, it has pleased thus early to remove from life one whose usefulness was at its highest point, yet we cannot abstain from expressing the painful feelings with which so heavy a loss inspires us.—Carried.

Moved by Alfred Todd, Esq., Chief Clerk of Committee, seconded by Pierre Rivet, Esq., Clerk of French Journals, that we avail ourselves of this opportunity to bear witness to the many private virtues of our lamented *confrere*; to give expression to our appreciation of his eminent qualities, which drew around him so large a circle of friends, and to our respect for the memory of one who by his natural talent and his rare merit attained so high a position in the way of life to which it had pleased God to call him.—Carried.

Moved by Alfred Patrick, Esq., Clerk Assistant, seconded by J. P. Leprohon, Esq., Clerk of Controverted Elections, that to manifest their respect for his memory and their regret for his loss, his brother officers be requested to wear mourning for one month.—Carried.

Moved by Wm. Wilson, senr., Esq., English Translator, seconded by Wm. B. Ross, Esq., Clerk English Journals, that the Clerk of the Housee of Commons, be requested to transmit to Mrs. Badgley a copy of these resolutions, and to express to her at the same time the sympathy which we feel for her in her affliction.—Carried.

Moved by E. Blain de St. Aubin, Esq., French Translator, seconded by H. R. Smith, Esq., Junior Clerk, that to testify our respect in a practical manner, we undertake to erect to his memory a monument over his remains.—Carried.

Moved by J. G. Coursolles, Esq., French Translator, seconded by F. N. Belcourt, Esq., Postmaster, that Messrs. Ross, Wilson, junr., and the mover, be a committee for the purpose of carrying out the last above resolution.—Carried.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—During the twelve years that I owned and edited the *Nova Scotian* you heard from me every week. During the next eight and twenty years that I served you as a member of the Legislature, spoke to you from the platform, or addressed you through the newspapers—my pen was active, and my voice familiar to your ears.

For the last two years my voice has been silent in the Legislative Halls of Nova Scotia—I have addressed you from no platform, and written nothing for the newspapers. My time has been occupied in studying the new system of Government which has been imposed upon us by Imperial authority, in making the acquaintance of the men who are for some years to largely influence the destinies of the great country with which ours has been incorporated, and in discharging the official duties which devolved upon me as President of the Council, and since as Secretary of State for the Provinces. There has been much to learn in this new sphere of thought and investigation, and much to do: and, as is my habit, I set myself patiently to work to master the facts and study the new relations, without which no man can hope to have weight or to be of much service in the New Dominion.

While thus engaged, far from home, sundry persons in Nova Scotia have taken liberties with me, who, had I been present, would have been compelled to measure their language, or would have received deserved punishment on the spot. For two years these cowardly attacks have been made and repeated by a little knot of persons, who presumed upon my absence and silence. It suited me to be silent, and I had other work on hand, but the time has now arrived when a few of these persons may be gibbeted by the roadside as examples to future offenders.

Often, during those two years, have I in my mind's eye ranged along, on the Opposition Bench, all these worthies, with ... at one end and Kidston at the other, and I have fancied myself in my old corner on the left of the Speaker, with half a thousand of you in the galleries over head. Both you and I know that, these relations once established, and I there present in the flesh, how respectful and well behaved those donkeys would have been, who, in my absence, have made night hideous by their brayings; and you know right well, if they misbehaved how your sides would have shaken over the familiar process by which I would have reduced them to discipline.

The parrot cry of all these people has been that Howe, influenced by mercenary motives, had sold his country, and this has been caught up and reiterated by the two newspapers subsidized by the Local Government, controlled by Martin Wilkins and William Annand, and living on public plunder. I have not the public accounts of Nova Scotia beside me, but if I had, I suspect it could be made to appear that the proprietors of those Newspapers have shared between them a very much larger amount than I have received since my occupation of office under the Dominion.

The general answer that I give to these slanders, from whatever source they emanate, is simply *my life*,—a life passed in your midst, in the open face of day, under the eye and observation, not only of the public men of our country, but of the great body of the people. During the forty years that I served Nova Scotia in various capacities, subject day by day to the hostile criticisms of able men to whom I was often opposed, who ever made or could sustain the charge that Howe was mercenary, or could be influenced to do or not to do an act by pecuniary considerations?

There is hardly an industrious man in Nova Scotia, who began life when I did, who is not now affluent, and many of them are rolling in wealth. Scores of them, who had less mental activity than I had, and who did not work half so hard, have long since piled up thousands for their families. When I left Nova Scotia in 1869, every pound that I could call my own had been earned before I had accepted office in 1842. From that period to the day on which I came to Canada, having been, during the whole time, a leading and influential member of the Legislature, and, having for years held prominent positions in successive administrations, I never bought an acre of land for myself, or invested a pound for my family.

Who ever heard of my trafficing in coal mines, or gold mines, or timber lands? Who ever heard of my profiting by the information I possessed when duties were to be raised or tariffs reconstructed? Contracts for $4,000,000 were let while I was Chairman of the Railway Board, and half that amount was actually paid; but who ever heard that Howe made a pound out of the expenditure, or that he ever enriched himself by any abuse of the knowledge that he possessed, or of the position which he occupied?

This is my answer to the miserable pack who have assailed me, an answer that you know to be accurate and indestructible. It is the answer that every honest man in Nova Scotia can give, and, on a moment's reflection, will give, to the creatures who would sully the reputation of an old friend, who can point to an honest and faithful service of forty years. You know, my countrymen, that I gave honest work for every pound I ever received in the public service, and that every pound I ever earned, either in or out of office, was spent in becoming hospitality to my friends, was given to the indigent, or expended in helping poor fellows who often appealed to my sympathies for reasons, personal or public, which could not be resisted.

But who are these pure and disinterested patriots, to whom money is no object, and who are stirred with pious horror at the thought that I might have been influenced by mercenary considerations? I run my eyes over the group, and will venture to say that a more corrupt pack cannot be found within the limits of the Dominion.

The time has not arrived, nor have I all the means at hand, for sifting Mr. Annand's Gold Mining, Coal Mining and Public Printing operations, during the last half dozen years, but I promise him that I will, by and bye, devote some leisure to this interesting subject, and if I do not prove that he has abused his position as a public officer, and traded on the credulity of those who naturally assumed that a member of Government was a man of honor, then say my pen is naught.

Of Martin Wilkins what need I say? What is there new that anybody can say of Falstaff, whom he most intensely resembles? A poltroon, a braggart, not caring how money came if he had it to squander, a fellow of some humor but many faults, who never had any principle, or believed in the existence of virtue. Of his law I shall have something to say by and bye, but this is the place for noting his peculiar disregard of money, and holy horror of contamination from the touch of the Dominion Government. I have had the honour to serve, as a member of Administration, with several distinguished lawyers, Mr. Uniacke, Mr. Young Mr. Archibald, all of whom in succession held the office of Attorney General. Those gentlemen took the salary that Parliament assigned to them, and for that salary supplied the Government with all the law that was required to carry on the Administration. Those gentlemen were members of the Crown Land Committee of Council, and gave their legal opinion and advice in all cases of disputed land claims, gold claims, or coal areas. I have known each of those gentlemen to decide scores of these cases in a year without charging the petitioners one farthing. The only fee that I can remember having been charged by either of them was on the issue of a new register for a wrecked vessel. To determine the legal rights of parties in such cases often involved a good deal of labour, and for this labour the Crown officer was allowed to charge. All this was changed by the immaculate Martin Wilkins. Before I left Halifax it was notorious that a grace and favour shop had been opened in the Attorney General's office, and everybody who had claims pending before the Government were encouraged to go there and fee the Attorney General. Sometimes I believe, fees were taken on both sides. Armed with these opinions, cunning fellows went away to bully the Commissioners of Mines or Crown Lands, and to influence, by the opinions they had purchased from one of its officers, the decision of the Government upon claims to which all parties were entitled without fee or reward. If Mr. Wilkins will publish a list of the fees he has taken from this class of persons, I will undertake to produce a noble army of martyrs, to the rapacity of this model Attorney General.

But Mr. Wilkins has been bragging of late that he was offered office by Sir John A. Macdonald, and not liking "the smell of Canada," nor wishing to accept favors from that wily statesman, virtuously declined. Now, what are the facts? By the British America Act it was provided that an effort should be made to make uniform the Laws of the English speaking Provinces, and it was naturally suggested that the Attorneys General of the Provinces would be the proper persons to accomplish this work, and Mr. Wilkins was asked if he would serve. But it was soon found that the policy of assimilation required the sanction of all the Local Legislatures, and that before it could be entered upon with advantage, a vast amount of preliminary work must be done. Colonel Gray was selected to do this, and the project of a Joint Commission was indefinitely postponed.

Upon this simple transaction Mr. Wilkins founds his boast that he would take nothing from Canada—would have nothing to do with Sir John A. Macdonald. But Commissionerships are occasional and uncertain positions—a Judgeship is permanent and enduring. Martin, therefore, calculated shrewdly. He would wait. A Judgeship would come along presently, and by that time he would have so shaken the Dominion by his law and his eloquence, that the Government must have him at any price.

The pear was nearly ripe. The Bill was passed—the vacancies were created, and all summer long certain violent resolutions which had been heedlessly passed, were kept back, and Martin's round face, all that summer, looked towards Ottawa with this benign expression upon it,—Come, now, you fellows in the Privy Council, give me that Judgship, and I will ascend the Bench with Queen's Anne's Charter in one pocket and those Resolutions in the other, and leave this fool Annand and this prig Vail, who, without me, are mere chips in porridge, to go to sure destruction. I, who know Martin well, could read this on his imploring face all summer. Sir John was sick, the vacancies were unfilled, and although I a little enjoyed the joke of keeping this great and good man hanging by the eyelids, I was not prepared for the depth of meanness and degradation to which he and his colleagues descended, when they all went down on their marrow bones and asked from the Privy Council a Judgship for Martin Wilkins.

On this point there can be no mistake. The Minute of Council is under my hand, signed "William B. Vail," in which General Doyle is addressed after this fashion: "The Council take great pleasure in recommending that your Honour will be pleased to exercise your influence with the Governor General and the Privy Council to appoint the Hon. M. J. Wilkins to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court." But General Doyle did no such thing. He transmitted the Minute, and asked that it should be considered, but as to using influence to sully the Bench of Nova Scotia by the presence of Falstaff, he could not do that. Oh, no! he knew Jack too well!

But now, let us guage the depth of degradation to which these precious Councillors descended when they passed that Minute. For two years these men, in their places in Parliament, and through their subsidized organs, day by day, proclaimed that any Nova Scotian was a traitor who would dine with a Privy Councillor or hold any intercourse with him, and if he accepted an office of emolument from the Government at Ottawa he had committed the sin for which atonement could not be hoped. This was the language held when Members of the House of Commons accepted invitations to dine with Macdonald and Cartier at General Doyle's own table. This was the cry when McLelan and I, not having the fear of these muffs before our eyes, began our negotiations and when we returned from Ottawa with the better terms; and it had been raised against McLelan, Purdy, Ned McDonald, against everybody and anybody, who had any fitness for or claim to public employment, steadily and industriously, for the past two years. What, touch the unclean thing—cried these great patriots, almost every man of whom was in office of some sort; and at last down they all slumph on their marrow-bones, and humbly solicit Sir John Macdonald, who for two years they had boasted they would not touch with a boat-hook, to bestow a good fat office on their great legal pundit and leader, Martin Wilkins. I positively screamed with laughter when this minute came to hand.

Now let me invite your attention to this instructive contrast. Howe did not take office till he went to England, and there, aided by the gentlemen who accompanied him, so improved the Quebec Scheme, of Confederation as to secure for Nova Scotia an additional subsidy of $60,000 per annum. He and McLean then went to Ottawa, and induced the Dominion Government to assume an additional $1,186,751 of the debt of Nova Scotia, thus adding forever $61,000 to our income, and to further increase the subsidies by an additional sum of $82,698 for ten years. All these concessions amount in round numbers to $203,698 per annum, a sum sufficient to cover the local services required, and to keep up the roads and bridges, which must have gone down or been maintained by direct taxation. This great work, which deducting the $82,698, added $2,000,000 to the resources of Nova Scotia forever, was accomplished, and yet Howe did not ask for office, and would have been content to return to his home, without any personal advantage obtained or reward solicited. But who will deny that for these magnificent services he well deserved reward? When these negotiations had terminated, and the fairness and liberality of the Canadian Government had been fairly tested, Parliament had still to be consulted, and Sir John Macdonald then appealed to Mr. Howe, and urged him to come into the Government and assist him to carry these concessions through the House of Commons. Had he refused who doubts that the policy would have failed, and that these vast sums of money would have been lost to Nova Scotia? He did not refuse, but boldly assumed responsibility as he had done fifty times before, when the interests of his country were at stake—encountered the hostility of the malcontents who assailed him, won his election, almost at the risk of his life, and had the satisfaction to see his labors crowned by the triumphant passage of this great measure of justice and conciliation through Parliament, and then placed his friend Mr. McLelan, the son of a worthy sire, who had aided him in the good work without the hope or promise of reward, in the place where he could best guard the interests of Nova Scotia in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. Office came to these men as the natural reward of great public service, honestly rendered, and in their acceptance or rejection they knew the best interests of the country were involved.

Now contrast these men's positions and services with those of Martin Wilkins. He had humbugged and bewildered the Province for years by asserting that all Nova Scotia belonged to Queen Anne, and he could break through the Act of Confederation by a simple action at law. He never brought the suit. His law was laughed at by the highest legal authorities in England, and by men of common sense everywhere. He never added a pound to the subsidy, and all he did do was to pocket his salary and his fees, and once a year to pass a string of buncombe resolutions which everybody laughed at and nobody remembers.

Was this a man to put upon the Bench? I think not. He has gently subsided into a Prothonotary, and will now pass the rest of his days in swearing witnesses to do what he never did himself—"to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

I fear that I will have to trouble you with another letter or two. There are two or three other worthies who deserve some notice at my hands, but in the mean time,

Believe me,
Truly yours,
JOSEPH HOWE.

Ottawa, 20th April, 1871.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

APRIL, March 24.

About five hundred electors met last night and nominated Francis Cassidy, Q. C., for the western division of the city. A resolution to wait upon Wm. Workman, soliciting him to stand, was voted down.

At a meeting of the Mercantile Library Association last night the Committee's report, favourable to the amalgamating of the Association with the Canadian Institute, Mechanics' Institute, Natural History Society and the Fraser Institute, forming under one name one mammoth institution with a charter under the Great Seal, was adopted.

Archdeacon McLean, of Manitoba, arrived from Ottawa to night.

The jewellery swindlers, Sackville and Decharbillon, were captured at Quebec to-day, and a large portion of the booty recovered.

At a meeting of the delegates from all Young Men's Christian Associations in connection with the Church of England, held last night, they purpose amalgamating in one society for the general discussion of subjects and mutual improvement, retaining, however, their previous individuality as regards their respective churches.

Three men were upset in a boat in the middle of the river on Sunday, but were saved by the boat drifting on St. Helen Island.

Several prominent citizens of the federal capital are in the city.

Raining.

Midnight Despatches.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphed from Washington last night:—It is authoritatively announced that a successor has been found for Fish, that the next Secretary of State will either be ex-Senator Morgan, or ex-Attorney Gen. Everets, probably the latter. The change will not be made immediately.

PARIS, April 24.—The expected suspension of the hostilities did not take place to-day, but it is believed will commence to-morrow.

LONDON, April 25.—The *Times* special from Versailles says Thiers had a long interview yesterday with Prince Albert of Saxony and Gen. Fabrie.

A strong feeling favourable to restoring the Emperor Napoleon is reported to have set in in the Provinces.

The *News'* special from Versailles says Thiers has resolved to bombard Paris when the forts east and north of the city are delivered up by the Prussians.

The insurgents made a sortie on Sunday towards Chatillon, and at first captured a barricade held by the Versailles troops, but were eventually repulsed with heavy loss.

General Doani has replaced General Ducrot in command of a portion of the Assembly.

LONDON, April 25.—A despatch from Dilffe says placards urging the supporters of the Commune to hasten to Paris have been displayed there but were destroyed by the authorities.

A despatch from Versailles to-day says a lively cannonade is in progress at Bagneux.

President Thiers and Marshal MacMahon have visited Chatillon.

It is reported that the steamship "Queen of the Thames" from Melbourne, bound to London has been lost, and that a large number of persons were drowned. No particulars received.

LONDON, April 15.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the continuance of his remarks already reported, said if the Government were compelled to withdraw the budget it must seriously consider the proper course to pursue.

Messrs. Gibson, Jacob, Bright, and other liberal members made speeches in opposition to the budget.

Mr. Disraeli spoke in denunciation of the budget for the increase of the income tax and the succession duties, and for the imposition of excise duty on matches.

Mr. Gladstone in reply, said that the recall to reconsider the budget at the biding of his adversary was unprecedented. He was, however, willing to re-consider the question of the tax on matches in case it should be found to be inconvenient and irritating to the people, as well as unproductive of favourable results. Mr. Gladstone in conclusion, said the Opposition had in the main directed their assaults upon the match tax, but the abolition of the system of purchase of army commissions was the real target.

In the vote which ensued the Government was sustained.

The House soon afterwards adjourned.

VERSAILLES, April 25.—There was heavy cannonading by the batteries of the Versailles army at Mendon.

Creteul and Chatillon was opened this morning on forts d'Issy and Vanvers and the ramparts at Point du Jour.

Picard has issued a circular to the Prefects of the departments to the effect that the musicipal elections soon to be held will be followed by those for the filling of vacant seats in the Assembly and Council general.

The *Official Journal* of to-day announces that until the insurrection is quelled the Germans will continue to hold certain of the forts about Paris, because the Government is without credit.

PARIS, April 25.—M. Keigalt has resigned the office of delegate of the Ministry of Public safety and is succeeded by M. Cournet.

Payett has withdrawn his resignation.

LONDON, April 25.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone intimated he had assumed the responsibility of ordering the police to prevent anti-match tax demonstrations. He declined to say why the same power had not been used to stop Sunday demonstrations.

Mr. Disreali gave notice of a resolution to the effect that the financial plans of the Government were unsatisfactory to the House and should be reconsidered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then announced that the Government seeing the violence of the Opposition to the measure would withdraw the match project and would propose a substitute on Thursday.

During the suspension of hostilities at Neuilly the troops of the two armies will hold their respective positions, and the fire ceases all along the lines.

In several reconnoiters by the Communist troops recently made, the Versailles troops were found in the occupancy of strong positions.

The army of the Assembly is mainly engaged in re-establishing new batteries.

General Dombrowski demands the prosecution of the 220th and 221st battalions for cowardice.

The commandant of Fort Montrouge claims a victory for the forces of the Commune under his order.

The delegates recently sent to Lyons have returned to Paris and will present to the Commune an account of their proceedings.

PARIS, April 24.—A special of the *Tribune* says two armor plated railway carrages silenced some Versailles batteries at Chateau Beçon.

Cluseret and the Central Committee are quarrelling. Clauseret is accused of being a Bonapartist in disguise, and his arrest is threatened.

Rochefort affirms that the Lyon's delegates told him the Commune would be proclaimed at Lyons as soon as it was known there that Thiers had refused the conclusions of the Paris Commune.

Fort Valerien fired upon the American flag, mistaking it for the Commune flag.

More funds have been seized in the Church of St. Phillipe.

Gen. Cluseret says a battalion of the line at Asnieres laid down its arms, meaning to join the Commune.

A squadron of Chasseurs did the same, and elsewhere other troops were prevented from doing so.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Commissioner Pleasanton to-day, received a despatch from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at London, as follows:

Please cable immediately how the tax on friction matches works. Did imposition derange manufacture or check consumption; what yield this year.

Gen. Pleasanton made the following reply:

To Right Honorable Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, London.

The tax on fricton matches works well. Manufacture not deranged nor consumption checked. Yield, two million dollars per annum.

(Signed) A. PLEASANTON,
Commissioner.

The sons of the British members of the Joint High Commission, together with some of the attaches, will give a ball on Friday night to their young lady and bachelor friends.

THE OTTAWA ELECTION.

To the Editor of the TIMES.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to an editorial article in your issue of to-day, in which it is stated that I was applied to by the people of Eardley to obtain from the Government a sum of money due them, that I refused to do so unless paid for my trouble, and that the officers of the municipality then applied to Mr. Wright, M.P. who promptly and gratuitously acceded to their request.

Permit me to say in reply that these statements so far as I am concerned, are pure fabrications. The Township of Eardley was not entitled to any money from the Local Government, and I was never applied to by any person to seek for any.

The monies arising from the Seignorial Indemnity fund and payable, not by the Local Government, but by the Dominion Government, have always been drawn by Mr. Wright I believe and paid over.

I ask as an act of justice that you publish the foregoing and if you Sir, or any other person questions the truth of my statements I am prepared to prove them.

Your obdt. Serv't.
S. RUGGLES CHURCH.

Aylmer, 24th April, 1871.

Sale at Mr. Worthington's comes off to-day at 11 o'clock sharp. Mr. Bermingham will endeavour to sell all to-day, thereby saving intending purchasers the trouble of attending the second day. By this alteration bargains may be looked for, as there is a great deal to be sold.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From First-class Fowls of the following varieties, warranted fresh:

Dark Brahma, Light Brahma, Buff Cochin and Black Spanish.

Part of the Stock was imported direct from England last season.

Eggs carefully packed and delivered at Express Office.

☞ A few good Fowls for sale.

J. HERBERT,
Nelson-st., West,
near Richmond Road, Ottawa.

April 26, 1871. 1650

AUCTION SALES

BY A. GAGNIER,

AT DOMINION AUCTION ROOMS.

The subscriber begs to inform the public of Ottawa, that he has opened an Auction Room at No. 16 Rideau street, and is prepared to undertake the Sale of Furniture and Household effects, at the residences of Owners. Semi-Weekly sales of Furniture and General Merchandize, at 16 Rideau street, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock p.m.

The encouragement of the Public is respectfully solicited.

A. GAGNIER,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1647b

THE EAGLE STEAM BAKERY,

AND

CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT

IS THE

BEST PLACE IN CENTRAL CANADA

To buy Biscuit, Crackers, Candies and Confectionery of all kinds.

Your orders are solicited

AND WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY

DANIEL MORRISON, Proprietor,

Nos. 36 and 38, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Fire Relief Committee will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock.

By order.
JAMES FRASER,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 24th April, 1871. 1649 2

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE

BY AUCTION,

—OF—

SUPERIOR DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BED ROOM, AND OTHER FURNITURE,

BY J. BERMINGHAM.

The Subscriber has received instructions from JAMES H. ROWAN, Esq., C. E., to sell at his residence, Daly Street, near St. Alban's Church,

ON SATURDAY, the 29th APRIL, Inst.,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. all his Household Furniture and effects, being of good quality, and nearly new.

DRAWING ROOM:

1 Black Walnut Sett in Silk Damask, Easy Chair, Fancy do., B. W. Centre Table, Card Table Whatnots Ottomans, handsome Window Hangings and Cornice, Brussels Carpet and Rugs, new design three light Gasalier with Globes, Grate and Casing, Vases, Ornaments, Lamps, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM:

B. W. Telescope Dining Table, B. W. Book Case with Glass Front and richly carved, B. W. Chiffonier, Hair Cloth Sofa and six Chairs to match, Arm-Chair, Easy-Chair, Regulating Gasalier with Globes, Damask Hangings and Cornice, Green and White Dinner Set complete, China, Dessert Set, Gold Rim, centre of each plate beautifully and differently flowered, China Tea Set, Green and White China Breakfast Set, plain Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Cut Decanters, Cut Wines and Tumblers.

HALL:

Hall Table, Chairs, Lamp, English Oil Cloth, Morning Light, Base Burning Ruthracite, Coal Stove with Hot Air Chamber and Pipes, cost nearly fifty dollars, Stair Carpet, Linen and Rods.

BED ROOMS:

Handsome Bed Room Sets in Grey Walnut, Iron Bedsteads double and single, Swinging Cots, Bureau with Oval Dressing Glasses, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Commodes, Rocking Chairs, Wardrobes, Kidderminster Carpets, Spring Beds, Double and Single Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, and several large and small Tin Baths.

KITCHEN:

Cooking Stove, Pots, Pans, Dish Covers, Refrigerator, and all other necessary articles for this department.

☞ Sale punctually at 10 o'clock a. m., and all purchases must be removed that night. The subscriber will remain for the purpose of delivery up to 10 o'clock p. m.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE

BY AUCTION

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Silver Ware, China, and Stone Ware, Chromos, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of DAVID STARK, Esq., C. E., Corner of Elgin and Maria streets, all the Parlor, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Hall, Bedrooms, Dressing Rooms, Kitchen, Servants, Dining Room, and other effects, comprising, Chairs and Couch, in Silk Damask, Easy Chairs, Camp Chairs, Kettle Drum Chairs, Creton Chintz Window Hangings, with gilded poles and Rings, Silver Tea Set, comprising Tea Urn, Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Jug, Sugar Bowls and large Trays, 4 silver Vegetable Dishes, Paper Mache Trays, &c., handsome Carpets, nearly new, Sideboards, Gaseliers, and a neat collection of other furniture.

Also, a very handsome two seat Buggy, built in Montreal by one of the best makers, can be used either double or single, and almost new.

Catalogues at the subscribers' office, on Wednesday, 26th, a.m., at the house day of Sale.

☞ All purchases must be removed next day at latest.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1647td

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE CATALOGUE SALE

—OF—

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,

Seven Octave Rosewood Case Piano [fine tone].

Pictures, Engravings, Plated Ware, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th inst.,

At 11 o'clock, Sharp,

At the residence of

THOS. WORTHINGTON, ESQ.,

Bank Cottage, Vittoria Street,

The whole of the Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Pantry, Hall, Kitchen, Bedroom, Yard and Out-House effects, forming on the whole one of the choicest collections of Furnishing Goods offered for public competition this season.

Catalogues may be had on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, and on the premises, when the Furniture, &c, will be on view on the whole of the first day, and on WEDNESDAY, up to the hour of sale.

Terms Cash, and all purchases must be removed by the afternoon of Saturday, the 29th

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

PROFESSIONAL MEN, MERCHANTS and others, can have Account Books posted, and Accounts made out by addressing G. H., TIMES Office.

Ottawa, April 26, 1871 1650 2

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

ANNUAL SALE.

Important to Gentlemen, Florists and others.

FRUIT TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
FLOWERING PLANTS, &c.

Extensive sale of rare and valuable Plants, consisting of Crab Apples, Dwarf Apples, choice and large. A large quantity of Plum Trees, Currants and Gooseberries. A variety of different qualities of Grapes. A large quantity of Asparagus, done up in twenty-fives, fifties and hundreds, to suit purchasers.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND TREES.

Consisting of Ross, H P, Moss do, Perpetua Hybrid and Climbing do, Mountain Ash, Horse Chesnut, Weeping Willows, and a variety of shrubbery. This will be a rare opportunity to secure those goods, as it is the largest consignment ever brought to this market. The above are from the celebrated nursery of R J Donnelly, of Rochester.

Sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 2 o'clock, on the vacant lot in front of the Subscriber's Warerooms, East End Sappers Bridge.

Terms Cash.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1648td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Rosewood Piano, by Stodard,

CARPETS, CROCKERY, STOVES, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

The subscriber has received instructions from J. CUNNINGHAM STEWART, Esq., to sell at his Dwelling, Midford's Block, Maria-st., on TUESDAY, May 2, 1871, Rosewood Piano-Forte, made by Stodard, of N. Y., Parlor Set in Green Repps, B. W. Centre Table, Side Table, Parlor Carpet, Hearth Rug, Extension Dining Table, Sideboard, Dining Chairs, Carpets, &c., Hall Oil Cloth Hall Table, Stair Carpet and Rods, Cooking Stove and Utensils, an excellent Refrigerator, Iron Bedsteads, Washstands, Bed Room Ware, Carpets, &c., one large Writing Table, a good Howe Sewing Machine, and other articles not enumerated

Terms of Sale Cash

Sale at 2 o'clock p.m.

Goods to be removed same day.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 26, 1871 1650td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

The undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late MRS. WADE, to sell at the house recently occupied by her on O'Connor, near Maria-st., the property and effects in the House, consisting of Hair Cloth Sofa, six Parlor Chairs, Easy Chair, Hair Cloth Rocker, Centre Table, Card Table, Carpet and Curtains, Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboard, Side Table, Couch, Carpet, Curtains and one Gentleman's Writing Desk, B W Bedsteads, B W Bureaus, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Carpet and Curtains, Hair Mattress, Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, &c., Cooking Stove and Furniture, Hall Stove and Pipes, Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods, Crockery, China, Glassware, and a quantity of Cutlery, in Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. A quantity of Kitchen utensils, in Barrels, Tubs, Pails, &c.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m., sharp; and Goods to be removed same day immediately after close of Sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1871td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

The subscriber has been favored with instructions from MRS. H. J. FRIEL, to sell at her residence Wilbrod st., near St. Joseph's College, Sandy Hill, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, her Household Goods, consisting of One Seven Octave Pianoforte (New York make), one beautiful Parlor Set in Green Repps (quite new), excellent Tapestry Carpet, What-Nots, Centre Table, Pictures, &c. Oak Extension Dining Table, Oak Cane Chairs, Mahogany Sideboard, (large), Couch, Carpet and Curtains, Colored Dinner Set, Stone Delf, China, Glassware, and a quantity of Table Cutlery, B. W. Bedroom Set, Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Carpets and Curtains, an excellent Cooking Stove and furniture, Hall Stoves (Prescott make), Stovepipes, Hall Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods, Pails, Water Barrels, &c.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 10.30 a.m.

N. B.—Goods on view day previous to sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871 1644td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer,

AT 10.30

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1871.

At No. 11, Preston Terrace, Daly Street the subscriber will sell all of the Household Furniture, consisting of Tapestry and Wool Carpets, Hair Cloth Sofa, Couch, Sideboard, Cane Chairs, Dining Table, (large size), Dining Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Mattresses, Cooking Stove, Hall Stove and Pipes, Crockery, China, Glassware, Kitchen utensils, &c., &c., an excellent 8 day clock.

TERMS CASH.

AMOS ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.

Apply to
JOHN HERON,
on the Premises

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1636b

FOR SALE.

A GOOD BOILER & ENGINE,

Estimated at

40 HORSE-POWER.

LATELY REPAIRED.

Worth $2,000; May be had for $900.

For particulars, apply to
HARVEY McNISH,
Brockville.

Brockville, April 25, 1871 1650a

JUST RECEIVED,

—AT—

HAUSER'S,

RIDEAU AND SUSSEX STREETS,

That splendid new Magazine,

THE WEDDING BELLS.

—ALSO—

BOWBELLS AND LONDON JOURNAL

FOR MARCH AND APRIL.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871

STOLEN from my premises on the night of the fire, a SILVER CYLINDER WATCH, No. 73229, with Compass on the face. Also a GOLD WATCH, open face, with Gold Dial, with owners name engraved on inside case. Any information leading to the recovery of the above will be suitably rewarded by G. SHOULDICE, York Street Bakery. 1649t

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE].

centre, a card table; no other furniture. There was no carpet on the floor; and the windows, of which there were two, had outside shutters, which were fastened on the inside with strong bolts. There was evidently no chance for any one to get in by the windows.

In the room adjoining was a bed which had been left unmade, a wash-basin half full of water, two or three chairs, and two small tables, with a variety of other litter which I cannot remember, but which made the room look very untidy and dirty. On one of the tables which stood in a corner of the room, was a small looking-glass, with a common wooden back to it. I took up the glass, hardly thinking what I was doing, and began to examine it. Tom and the old lady were talking by one of the windows, and did not observe me. On the back of the glass were the marks of four fingers, in the same red stains as those I had discovered down-stairs, and a thumb mark on the outside of the frame, which, however, being of colored wood, was not noticeable, except on close examination. It was as if some one had taken hold of it with a bloody hand.

The moment I had discovered this, I had again the same insane desire of concealment and actual fear that other people should find out what I was impelled to hide. I put down the glass, covering it with a towel which lay near, and joined my husband and the old woman at the other end of the room.

The two other rooms had nothing in them but broken furniture, and all the windows were strongly fastened inside. We prepared to go down stairs again. Before we went, however, I picked up all the fallen chairs in the large room, and placed them by the wall at considerable distance from one another, and the rooms were again locked up, the old lady departing with the key.

Our servant, I had forgotten to say, had arrived, but I was unable to question her much about the house, because I did not speak French very well, and the Norman patois was very difficult to understand. In the evening she left us at six o'clock, and at ten, we went to beds.

The night was very cold, and not wishing to have a fire in our bedroom, we closed both doors, which as I said before, had only latches. At half past eleven o'clock, we were awoke by the sort of earthquake shock before mentioned; and the doors both flew wide open, with a loud clicking of the latches.

Tom jumped out of bed, and, I am afraid, used blasphemous language. We looked into both rooms and into the hall; there was nothing to be seen. Then, the noise began overhead, just as before; the furniture was tumbled about, and the fall of some heavy body on the floor was heard very distinctly, and this was repeated at intervals until half past three when all was silent; then the stealing down stairs, and the apparent stumbling over furniture in the room below, which always ended the disturbances. We searched up stairs and down, in every room we could get into, but could find nothing.

The next day, I determined to investigate thoroughly the two large rooms down stairs, which, as I told you, were filled with furniture. I took an opportunity to do this while Tom was away from the house. A set of blue, and white and gold furniture attracted my attention more than any thing else. It was in what I think, they called the Louis Quatorze style, and had been very splendid in its day. On the back of one of these chairs I saw the same marks of the bloody fingers I had seen on the looking-glass. This particular chair was upset on the floor, and I raised it up, putting it carefully in a dark corner, where nobody would be likely to notice it.

The strange influences I have before mentioned grew stronger, day by day. I wandered about the house, whenever I had an opportunity, with a dread upon me that I had something terrible to conceal. I examined every corner of every room, again and again, lest anything should have escaped my notice which some other person would discover. If I had been under suspicion of any kind, I could undoubtedly have been declared guilty. I should have been supposed to have betrayed myself by my strange manner of acting; and yet I knew nothing.

I tried in vain to tell my husband. I could not force the words from my lips. At length the month was over, and I summoned courage enough to ask Tom to take me away from the town: everything in and about it had grown hateful to me, and I pined for my English home and friends. I told him I should die if I remained in Avranches. He called me a foolish little woman, and asked me why I had not told him this before; but I had no reply to give.

We went home, but it was a long time before I got rid entirely of my nervous fears; and I have never been able to account for the terrible feeling which took possession of me in what I can not help calling the "haunted house."

The reader will construct his own theory I give but the facts.

CITY COUNCIL.

CITY HALL,

Ottawa, April 24th, 1871.

Present,—His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen Baldwin, O'Connor, Bangs, Woodburn, Rowe, Mosgrove, Featherston, McDougal, Taillon, Kehoe, Heney, Lapierre, Martineau.

His Worship the Mayor presented the following: The petitions of Mary Burke, Jessie O'Neil and Ann Colgan for remission of taxes. Referred to the Assessment Committee, and the petition of P. Baskerville respecting a drain. Referred to the Board of Works.

Ald. Heney presented the petition of P. A. Egleson complaining of a trespass on Lot No. 10, Duke street. Referred to Board of Works and City Engineer.

Ald. Rowe presented the petition of John Murphy and others for a drain in Maria street. Referred to the Board of Works.

Ald. Taillon presented the petitions of the Rev. N. Higginson and Doctor Dorion respecting taxes. Referred to the Assessment Committee, and that of E. Pelletier for a drain in Bolton street. Referred to the Board of Works.

Ald. Baldwin presented the petition of Amable Goulet for correction of assessment. Referred to the Assessment Committee; that of Hamnett Hill and others for improving Broad street; and that of the Hon. James Skead and others for improvements to Oregon street. Referred to the Board of Works.

Ald. Martineau presented the petition of James M. Crakin and others for a drain in Dalhousie street; and that of the Bishop of Ottawa and others for the construction of Water Works. The former referred to the Board of Works, and the latter to the Water Works Committee.

Ald. Bangs presented the petition of Henry Bennett and others for repairs to drains in Albert street. Referred to the Board of Works.

Ald. Mosgrove presented the petition of Thomas G. Burns for remission of taxes. Referred to the Assessment Committee.

Ald. Mosgrove presented the fourth report of the Assessment Committee.

To the Corporation of the City of Ottawa:

The Assessment Committee in this their fourth report, beg leave to submit that having examined the various petitions referred to them, recommend as follows: That the following persons be exempted from the payment of taxes on account of poverty and inability to pay:

No. 1325, By Ward, Widow Cox	$ 5 20
825, Victoria Ward, Catharine Jones	4 34
Eliza Ford	4 34
1463, Wellington Ward, Mary Kilham	3 12
70, Ottawa Ward, Widow Keating	8 60
1840, Wellington Ward, Mary Ann Lecour	5 20
228, Ottawa Ward, Francis Desjardin	2 50
1007, " " Eustache Dumoulin	5.02
225, Wellington Ward, Mary Nelson, a reduction of	17 33
1311, Ottawa Ward, Margaret Byrne	2 50
Victoria Ward, Jane McCormick 732, By Ward, Margaret Leamey, one half	17 20
293, 295, 286, Wellington Ward, Caroline Sweet	11 28
202, St. George's Ward, Ann Combe, arrears	6 18
607, Victoria Ward, Wm. Richards, arrears	8 25
967, Ottawa Ward, Jean Larocque	1 87

Your Committee also recommend the following reductions, &c.:

No. 593, Ottawa Ward, Bishop of Ottawa, a reduction, on account of vacancy and overcharge, of	$129 30

That a cheque be granted to James G. Robinson for amount of reduction in his favor made last year, after his taxes were paid

on lots in Augusta street	22 00
1485, Wellington Ward, James Birkett, a reduction of	8 00
1486, Wellington Ward, James Birkett, a reduction of	6 00
423, Wellington Ward, G. A. Sheldon, on account of loss by fire	6 80

Your Committee have several other petitions before them which they will report upon at the next general meeting.

All respectfully submitted.

W. MOSGROVE, Chairman.
A. BALDWIN,
A. ROWE,
G. TAILLON.

Ottawa, April 24, 1871.

1. Moved by Ald. Mosgrove, seconded by Ald. Rowe, that the fourth report of the Assessment Committee be received and adopted.—Carried.

Ald. Lapierre presented Report No. 3, of the By-Law Committee.

To the Corporation of the City of Ottawa:

The By-Law Committee in this their third Report beg leave to submit:

That they have prepared a By-law to express the intention of your Corporation to acquire certain lots for the enlargement of the By-Ward Market, as recommended by the first Report of your Market Committee, and would recommend your Corporation to pass the same.

They would also recommed to your Corporation to pass a By-law to authorize the sale by auction of horses, cows, and other horned cattle and sheep, on the Public Market grounds in this city.

All respectfully submitted.

H. LAPIERRE, Chairman.
A. BALDWIN;
A. S. WOODBURN,
W. A. MOSGROVE,
G. TAILLON.

Ottawa, 24th April, 1871.

2. Moved by Ald. Lapierre, seconded by Ald. Woodburn, that the third Report of the By-law Committee, be received and adopted.—Carried.

Ald. Lapierre presented a By-law to express the intention of the Council to purchase lots to enlarge the By-Ward Market ground.

3. Moved by Ald. Lapierre, seconded by Ald Mosgrove, that the By law to express the intention of this Carporation to acquire certain lots for the enlargement of the By-Ward Market, be read a first time.—Carried.

4. Moved by Ald Lapierre, seconded by Ald. Mosgrove, that the By-law to express intention of the Corporation to acquire certain lots for the enlargement of By-Ward Market, be read a second and third time, and passed, suspending any rule or rules of this Council to the contrary.—Carried.

Ald. Mosgrove presented Report No. 3 of the Water Works Committee.

5. Moved by Ald. Mosgrove, seconded by Ald. Lapiere, that the third Report of the Water Works Committee be received, and that there be printed 1,500 copies of the same in the English language and 500 in the French, as also the report and estimate of the City Engineer in the same.—Carried.

Ald. Feathersone presented Report No. 7 of the Board of Works, on plans of new bridges.

6. Moved by Ald. Featherstone, seconded by Ald. Cunningham, that the time of this Council be extended one hour. Carried.

7. Moved by Ald Featherstone, seconded by Ald. Kehoe, that the seventh Report of the Board of Works be received and adopted. Lost by amendment.

8. Moved by Ald. Bangs, seconded by Ald. McDougall, that the Report of the Board of Works be received, that the clause recommending that W. A. Austin be employed to prepair plans and specifications for a new bridge across the canal adjacent to the Sapper's Bridge and at Maria street, and all claims relating thereto, be struck out and the following substituted in liew thereof: That G. H. Perry be instructed to prepare plans and specifications for a bridge to unite Rideau, Sparks and Wellington streets in accordance with the model constructed by him with the exceptions of the vaults; and that he also be instructed to prepare plans for a bridge across the canal at Maria street. Lost by amendment.

9. Moved in amendment to the amendment, by Ald. Lapierrie, seconded by Ald. Mosgrove, that the seventh Report of the Board of Works be referred back to the said Board with instructions to have plans and specifications prepared by the City Engineer in his model of the wood bridge to connect Rideau with Sparks and Wellington streets, and that the said Board report thereon at the next general meeting of this Council.—Carried.

YEAS.—Baldwin, Bangs, Woodburn, Rowe, Mosgrove, McDougal, Taillon, Lapierre, Matineau.

NAYS.—O'Connor, Featherstone, Cunningham, Kehoe, Heney.

Tha Council then adjourned.

APPENDIX.

BY LAW NO. 302.

By-Law to express the interest of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa to acquire certain lands therein mentioned for the enlargement of the By-Ward Market.

Whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario passed at the last session thereof, and intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of Ottawa to acquire certain lands for the enlargement of the By-Ward Market," it is enacted that the Corporation of the City of Ottawa upon passing a by-law stating their intention to acquire lots numbers eight, nine, and the west half of ten on the north side of George street, and lots numbers eight and nine and the west half of lot number ten on the south side of York street, in the City of Ottawa, for the purpose of enlarging the By-Ward Market, shall have power to treat for purchase, and acquire the said lands for the purposes aforesaid. And whereas the said Corporation require the said lands for the purpose aforesaid.

Therefore the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa do hereby enact and ordain, and do hereby state that it is the intention of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa to acquire the said lands for the purposes aforesaid, and do hereby authorize and empower the Mayor of the City of Ottawa, for the time being, to treat for purchase and acquire the said lands for the purpose aforesaid. And in the event of the Mayor, on behalf of the said Corporation being unable to agree upon the price to be paid therefor, such price shall be settled by arbitration as provided for and directed by the said in part recited Act; and that the Mayor do take all necessary steps and proceedings to effectuate the object aforesaid.

Given under the Corporation seal of the City of Ottawa this twenty-fourth day of April, A.D., 1871.

Certified.

J. ROCHESTER,
Mayor.

WM. P. LETT,
City Clerk. [L.S.]

REPORTS OF THE WATER WORKS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation of the City of Ottawa:—

The Committee on Water Works beg leave, in this their third report, to state that having thoroughly investigated every subject connected with the present outlay of the citizens for water for public and private purposes, they find that the cost of the Fire Department is $5,000, for water at fires $1,000—there are thirty one licensed carters or water carriers in the city, working on the average three hundred and ten days in the year, and earning about $2 per day cash, being a total of $19,220 per annum, allowing that they make an average ten trips per day and carry fifty gallons per trip, the whole amount delivered would be 15,500 gallons per diem, and this, probably, supplies one fourth of the population. This would only give three gallons per head per diem of water, by no means pure or good, to those supplied from this source, and your Committee submit that the labour of procuring water by the remaining three-fourths of the population in carrying from the public wells, hauling by private conveyances, and the sinking and building of wells, tanks and cisterns would, at least, represent a like amount or one-third the sum to the individual to those supplied by water curriers.

The Corporation expended during the past year, in wells and pumping machinery, $1,200, and $250 more in cleaning, repairs, and keeping them free from ice, making a total of $1,450. They also expended in watering Sapper's bridge $100, while $1,000 has been expended by private individuals in watering Duke, Wellington, Sparks, Sussex and Rideau streets; thus, the actual amount expended individually and collectively by the citizens for a very scanty and impure supply during the past year, would be as follows:—

Public.—Fire Department, $7,000; City Wells, $1,450; Sapper's Bridge, $100	$7,550.00
Individuals.—By carters, $19,220; watering streets, $1,000	20,220.00
Money and labor expended by the remaining three-fourths of the population	19,220.00
	$46,990.00

To this must be added the difference between rates of Insurance as they are at present without, and as they would be according to the best authorities with an efficient system of water supply.

It appears from the best information to your Committee available that the premiums paid on the property insured in the city of Ottawa during the past year, was from $75,000 to $80,000, and this was on seven-sixteenth of the property representing, say one-third of the value of the whole which with an efficient system of Water Works Insurance agents' state, could and would be reduced from thirty three and one-third to fifty per cent. below the rate of last year. Taking the lesser precentage off thirty three and one-third of the seventy five thousand paid, it would cause a deduction or saving of $25,000, which would have to be added to the amount above stated. Then, taking this as a data, if the whole insurable property was insured, the premiums would amount to $225,000; then, substract from this the said thirty three and one-third per cent, the actual deduction or saving would be $75,000 per annum for the whole city, for, your Committee cannot make any difference between the property holder being his own insurer, or availing himself of the advantages and benefits of the insurance companies. And your Committee are informed by the insurance agents that since the last disastrous fire by which the premises of Hunton, Shoolbred & Co., they have been instructed by their principals not to take or continue risks at less than an advance of fifty per cent over the previous rates which would increase the premiums payable annually on the present policies in the city to $112,500. Or upon the whole city to the enormous sum of $337,500 or four times the city taxes. The whole of which may be summed up in the following figures:

Fire Department	$6,000
City Wells	1,450
Watering Streets	1,100
Paid to carters	19,220
Labor and means otherwise expended alike sum	19,220
Amount saved on last rate of insurance on present premiums	25,000
Total	$71,990

If we then add to this already large sum $50,000, being the amount payable if the whole city was insured, we have the annual net saving of $121,990, and at the present rate of insurance the saving is so large that your Committee hesitate to name it, being on the whole city no less than $187,500 making a present total savor benefit on the whole city of $234,490.

Your Committee have had the estimate of Mr. Keefer for water works, which amounted to $250,000, including a fire alarm telegraph, and your Committee have had before them the report and estimates of the City Engineer, Mr. Perry, which they now hand in to you, as follows:

The Gully route	$470,000
Queen Street	437,000
Oregon Street	430,000
Amelia Island	403,000
Victoria Island	410,000
Little Chaudiere	450,000
Steam	375,000

Thus the present outlay and the saving on the late rate of insurance on the present premiums would give 28 per cent on Mr. Keefer's estimate, and on the highest of Mr. Perry's estimates, 15½ per cent per annum. And if the whole city was insured at the late rates of insurance on Mr. Keefer's estimate, would give 48 4-5 per cent, and Mr. Perry's estimate 26 per cent, while at the present rate of insurance on the present premiums on Mr. Keefer's estimate would be 43 per cent, and on Mr. Perry's 23. While if the whole city was insured at present rates there would be on Mr. Keefer's estimate 93 3-5 per cent, and on Mr. Perry's estimate a fraction under 50.

Your Committee having now shewn the benefits arising from water works pecuniarly, will now consider the annual outlay attending the same, and first taking for a basis the highest estimate submitted to them, being $470,000, your Committee submit that at the present favourable state of the money market, funds would be available at six per cent, and as the statute provides for 30 year debentures for this purpose, two per cent of a sinking fund would be amply sufficient; therefore the amount charged for interest would be $28,200
For sinking fund 9,400
$37,600

To this should be added the sum of $15 per day for working expenses, amounting to $5,475, or a total annual charge of $43,075.

To provide for which your Committee submit, taking our present population of 25,000, and according to the present statistics it would require 4,140 houses to accommodate this population they submit the following as a basis for the water rates to be established, making no distinction between real and personal estate, nor allowing any deduction for existing liabilities under sub-section 19 of section 9, 36 Vic. All vacant lots on the line of the water pipes $2 is annually and a like sum on all properties valued at $400; on property rated from $400 to $1,000 the sum of $3 and one dollar additional for every $1,000 over the first. Hotels at special rate according to the number of beds, also special rates for factories, machine shops, tanneries, &c., &c., which would give a revenue as follows:

1000 vacant lots at	$2	$2,000
750 houses at	2	1,500
650 "	3	1,800
300 "	4	1,000
300 "	5	1,500
300 "	6	1,200
200 "	7	1,400
150 "	8	1,200
150 "	9	1,350
100 "	10	1,000
100 "	11	1,100
100 "	12	1,200
100 "	13	1,300
100 "	14	1,400
100 "	15	1,500
100 "	16	1,600
100 "	17	1,700
100 "	18	1,800
200 "	20	4,000
50 "	30	1,500
50 "	40	2,000
20 "	50	1,000
10 "	80	800
5 "	100	500
2 "	150	300
2 "	200	400
1 "	400	400
		$36,659
Parliament Buildings		4,000
Corporation Fountains for		6,000
Railway		1,500
Machine shop		1,000
Stables		1,000
Total revenue from Water Works		$50,150

Your Committee submit that at the above rates, the Water Works would yield a revenue in excess of the expenditure of $7,075 or sixteen and a half per cent. over and above the expenditure, leaving a large margin to cover contingencies, and you will mark that your Committee have in all instances taken the larger figures against them and the lowest in their favor.

Under those circumstances, your Committee deem the building of Water Works advisable in a pecuniary point of view, and if our city progresses at the same rate that it has during the past year, your Committee are of opinion that within a few years, the water rates can be materially lowered, not taking into consideration the benefits of them in a sanitary direction, nor the decrease in rents consequent upon the lessening of insurance rates, and the necessity of them to beautify and adorn our city, the metropolis of this great, growing, prosperous and wide spreading Dominion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Chairman.
H. LAPIERRE.
G. TAILLON.
J. R. O'CONNOR.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets at House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

Devlin's Hats that R flats.

LUMBER.—Sawn lumber is being shipped in large quantities already from the Chaudiere.

FRUIT TREES.—Remember the sale of fruit trees and ornamental plants and trees by Mr. Rowe this afternoon, on the vacant lot opposite his auction stand Rideau street.

COUNTRY ROADS are in a very bad stete. The crosslayings which were burned by the fire last summer have not yet been repaired.

Devlin's Hats that R flats.

SEE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock in the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.
R. L. JAMES & Co

ST. ALBANS.—At a meeting of the Vestry of this Church held 24th inst, Alfred Patrick, Esq., was elected Lay Delegate to the Church Synod of this Diocese, in the place of the late lamented Frank Badgley, Esq.

RECOVERY.—We are glad to be able to state that the boy Duggan, who was run over by the street cars is getting better, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

C. C. R. R.—The fences along the line of the C. C. R. R., which were destroyed by fire last summer, are being replaced.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Monday afternoon, on the body of the infant found in McKay's Bay. The verdist was that it was put to death by some one unknown. It was an infant of about two months old.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

DRAMATIC.—We understand that some first-class Dramatic Companies will visit th city shortly.

THE MARKET—Tuesday.—The square this morning presented a rather deserted appearance. There were only a few carts to be seen.

FIRE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—Farmers continue to make their appearance in large numbers at the Fire Relief Committee rooms, where they obtain orders for seed and grain. The Committee officers are kept busy.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

MONEY TO LEND. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland' Mutchmor & Co.

AUCTION SALE.—Mr. A. Rowe will sell by auction at No. 11 Preston Terrace, Daly street, to-day, a lot of household furniture. The furniture is in good condition, and we would advise parties requiring the same to attend, sale to commence at 10:30. See advertisement in another column.

SOIREE.—The Temperance Society of this city had a soiree in the Temperance Hall last evening. Mr. Rose was presented with a testimonial by the society, as a mark of appreciation of his exemplory labors in the temperance cause.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—J. H. Hodges, Montreal; P. W. Scribner, Whitehall, N. Y.; Dr. Schultz, Manitoba; Mr. Allan, Montreal; F. Rooney, Lt.-Col. Durie, Toronto; Lt. Col. Taylor, London; J. C. Seddes, Chicago; Mr. Caldwell, Prescott; J. Mooney, do; W. J. Thomas, R. B. Hutcheson, Jas. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Russett, Montreal; Geo. W. Proctor, St. Alban, Vt.; E. H. Cullen, Albany; D. G. Percival, Whitehall, N. Y.; E. S. Clouston, Brockville; John Roche, Quebec; Thomas Murray, Pembroke; R. B. Huestis, Amhurst, N. S.; W. C. Edwards, Rockland.

The man Fairbanks who shot himself some days ago in Hull, was about 33 years of age. It appears he was an excellent accountant and was employed about a year ago by Mr. Warnock of this city, as book-keeper, at a salary of $600 per annum. He left Mr. Warnock and went to Montreal, where he supposed he could easily procure a situation with a salary of $1,000 a year, but in this he was disappointed, and having remained there for some time, he returned to Ottawa, where he also tried in vain to obtain a situation. He then went to Hull, and boarded with a family in that village up to the time of the late lamentable event, previous to which, for some weeks, we believe, he had been in a despondent mood.

POLICE COURT—Tuesday.—Alex. Sharp, an old man, charged with wandering about the streets without any means of existence, was sentenced to ten days imprisonment at hard labor.

John McIntyre was charged with selling liquor on Sunday. The case is adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Margaret Maloney was found wandering about the streets at a late hour. This being her first appearance at the Court she was let go with a warning.

James McCormick was charged by R. Skead with having struck him. The evidence did not support the charge, and the prosecutor was sentenced to pay the costs of the case.

F. Cardinal was charged with having used insulting language to Mr. Hamilton, Bailiff, while in the performance of his duty—fined $5 and costs.

In the adjourned assault case Thomas Russell was fined $10 and costs.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Russian Consul here states that it is not the Czarwitch who intends visiting the United States, but the Grand Duke Alexis, third son of the Czar.

TOYS!

TOYS!

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

G. LORENZ,

OTTAWA, December 22, 1870

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

—AND—

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRANBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ.

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OPPOSITE PROCTOR'S CONFECTIONARY

March 24, 1871 1629

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

MILLINERY,

ELGIN STREET,

Beg to announce to the TRADE of the OTTAWA DISTRICT, that their STOCK is again complete, being replenished by late WEEKLY ARRIVALS, per Steamers, in execution of large repeat orders.

MERCHANTS acquainted with Montreal Prices, are invited to call and compare value.

N. B.—The Trade only supplied.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, and a level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629c

The Tea Pot,

RIDEAU STREET.

Try John HILL'S Teas and Coffees.

Try JOHN HILL'S Teas and Coffees, and you'll find

That they are of a most superior kind.

The various samples, when you fairly test,

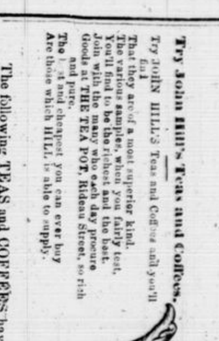
You'll find to be the richest and the best.

Join with the many who each day procure

Goods at THE TEA POT, Rideau Street, so rich and pure.

The best and cheapest you can ever buy

Are those which HILL is able to supply.



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Join with the many who each day procure

Goods at THE TEA POT, Rideau Street, so rich and pure.

The best and cheapest you can ever buy

Are those which HILL is able to supply.

The following TEAS and COFFEES have been received within the last few days, and as they are FRESH and (NEW SEASON) can be recommended, the flavor being equal to any Teas ever imported into Canada:

FINEST JAPAN TEA (The very best that can be produced)
EXCELLENT KAISOW CONGOU TEA (Something extra).
CHOICE YOUNG HYSON TEA,
PURE JAPAN TEA, 60 cts. per lb., or 5 lbs. of the same article for $2.75

VERY SUPERIOR BLACK TEA (True Souchong) in Catties of 1½ lbs each,
VERY FINEST GUNPOWDER TEA (Something extra),
EXTRA SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE,
GOOD SOUND TWANKAY TEA, 5 lbs. for $2.00

☞ *The Finest Flavored Coffee to be obtained in this country, consisting of Pure Mountain Berry, Mocha, Java, Old Government Java and Plantation.*

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," Rideau Street

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,
Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines,
Ale and Porter, Dawes and Rochester's
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies and Kill der & Son's Dundee Marmalade,
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 RIDEAU STREET.

☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you. 1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET.

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.,

Invites Inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only for Country Merchants

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS.

Best Assortment in Ottawa

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa
Hosiery and Gloves,
Colors and patterns assorted.

SMALL WARES: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
FANCY GOODS: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa.

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of Cotton Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c., &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

1871. 1871.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY MAIL STEAMERS.

OTTAWA CITY TO MONTREAL DAILY,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

The splendid new and fast sailing Steamers

QUEEN VICTORIA,
CAPT. BOWIE,

PRINCE OF WALES,
CAPT. R. W. SHEPHERD

The steamer *Queen Victoria* leaves her wharf, foot of Sussex Street, at 7.00 a.m., (Montreal time), arriving in Montreal at 5 30 p.m.

The comfort and economy of this line is unsurpassed, while the route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for tourists.

Parties desirous of a pleasant trip can obtain Return Tickets to Grenville, valid for one day at single fares.

Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal.

Parcel Express daily from the office on the wharf to Montreal and intermediate landings.

The market steamer *Fairy*, Captain Nichol, leaves Ottawa on Mondays and Saturdays at 4 p.m. for intermediate landings.

R W SHEPHERD.

April 25, 1871.

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE

Ottawa March 31, 1871 1629

TAXES, TAXES,

Having made a personal demand for Taxes, due the Corporation of Ottawa, hereby notify those in arrears, that if not paid at once, costs will be added.

This is the last notice that will be given.

THOS. H. KIRBY,
City Collector

Ottawa, April 20, 1871 1945 3

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 13, 1871.

Authorised discount on AMERICAN INVOICES, until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOURCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs

Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

THE OTTAWA TIMES.

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deaf Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Meta Ware.

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 16, 1870 1433 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Sign of the ANVIL, 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Buts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, B-vils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c. &c. &c. together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

FERNS!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES, with Glass Domes, 3 sizes.

TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS richly ornamented in colours.

BIRD CAGES, CANARY, (magnificent kind)

BIRD CAGES, all Brass and Copper.

BIRD CAGES, Enamelled.

BIRD CAGES, Wood and Wire.

LARKS CAGES,

PARROTT CAGES,

BIRD BATHS, Glass and Earthen

GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,

WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out.

Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

HULL SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors,
Sashes,
Mouldings,
Framings.
Clapboards,
Sheetings,
Battens,
Furring, &c., &c.

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

&c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and invaluable public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa:
The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq,

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq.
W ALLAN
Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
W CUMBERLAND, Esq M P
G WORTS, Esq,
H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
H HOWLAND, Esq,
P RIDOUT, Esq.,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq,

THE METROPOLITAN Building and Savings Society.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to
JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 12th December, 1870. 1540tf371

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS BELTS, AND POCKET BATTERIES

These highly improved inventions render Electricity perfectly self-applicable, and extremely efficacious in a mild continuous form, on shock or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonizing pains, re-animating torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by whatever cause, Medicines and their deleterious consequences are thus entirely dispensed with. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied, that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

N. B.—The following testimony from the elite of the English medical faculty has been received

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. J. L. PULVERMACHER'S recent improvements in his Voltaic "Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for "Medical Purposes are of great importance to "Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled "to the consideration and support of every "one disposed to further the advancement of "real and useful progress.

"Dated the 9th day of March, 1866.
"SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M. D., F. R. C. P.
SIR HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M. D., F. R. S.
SIR WM. FERGUSSON, Bart., F. R. S.
EDWD. H. SIEVEKING, M. D., M.R.C.S.
SIR J RANALD MARTIN, F. R. C. S."

PULVERMACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by an official report of the Academie de Medicine, Paris, Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna, and its curative virtues are confirmed by thousands of private testimonials of cures effected. (See pamphlet gratis).

These facts appeal to the good sense of every sufferer to avail himself of this scientific and curative progress, to which the inventor has devoted a life-time of study and labour, as an ardent disciple of that great benefactor of mankind, the late illustrious electrician MICHAEL FARADY.

PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAINS are exceedingly effective without the aid of medicine, restriction of diet, or the least derangement of the patient's habits and daily occupations, in the following maladies:

Rheumatism	Female Complaints
Gout	Constipation
Sciatica	Cramp
Lumbago	Sluggish Circulation
Neuralgia	Urinary Disorders
Head and Toothache	Paralysis
Liver Complaints	Epilepsy
Tic Doloreux	Nervous Debility
Indigestion	Functional Disorders
Deafness	&c., &c.
Spasms	

The effects of the application of Pulvermacher's Chains in any of the above disorders is immediately perceptible—the relief of pain instantaneous.

PRICE LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN BANDS AND BATTERIES.

B. CHAIN BANDS for Nervous Deafness Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head, 21s. to 30s.

B. CHAIN BANDS for loss of Voice and other affections of the Throat, 10s. 6d. to 21s.

N. CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgia, and Gouty Pains, Local Paralysis, Cramp, &c., 18s. to 22s. and 40s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Lumbago, Indigestion Liver, Chest, and Functional Disorders, &c., (worn as a belt), 22s to 40s and 55s.

[illegible] Nervousness, &c., 22s to 30s and 40s

B COMBINED CHAIN BAND for Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, General Debility Functional Disorders, &c., 30s to 50s.

A complete Set of COMBINED CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and CHAIN BATTERY for restoring vital energy, £5 to £7.

The public are most earnestly cautioned to beware of Pseudo Electric Belts advertised by sham Doctors, &c., for improper purposes, and so severely stigmatized by Vice Chancellor Malins in the suit Pulvermacher vs Hammond, alias Henry James, alias C. T, Raphey, M. R. C. S, alias Henry Burrows, &c, &c.

No Galvanic Belts are genuine but those bearing the fac simile of M. Pulvermacher's signature on the label.

A pamphlet containing full particulars may be had at the Drug Store of A. Christie, Sparks Street.

J. L. PULVERMACHER,
Galvanic Establishment,
200 Regent Street, London, W.

Ottawa, September 6, 1870 1455 1awk y

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE

For Actual Settlers,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,
LAWRENCE and
GALVESTON R. R. LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY an is it the celebrated Osage Country
The Garden Spot of Kansas

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone, Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Roof Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., &c Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to le on reasonable terms, for term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

Ottawa september 1870. 537tf

COURT OF REVISION.

The first meeting of the COURT OF REVISION, for the Township of Marlborough, will be holden in the TOWN HALL of said Township, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY next, 1871, at the hour of 11 of the clock, a.m., of which parties interested are hereby notified.

THOS. WIGGINS,
Marlborough.

Town Clerk's Office,
Marlborough, 15th April, 1871 16 3

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

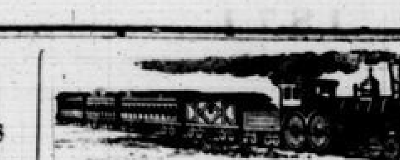
Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m ddw

NORTH GOWER COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the Township of North Gower, will hold its first sitting for the current year, in the TOWN HALL, of said Township, at 10 o'clock, a.m., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of MAY next.

JAMES BEAMEN,
Township Clerk

North Gower, April 29, 1871 2d&1w



The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 20th APRIL Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Steamb't Express.	No. 4. Mail.	No 6 Mail.	No. 8* Express.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Ottawa Depart.	7.00	10.00	1.15	10.30
Prescott Junct'n.		1.00	3 25	12.50
Prescott Wharf Arrive......	9.10	1.10	3 35	1.05

NOTE—No. 2 connects at Prescott with Royal Mail Line of Steamers east and west, with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, for St. Albans, Burlington, New York, &c., and with the Rome and Watertown Railway for Albany, New York, &c.

No. 4, 6, and 8 connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Train east and west.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS,	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M
Prescott Wharf Depart......	1.15	6.30	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.30	6.45	4.30	2.10
Ottawa Arrive..	4.00	9 00	7.00	6.30

NOTE—*No. 7 will run every night Saturday nights excepted, Passengers will find on Nos. 7 and 8 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains and Royal Mail Steamers East and West Certain, as this Company's Trains wait their arrival.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642tf

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.

Highwines, 50 O. P.

Old Rye Whiskey.

Family Proof Whiskey.

Malt Whiskey.

Old Eureka Whiskey.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

Inspection invited.

K. ARNOLDI,
Telegraph Building.
Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 181

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts'
HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,

With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

Try their TEAS.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. JAMES HOTEL.

Strict attention to business.

Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1590t

IMPORTANT CUSTOMS SALE.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 18th, April 1871

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT THE FOLLOWING

GOODS AND SAMPLES

Received at the Custom House during the year, and remaining unclaimed in the Queen's Examining Warehouse,

WILL BE DISPOSED OF

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

—ON—

FRIDAY, APRIL 28th,

If not previously entered.

A M DELISLE,
Collector,

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Vessels.	Marks and numbers on address.	Packages and contents.
G T R	Johnstone, B & Co	1 case a weaver's loom
Do	James Carbro	1 chest tools
Do	Isidore	1 trunk wearing apparel
Do	S Wave	1 table
Do	C E Burden	1 case book covers
Do	No mark	1 hhd molasses
Do	H Perkins	1 box circulars
Do	Jno Shedden	1 barrel oil
Ottawa..	W Campbell	1 box tobacco pipes
Minerva..	D F C	1 box show cards
British Queen.	T B M C B	1 cask wine
Nova Scotian..	J C N C	1 case rivets, boiler
DoD(S)	M83	1 case paper collars
Strathblane—	H G	1 cask wine
G T R—	J B C	1 hf chest tea
Do	J Lawrence	4 block wood
Nesterian—	H A A	1 box neckties
Avon—	R E C M	1 case hats
Strathblane—	[MS]	1 case matches
European—	J P C M	1 cask crockery
G T R—	E Atwater & Co	1 keg paint
Do	Woodward & Co	1 box lamp burners
Do	do	1 brl &c.
Do	Bathgate & Co	1 box tobacco
John Bull—	B D 2395	1 case rubber mats
St David—	C T 74 W	1 case dry goods
Lady Cartier—	T L D Q	1 keg soda
Lake Erie..	No mark	1 barrel oil
Scandinavian..	T M	1 case elastic gusset web
Champion..	Van Dugen	1 parcel fuse
Moravian..	Hoo John Young	1 case centre bits
G T R..	W P Bartlett	1 bl fire clay
Do	J Williams	1 do do
Do	T & R White	1 box printing ink
Moravian	D [S] M 84-5	2 cases paper collars
Prussian..	Benny, Macpherson & Co	1 pcl hardware
G T R..	S J Doran	7 bales and 1 bag hops
Do	F Bradshaw	1 case wearing apparel
Scandinavian..	D M G	1 case mistletoe
G T R..	E C Garlick	10 egg crates
Peruvian..	J [G] M	1 bale flannel
Do	J P C 1 8 M	8 casks crockery
Moravian..	P Co	1 cask crockery
	Various addresses	23 packages samples
Ex Express Co.	Valentine & Co	8 bxs coffee roasters

ALSO,

Samples Liquor, Sugar, &c.,

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING,
Auctioneer to H. M. Customs

April 21, 1871 1647 3

1870 'XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,

Toilet Bottles and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's Perfumery,

Mirrors

AND FINE

Toilet Articles.

ALEX. CHRISTIE,
Druggist,
40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.

December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

MONEY TO LEND

ON REAL ESTATE,

From $400 to any amount, on approved security

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

James Bailiff,
Agent,
TIMES Office Ottawa.

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 1871 2 3m

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel
Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.

Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious flavour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, FirstClass.

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,
AND
HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Recsors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,

Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the the Department

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State
of Canada.

W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1629 14

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.

Ottawa, Feb. 21, 187 159

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA.

WM. ABBOTT,
Agent

Legal.

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.

W McKAY, WRIGHT. 1&w F C CLEMOW.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 4utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor, Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 962y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 386tf GEORGE TAILLON

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 396tf

DR. DICKINSON,

Residence and Surgery, Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street.

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

L. HOUGHTON, Proprietor,
(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor,

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game, etc., daily

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. S. THISTLE. R. LANE.

B. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 749t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN.

DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a continuance of the patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

CANADA AND U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Drawings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,

November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared, Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1598 6m

Medical.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

The old-established Dentists,

64 Ludgate Hill, London,

And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

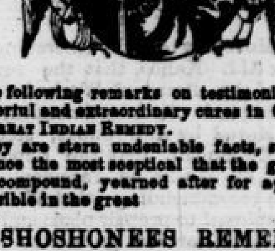
PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2aw6m 1awk6m

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hoosy, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.

To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings this ninth day of February, 1869;

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P,
Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario. D Canada.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage it receives.

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester 200 acres, 35 acres cleared, 7 miles from Ottawa.

3.—Lots Nos 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 400 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of O C R at Stittsville, 18 miles from Ottawa

4.—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Nepean, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," near adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 250 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions in a good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timbered (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.

Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 47tf

Medical.

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Willows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1527y

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for tract laying and ballasting on about 23 miles of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Post road, near Trois Pistoles.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Riviere du Loup.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 6 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the 8th May, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 100 tons spikes, according to samples, to be seen at the offices of the Commissioners and of the chief engineer, at Ottawa. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs, delivered at Montreal, Point Levi and Riviere du Loup.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELAN,
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioners Office,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1871. 1637 3

WM. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

TEAS AND WINES,

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Applications of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

SELLING OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell off at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
WINE MERCHANT,
Elgin Street,

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa
JAMES BARRON, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1651. OTTAWA, THURSDAY APRIL 27, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

PORTER'S BLOCK.

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T Hunton, Shoolbred & Co

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE

Will be cleared out at prices which will be sure to commanda sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,
PORTER'S BLOCK,
34 SPARKS STREET,
Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co

55 SPARKS-ST.,

EARLY OPPOS TE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a large portion of their Spring Importations, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms. Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Good as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 8, 1871

For Sale or to Let.

HOUSE TO LET—ON Victoria Island, Chaudiere, near Mr. Baldwin's Office, lately occupied by Thos. McKay, Esq., and at present as a boarding house, for which from its situation and extent of accommodation it is adapted. Alterations made to suit a good tenant.

T M CLARK,
Royal Insurance Company,
Elgin-st.
Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 10

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANG'S Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to

C W RANGS.

Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to

THOS. PATERSON,
No. 35 Sideau street

Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Rideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to

N SPARKS,
Elgin street.
Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

TO LET,

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land attached, if more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road. Also the Shop at present occupied WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to

WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
Ottawa, Feb, 16, 871 1592tf

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of MAIL.

1871. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M	CLOSE. P.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVER A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVER A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVER P.M.
.....	12.30	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	.....	4.00
.....	12 30	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	.....	4.30
9 30	.....	9 00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9,30	.....	7.15
9.30	.....	9.00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.30	.....	7.15
9 30	12.30	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.30	.....	4.30
9.30	12.30	..	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.30	.....	4.30
.....	12.30	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.30	.....	.....
9.30	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c	.....	.....	4.30
7.00	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8 00	11.40	12.15
7 00	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway, North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	.....	11 40	12.15
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Guslow, &c	8.00	11.00	.....
6.15	.....	.....	Lower Ottawa, by steamer; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Orignal' Grenville, &c	.....	.....	7.30
10.00	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	.....	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6.00
11.50	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via New York close every Monday at 8 P.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 12.45 A M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 20, 1871

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET.

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., c

Together with a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Undershirts
&c., &c,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.

Ottawa, April 11, 1871

HORSE NEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd November last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances.....£6,083,333.33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid. 2,433,333.33
Funds on hand, upwards of.... 6,570,000.00
Annual Income..... 1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the *Utmost Advantage* and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in *Largely Reducing Present Outlay*; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

☞ Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal

& W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 13, 1871 1632a

T. BELLEMARE.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock,

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden Houses—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.
Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street. Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and a-ving the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to

MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa TIMES Office.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1624tf

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st,
Montreal, Q.

P. O. Box 725.
Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,
Box 366,
Montreal.

N. B.—The Bar can be [illegible] $700 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R. L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids at 50 a cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularize.

☞ Call and examine ☜

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality.

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.
Ottawa April 6, 1871 1634tf

OTTAWA AND MONTREAL WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

Dufresne & McGarity,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

MESSRS. J. G. ROBINSON & CO.

Sussex Street, OTTAWA.

221 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

The Undersigned have much pleasure in stating to their Customers and the Trade in general, that they have disposed of the RETAIL BUSINESS *which they heretofore carried on in connection with their Wholesale Trade, and it is now their intention to devote themselves exclusively to the*

Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Provision Business.

To enable them to do so efficiently, they have secured the premises next door to their present stand, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Fingland & Draper, as a Dry Goods Store.) and connected the two buildings by an arch,—now making ONE OF THE FINEST WHOLESALE HOUSES IN THE PROVINCE.

They have secured Agencies for several of the first WINE HOUSES *in Europe; and are also Agents for* Messrs. GOODERHAM & WORTS, *Distillers of Toronto,—and they can safely say that Messrs. G. & W. make the finest Spirits in the Dominion.*

The trade supplied with all of the undermentioned ALES, either in Wood or Bottle, at Brewers prices.

Dow & Co's, Montreal, Pale and Mild Ales and Porter,
Cosgrove's, Toronto, " " "
Labatt's, Prescott, " " "
Dawes', Lachine, " " "

GUINNESS STOUT and ENGLISH ALES always on hand and in fine condition.

There is now on the way out from China and Japan, 2,000 Chests of Fresh Teas, *which, with all other Goods, will be sold at* MONTREAL PRICES.

Goods will be delivered at Steamboat and Railway Stations free of charge. All empty packages charged in accounts will be taken back and allowed for, and those prefering to have their Goods shipped from the Montreal House, can have that privilege by leaving their orders at the office here.

The OTTAWA ESTABLISHMENT will be under the special management of MR. MCGARITY, *who will give his exclusive attention to the wants of his customers.*

Thanking you for the liberal patronage with which we have been so kindly favored, and soliciting an early call.

We remain, yours truly,

Dufresne & McGarity,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
"The Tea Pot,"
SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.
OTTAWA, April 19, 1871 1645 2m

MESSRS.

SATCHELL & CO'S

BUTCHERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their, re thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,
LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst.
Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual price, at

CUNNINGHAN & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April at 9 a.m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,
CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street.

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

LOST.

A small Bunch of KEYS. Finder will oblige by leaving them at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642tf

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

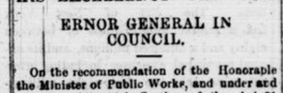
The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 236 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and a SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO,
226 Wellington-st.
Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m



CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 24th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

EXPRESS at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Ottawa at 2.40 p.m., and at Sand Point, at 2,30 p.m. connecting at Sand Point with Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.

LOCAL TRAIN at 3.05 p.m.

THROUGH OTTAWA EXPRESS at 3.40 p.m. connect with the Grand Trunk Day Express from the West and arriving Ottawa at Ottawa at 7.15 p.m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a.m arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p.m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

EXPRESS at 11.00 a.m, arriving at Brockville at 3.35 p.m, and connecting with the Grand Trunk Trains for the East.

Arrive at Sand Point

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway

Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains, Mail Line, and Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.

MORNING EXPRESS leaves Sand Point at 11.30 a.m, after arrival of Steamer from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

H ABBOTT,
Manager

Brockville, April 23, 1871

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA,

Saturday, 15th April, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the 58th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Order in Council of the 8th day of December 1866, fixing the the rates of toll to be levied on Saw logs and Square timber passing down the Slides on the River Trent, be and the same is hereby cancelled—and it is hereby further ordered, under the authority aforesaid, that henceforth the following rates of toll shall be and they are hereby imposed and authorized to be levied and collected on Saw Logs, Square Timber &c., passing down the Slides on the said River Trent, that is to say:—

On each Saw Log, (whether rafted or in Single Sticks,) for passing through the Slides at Healy Falls and Middle Falls, one half cent per Log; and for passing through the Slides at Ranney Falls and Chisholm Rapids, one quarter of a cent per Log.

On each Stick of Square Timber, (whether rafted or in Single Stick), one cent per Stick for passing through each of the Slides.

On every Railway Tie, Bolt, Barrel Heading, and Stave of nine feet in length, one quarter of a cent for passing through each of the Slides.

On every Telegraph Pole, one eighth of a cent for passing through each of the Slides.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,
Canada

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1643 3

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Next to

P. O'MEARA'S Restaurant,

RIDEAU STREET.

Messrs. P. & R. invite especial attention to their choice and select assortment of

Broadcloths
Doeskins.
English
Scotch, and
Canadian
Tweeds,

Next to P. O'MEARA, Rideau-St.

N. B.—Workmanship and fit guaranteed.

PRESTON & ROSWELL.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1642tf

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.
April 4, 1871 1633b

NOTICE.

JUST OUT.

New Improved and Elegant

SHOWER BATH,

Nobody should be without One.

PRICE, $13.00 and $15.00.

10 Per Cent Off For Cash.

20 Cook Stoves and Double Stoves, to be sold at cost, before (1st) First MAY, to make room for a heavy and first-class Stock.

Tinware in great variety.

☞ No humbug, but see for yourselves.

C. P. DORION,
60 Sparks-st.,
Opposite British Lion Hotel.

P. S. Now is your time, Stoves must be sold at cost Price

Ottawa, April 16, 1871 1642d

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Pearson's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul st.

Yesterday's Despatches.

LONDON, April 26.—A despatch from Brussels to-day says that the Northern Railway Company has notified all its station masters that the blockade of Paris commences at once, and the provisions destined for the French capital must be re-transmitted to their senders.

VERSAILLES, April 26.—Fort D'Issy replied but feebly yesterday to the fire of the batteries of the Versailles army. It is thought that the insurgents will soon evacuate the fort, as the incessant fire of the Government batteries prevents the repairs of breaches already made in its walls.

The army of the Assembly are establishing pontoon bridges across the Seine at Pudeaux and Neuilly.

NEW YORK, 25.—*Tribune's* special, Paris, Tuesday morning, says, an armistice from 9 this morning until 12 to-night has been concluded, to allow inhabitants of Neuilly to leave the place.

No movement on either side will be permitted only the delegates appointed by Commune and Versailles Government will be admitted between the lines to provide for supplying the starving people with food.

NEW YORK, 25th.—Aspinwall advices state the Captain and entire boat's crew of British ship *Alexandria* have been murdered by Indians at Purta Arenas. The English war steamer will go to the scene of the tragedy and chastise the Indians.

Valparaiso dates to the third, report a severe shock of cathquake had been felt.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday evening.—Firing of siege guns was light to-day and was directed mainly against forts Issy and Vauvres. Weather is dusty; There has been no movement on either side.

In assembling to-day Marshal Pickard announced that the requisite measures had been taken to keep down insurrection again.

PARIS, Tuesday Eve.—All movements have been stopped to-day in consequence of the armistice. Belligerents have been engaged in building and repairing barricades

Many placards urging conciliation have been posted up.

Dyatt has withdrawn his resignation and remains in the Commune.

Reveil says daily revenue of Commune averages six hundred thousand francs and is sufficient to provide for men under arms and the conduct of the war.

Delegation from Lyons appeals to the Assembly and Commune to cease their fratricidal strife.

Reports that the Prussians evacuated Charenton are unfounded.

Communists and Versailles troops confront each other before the place in expectation of its evacuation.

VIENNA, 25th.—The Government has introduced a Bill in the Reischrath giving Provincial Diets the right of initiation in legislation.

NEW YORK, 26th.—A special despatch, dated Paris, Tuesday evening, says: The armistice occasioned a holiday to half of Paris. Numerous sight seers visited Neuilly.

Many of the inhabitants, too poor to remove, choose to remain on the disputed territory.

The destruction is complete.

The Commune decrees that all merchandize except flour, arms, and munitions of war shall be permitted to be exported from Paris.

A special despatch to the *Tribune* says it is positively asserted that the treaty of the Joint High Commission will contain no provision of any kind for reciprocity with Canada. That a proposition to balance free fisheries with free importation of lumber, coal, &c., was made in the Commission is not doubted, but as the American Commissioners were assured that no treaty which contained such provisions would be ratified it is said that all reciprocity was omitted.

Arrived—*Idaho*, from Liverpool, and *Holsatia*, from Hamburg.

"TIT FOR TAT."

Shortly after the accession of James I., when Scottish gentlemen were beginning to feel at home in London, Lord Harewood gave a dinner party, to which were invited a large number of courtiers and officers, both civil and military. After the bottle had circulated a few times, and the spirits of the assembly had begun to rise, Gen. S—— an English trooper of fame, and reckless *bon vivant*, arose and said, "Gentlemen, when I am in my cups, and the generous wine begins to warm my blood, I have an absurd custom of railing against the Scotch. Knowing my weakness, I hope no gentleman in the company will take it amiss." He sat down, and a Highland chief, Sir Robert Bleakie, of Blair Athol, presenting a front like an old battle-worn tower, quietly rose in his place, and with the utmost simplicity and good nature remarked, "Gentlemen, I, when I am in my cups and the generous wine begins to warm my blood, if I hear a man rail against the Scotch, have an absurd custom of kicking him at once out of the company. Knowing my weakness, I trust no gentleman will take it amiss." General, S—— did not on that occasion suffer himself to follow his usual custom.

WONDERFUL MECHANICAL GENIUS.

A youth aged eighteen, belonging to a respectable family of Paris, had, about a year ago, been condemned for theft to five years' imprisonment. His conduct in the prison being quite exemplary, he gained the good opinion of the director, who soon remarked in him a peculiar aptness for mechanical contrivances. A few days ago he begged the director to tell him what o'clock it was that he might set his watch. "You have a watch then?" asked the director. "Only since yesterday, sir," said the prisoner, and to the astonishment of the director produced one made of straw! The little masterpiece is two and a half inches in diameter, about half an inch thick, and will go for three hours without winding up. The dial plate is of paper, and a pretty straw chain is attached to the whole. The instruments the youth had as his command were two needles, a pin, a little straw and thread. Several persons of distinction, moved by his surprising genius for mechanics, are endeavouring to obtain his liberation.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The following are the petitions deposited with the Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench, Toronto, up to Saturday afternoon:—

The petition of James Bethune against the return of Mr. William Colquhoun for Stormont; of Samuel Flint against the return of Mr. William Fitzsimmons for Brockville; of Ira Morgan against the return of Mr. Wm. Craig for Russell; of Robert Lyon against the return of Mr. George W. Monk for Carleton; of Wm. Anderson against the return of Mr. Gideon Striker for Prince Edward; of J. W. Collver and Jacob Misener against the return of Mr. Lacklan McCallum for Monck; of J. S McKenzie and J. H. Cleveland against the return of Mr. George W. Hamilton for Prescott; of Nelson Gorham, Amos J. Hughes, B. W. Howard, Josh Willson, Jr., John Ferguson, S. P. Irwin, and J. D. Phillips against the return of Mr. Alfred Boultbee for the North Riding of York; of Jonathan Sissons against the return of Mr. Wm. D. Ardagh for the North Riding of Simcoe; and of Thomas Graham against the return of Mr. Peter Patterson for the West Riding of York.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—The public have long felt the want of something that could be depended upon for the cure of rheumatism sprains, bruises, neuralgia, bowel complaints, &c., and we are happy to say that want is now supplied in the shape of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is truly a most powerful medicine, and one that effects an immediate and permanent cure in all cases for which it is recommended. Sold by all medicine dealers

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.

Received "by Express" this day, One Hundred and Eighty-Seven Dozen, or Two Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-Four Pairs Black, White and Colored, "Ladies and Gents" Tasseled and 2 Buttons, all of the First Quality.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1646tf

PAPER HANGINGS

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625 y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society—G. Kennedy.

Royal Mail and Union Forwarding Company Steamer—R. S. Cassells.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—39 Sparks Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1871.

For interesting reading matter, see first page.

The Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence and the whole of the Deputy Adjutant-Generals now in town were entertained at dinner last night by the Adjutant General.

A very interesting table containing a large amount of statistical information respecting the lumber trade of the Ottawa, and its tributaries will be found upon our fourth page. It was prepared by a gentleman connected with the Quebec *Chronicle*.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet containing the official report of the debate in the Senate on the British Columbia Union resolutions. We have no doubt that many persons will be glad to obtain copies of this interesting debate in a convenient form. The pamphlet is for sale by the Times Printing and Publishin Company.

In reference to Mr. Church's letter which we published yesterday, we may farther state that our information regarding his conduct was furnished by one of the largest and most respectable farmers in his neighborhood, a gentleman whose name is well known, and whose character is universally admitted to be a guarantee for the truth of any statement which he may make.

Several of the Opposition paper have lately been asserting that Mr. Gilbert McMicken had made use of his official position in the recent electoral contest in Essex. It was stated that he had brought certain improper influences to bear upon Captain Fraser, of the gunboat, *Prince Albert*. This statement appears to have been utterly untrue, as a letter from Capt. Fraser, which will be found in another column, conclusively proves. Doubtless other rumours of a similar character circulated by the Opposition press in reference to Mr. McMicken's action are equally unfounded.

MR. BLAKE'S LITTLE GAME

It has lately become the habit of Mr. Brown's organ to pass by all the arguments advanced, and statements made by journals which do not follow its lead, in silent disdain. It has, we are told "something else to do than to notice every trumpery accusation petty malignity may happen to fling at itself or its political friends." Consequently for some time it passed by in silence all the criticisms which Mr. Blake's recent exhibition of political inconsistency had excited throughout the country from journals of all shades of opinion, and was content to allow two of its sattelites—the Hamilton *Times* and the Guelph *Mercury*—to attempt to defend conduct which was indefensible. But Mr. Blake's shame has been too widely published, and has become too generally known for Mr. Brown's organ to be able to ignore this matter any longer, and indeed it is quite probable that Mr. Blake may have insisted on having a word said in his defence by the leading organ of the party.

So the *Globe* at length has come to Mr. Blake's rescue, and the manner in which it attempts to defend him is highly characteristic. Utterly ignoring all that has been said in reference to Mr. Bowell's amendment and Mr. Blake's conduct in reference thereto, our contemporary confines himself entirely to defending him for having supported Mr. Dorion's motion, when Mr. McDougall had moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire as to the truth or falsehood of the rumour which implicated Mr. Delorme in the murder of Thomas Scott. Mr. Blake, we are told, took "a lawyer's view of the case," and thought that as no proof of Mr. Delorme's guilt was attainable, it was best "to leave the charge open to further prosecution if it can be substantiated at a future time."

But how does our contemporary justify Mr. Blake's conduct in reference to Mr. Bowell's amendment? Surely it might have been supposed that even if he did not raise his voice in support of it for fear of displeasing certain gentlemen whose prejudices he is just now very chary about offending he would at least have desired to have recorded his vote in favour of an amendment which accorded so exactly in spirit with the one which he (Mr. Blake) had proposed in the Ontario Legislature. Surely when he had been so eager to demand the punishment of the murderers of Scott in a Legislative Assembly which could not exercise any influence in the matter, it might have been supposed that he would have hailed the opportunity of repeating that demand in the Dominion Parliament. But no; on the contrary what did Mr. Blake do? Not only did he refrain from saying a word in reference to the matter, but just before the vote was taken "stole away" out of the House, like the crafty; [illegible] fox he is!

And what is the secret of the whole matter, and how is it that while Mr. Blake shirked the vote and proved in a conclusive manner the emptiness of his professions in the Toronto House, the honourable member for Lambton supported Mr. Bowell's amendment? It is because Mr. Brown has decided that in future Mr. Blake shall lead the Dominion Opposition, while Mr. Mackenzie is to attend to the interests of Faction in the Ontario legislature. Therefore, it is only the prejudices of the latter House which the member for Lambton has to consider, while Mr. Blake must be careful not to displease the Hon. Mr. Dorion, or any of those gentleman from Quebec whose support he hopes to obtain against the Government. It is a pretty little game, no doubt; the only weak point about it is that it is so transparent, that every one can see through and understand it. The *Globe* in pretending to defend Mr. Blake's inconsistencies may strive to lead the people away upon a false issue, but the attempt will fail. Mr. Blake, like his master, stands revealed a politica trickster, whose sole idea and inspiring motive is to give some advantage over an opponent. Like other men of the same calibre, who may be very shrewd and crafty in their way, Mr. Blake forgets that other people can see behind the scenes as well as himself, and can discover the little *hocus pocus* arrangements by which he hopes to deceive the public. It is this which renders him a political failure, and which, despite all Mr. Brown's organ can say in his defence, will deprive him of public confidence.

THE REPORT OF THE WATER WORKS COMMITTEE.

The report of the Water Works Committee, which we published *in extenso* yesterday, is an able document, reflecting credit upon Alderman Mosgrove and those who were associated with him in its production. We hail it as the first practical step towards the attainment of that great object without which Ottawa cannot progress or prosper, viz: the construction of Water Works. We trust that the Council will not hesitate to adopt the report; that any personal jealousies which may tend to prevent members of the Council from doing so will be forgotten in the more worthy object of effecting a great public good, and that all will unite in striving to secure the carrying out of the Water Works scheme by every means in their power.

The report of the Committee first deals with the expenditure which at present is incurred by the city in consequence of the absence of water works. The outlay for the Fire Department is set down at $6,000. Of course even with water works there would be some expense in this direction, but it would undoubtedly be very materially lessened. The annual cost of watering the streets now amounts to $1,000. The present cost of wells, pumps, cisterns, &c., throughout the city is estimated at $1,450 per annum. Thirty-one licensed water carriers make on an average ten trips per day each, at 20 cents per trip. This costs the city $19,220 annually to supply about one-fourth of the population with three gallons of water per day. The remaining three-fourths who supply themselves by drawing water with their own carts and horses or by other means, do so at a cost which is moderately estimated at a like amount viz: $19,220. Here then is a total cost, for affording the city a very limited supply of water, of $46,990.

Next we come to the question of insurance. Last year there was paid from $75,000 to $80,000 for insurance on seven sixteenths of the properties in the city repesenting about one third of the value of the whole property. The Insurance agents say this would have been one third less had we had water works, so that last year there was a loss of $25,000 on the amount paid to insurance companies alone, in consequence of the absence of water works.

The remaining nine-sixteenths of the population, it is fair to assume, insure their own property. At all events far more than the amount which they may save annually by not insuring, is lost by them in the event of fire. The insurance on this property then, would at the same rate of insurance make up the whole amount to $225,000. But this is not all. As most of our readers are aware, since Messrs. Hunton & Co's fire the rates of insurance in Ottawa have been raised to the extent of 50 per cent, so that the property which, as we have shown, it cost $225,000 to insure last year it will this year and every ensuing year until we have water works, cost $337,500 to insure. Add this to the cost of furnishing the citizens with water, &c., as shown above, viz: $46,990, and we find that it counts up to the large sum of $384,490 per annum.

We now come to the cost of the water works. We believe that the highest estimate for the erection of the necessary works, &c., for supplying the city with 2½ millions of gallons of water per diem, is one made by Mr. Perry for $470,000. It has been ascertained that the necessary funds can be obtained on 30 years debentures at 6 per cent per annum. The annual interest together with a 2 per cent. sinking fund on this amount would make $37,600 per annum. To this must be added $15 per day for working expenses equal to $5,475 per annum; making a total of $43,075 per annum for water works. But it is estimated on what appears to us to be a very fair and moderate basis, that the water works would produce an annual revenue of $50,150, leaving a balance of $7,075 per annum, or sixteen per cent for contingencies. Then the rates of insurance would be at once reduced to one-third less than they were last year, so that what now costs $337,500 would, if water works were erected, cost only $150,000. Perhaps the saving effected will be rendered plainer by the two following tables:

PRESENT SYSTEM.

Cost of supplying the City	$ 46,990
" " Insuring	337,500
Total	$384,490

WITH WATER WORKS.

Annual cost of works inclusive of interest on debentures and sinking fund	$ 43,075
Cost of Insurance	150,000
Less Revenue of Water Works	50,150
Total	$142,925

Saving effected $241,565 per annum.

We believe as we said before that the case as given above is fairly stated, but whether the figures given are strictly correct or not, we think it must be evident to any one that it is the duty of the Council to set to work in earnest and give us water works as speedily as possible. The necessary funds can be obtained on reasonable terms, there is no difficulty about that part of the question, and it is plain that the saving which would be effected to the city would be something enormous. Nor is all the loss involved by the absence of water works shown above, for it is impossible to compute how enterprise is checked and trade retarded, in consequence of the lack of security to property which is now felt, and which prevents capitalists from building or investing in property in Ottawa as otherwise they would be led to do. It is time that this matter was taken up and dealt with in earnest; it is time that personal jealousies and disputes which hitherto have prevented the Council from taking a broad and comprehensive view of the subject should be ignored and set aside. It is time that Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, advantageously situated as it is in other respects, should be relieved from the disgrace and from the impediment which now exists to retard its onward career, and that the property of its citizens as well as their health and comfort should be rendered secure by the erection of suitable water works.

We cannot understand why Mr. Bangs should oppose the above report of the other four members of the Water Works Committee, as every citizen of Ottawa who desires to see our city rank in a respectable position ought to lend their best exertions to the attainment of that great object—water works. We hope every respectable man will frown down all such factional opposition, and we are glad to see our city contemporary join us in giving credit to Mr. Mosgrove and the other three gentlemen associated with him, as they certainly must have bestowed a great deal of time and thought to its production. We approve of the action taken by the City Council in ordering a large number of the reports to be printed in both languages. If the people will only read this, the first good report we have seen on the subject, we feel confident they will give those gentlemen who have taken so much pains in the matter, all the credit they deserve.

THE CENSUS.

We notice that there has been some discussion with respect to the mode provided for taking servant girls in the census. It has been complained that servants living in families have not been taken with those families, from the direct refusal of the enumerator to do so. We have, therefore, turned to the *Manual* to see what is the actual instruction given on this point, and we find the following at page 13: "Those (servants) in settled employment and resident with any family are to be taken as not having or belonging to a family or home of their own," but as part of the family with which they reside. And those in merely transient employment, such as people who hire by the day, are to be taken at their own homes, and not where they may happen to be met with. It would be difficult to conceive of any plan more simple and clear than this; and it is difficult to see how any enumerators could mistake their duty under directions so simple. We do not believe that many have done so; in fact, we understand that positive information has been received from the Staff Officers and Commissioners of the whole Dominion, that such is not the case, and that the per centage of error on this head will be exceedingly trifling. There will be some mistakes because there always are in every work of this nature. But as many servant girls will be left out as those entered twice, and so the mistakes will balance each other. In any event, however, the mistakes are far too few to have any appreciable effect on the census.

COSTLY GOVERNMENT.

If cost were a guarantee for goodness the city of New York would be well governed. As will be seen by the statement given below it costs more than twice as much to rule that city as it does to govern the Dominion, and that the former has a larger public debt than the latter.

The cost of governing New York city, including interest on the debt and profits to the Ring, is roughly estimated by the *Tribune* correspondent as follows, for the year 1871:

To be raised by sale of bonds	$15,600,000
To be raised by tax, say	24,000,000
Assessments for street improvements, say	6,000,000
Fees, Licenses &c	2,400,000
Total	$48,000,000

The above represents a burden of $50 per head for each inhabitant of the city. The present debt of the city is somewhere between $80,000,000 and $100,000,000, of which the Savings Banks of the city alone hold $50,000,000. Some of the latter are beginning to think that they had better get these securities off their hands.

The annual expenditure of the Dominion Government is a trifle over twenty-two millions of dollars and the public debt of the latter is under eighty millions. The city of New York has a public indebtedness of between eighty and a hundred millions, and its annual municipal expenses including interest on its debt are forty-eight millions. The cost of government in the Dominion is under six dollars per head of the population, while that of the city is fifty dollars. What do the croakers who are perpetually grumbling about the expenses of the Government and the debt of the Dominion say to this? If one hundred and fifty millions were added to the debt of the Dominion for building the Pacific Railway, the expenses of the Dominion Government, interest on debt included, would only be two-thirds what the people of New York have to pay for their municipal government.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The question is a pertinent one in view of the late sudden and great upward tendency of the stock of most of our banking institutions. To outsiders the rise is inexplicable, and does not seem warranted by either the present or prospective business, or by the dividends that the stockholders in these institutions have heretofore been receiving. It is to be hoped that the rise is legitimate, and that it is neither due to a speculative spirit engendered by the present abundance of money, nor to gambling in stocks, similar to that which has gained for Wall Street, New York, a notoriety so unenviable.

LAND TENURE IN ENGLAND.

The Land Tenure Reform Association evidently contemplates revolutionizing Britain. The following extract is from an explanatory statement made by Mr. Stuart Mill of the programme of the Association:

"The Society are of opinion that in allowing the land to become property, the State ought to have reserved to itself this accession of income, *i. e.*, the unearned income from natural causes, and that lapse of time does not extinguish this right, whatever claim to compensation it may establish in favor of the land owners. The land is the original inheritance of all mankind * * * The Society does not propose to disturb the landowners in their just acquisitions. But they assert the right of the State to all such accessions of income in the future. Whatever value the land may have acquired at the time when the principles they contend for shall obtain the consent of Parliament, they do not propose to interfere with. If, rather than submit to be specially taxed on the future increase of his rent, a land-owner prefers to relinquish his land to the State, the Society are willing that the State should pay for it at its selling value. By this provision all his just claims will be fully satisfied, while the bargains will still be highly advantageous to the nation, since an individual never gives, in present money, for a remote profit, anything like what the profit is worth to the State, which is immortal * * * The State will receive the entire rent of the lands voluntarily sold to it by their possessors, together with a tax on future increase of rent on those properties whose owners have sufficient confidence in the justice and moderation of the State to prefer retaining them."

The theories about land tenure announced by Mr. Mill and his associates may be partially true, but like many other theories, the difficulty will be in reducing them to practice.

PULMAN PALACE CARS.—Four splendid new Pulman Palace Cars have just been put on the Grand Trunk line. They are named the "Kingston," "Quebec," "Sarnia," and "Gorham." Two of them are to be placed on the line between Montreal and Sarnia, and the other two will run between Montreal and Quebec. It is allowed by every person who has travelled on the Pulman Car that in it railroad travelling is brought to about its highest degree of perfection and comfort. The four placed on the Grand Trunk lately are constructed on the most improved style. They are large, roomy and in every particular regard to the comfort of the traveller is evident. Mr. Clarke is the affable and intelligent manager, and with palaces for cars and a gentleman to see to the comfort of passengers, travelling on the great Canadian thoroughfare has become a pleasure.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of the TIMES.

GUNBOAT "PRINCE ALFRED,"
SARNIA BAY, 22nd April, 1871.

SIR,—Will you allow me space in your paper to contradict a rumour going the rounds of the Opposition papers at present, to the effect that Mr. Gilbert McMicken, Chief of the Ontario Police, used his official position during the Essex election to induce me to vote for Mr. Wigle, and against Mr. Albert Prince, and that he (Mr. McMicken) even threatened me with dismissal from the position which I at present hold if I voted for, or assisted in Mr. Prince's election. Now, sir, I wish the public to know that Mr. McMicken never asked me how I intended to vote, or hinted in the most remote manner that I should vote against Mr. Prince. In short, he never mentioned the election to me at all; so that there is not a particle of truth in the whole story.

Yours truly,
JOHN FRASER,
Captain gunboat "Prince Alfred."

GHASTLY SCENES.

Paris Correspondence London Times.

Neuilly is, without metaphor, a city of the dead. As far as the principal avenue is concerned, there is nothing remarkable to be seen. Brown red spots upon the pavement mark the passage of death, while holes ploughed in the ground and trees torn up and scattered show that the struggle was a desperate one. The side streets present a heartrending spectacle, and give us a foretaste of what we are to expect should the Versailles army force an entrance into Paris. Piles of bodies, Versaillais and federals, littered the doorsteps, and lay in heaps up the staircases, while long, thin lines of blood marked the progress of some victims, wounded unto death, who had crawled into a cupboard or beneath the shadow of a fireplace, and lay there still, with calm, white faces, fixed in ghastly relief in the light that penetrated down the chimney. In some instances there had evidently been a severe contest, hand to hand. Men lay in twos and threes, one upon another, and I felt like a ghost in some Icelandic tale of horror, the only living creature among so many dead. The distant fusillade and crash of shells served but to increase the stillness and impress me with the general hush. I was astonished to remark that several women had fallen, in one instance pierced by many balls. All of them were in the *cantiniere* uniform, some with a gaily painted little cask strapped round the waist, others with pistols undischarged still in their belts. There was one lying alone within a courtyard, a handsome young woman, with black hat braided about her temples, a smile upon her lips, and the fragment of a sabre in her hand. She belonged to the 68th Battalion, and had been struck down by the explosion of a shell. Further on, half buried under a heavy door which had fallen from its hinges, were two men, one a sailor and the other a soldier of the line, killed by fragments of the same projectile, and half across the door and over the courtyard stones were trails of some long creeper, just bursting into leaf. Many homes are unroofed and open to the sky, while shattered blocks of stone and heaps of bricks and slate rendered some of the narrow lanes almost impassable. I find upon inquiry that a very large proportion of the victims of the last few days are women, counting together those who have been killed by accident and those who have perished sword in hand. One lady, indeed bids fair to rival Theroigne de Mericourt—"Citoyenne Eudes," as she is called, wife of the general of the same name, who now commands at Issy, and who is a member of the Commune. It is said that she has been under fire several times, and has picked off her men with soldierly *sang-froid*. I wandered from street to street and about the charming villas that nestle among trees along the Neuilly road, and a melancholy sight they are. Everywhere choice shrubs lying prone upon the ground and fragments of china vases and splinters of green shutters-statues without heads, fountain-tazzas overturned, balconies torn down, and verandahs bent and broken. In those cases where doors remain intact the windows are all shattered, and rooms and garden walks are strewn with broken glass. Fortunately, almost all furniture has been removed, and even in such houses as still boast of curtains and household stuff but little appears to have been taken by the plunderer.

Meanwhile I became aware that the battle on my left was increasing in intensity. The long Avenue of Neuilly became perforce a kind of neutral ground, being swept by both parties, from parties, from the ramparts as well as from the batteries of Courbevoie. A division was, therefore, made of the Versailles Corps d'Armee, one portion retiring upon Boulogne and the racing-ground of Longchamps, the other occupying Sabionville. These two divisions poured a joint fire on the Maillot, aided in their efforts by shells and *boites a mitraille* from Mont Valerien. The trees that still remain in the Bois appeared on fire, half enveloped as they were in a dense white smoke. A violent fusillade continued, lasting until sunset, while shells were incessantly hurled on Maillot, the Ternes, and the Arch of Triumph. Five projectiles fell within the American ambulance, which is empty and left to its fate; twenty more exploded at the top of the Champs Elysees within half an hour. Foot passengers fled scared, or shrunk under the shadows of the houses, and the National Guards remained hidden behind corners, shaking their fists and vowing vengeance on the *canaille*. "We have had enough of this," they said. "We have been too long suffering with those brutes. Out with the *feu Gregeois*, the picrate de potasse, and the dynamite. We will sweep them from the face of the earth!" and they waved their arms and uttered imprecations, and then resumed their pipes and retired still further under shelter, quite satisfied with their own conduct.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 26.

The canal is full of vessels.

The ship *Shandon* arrived to-day. There is a large freight for St. Paul street.

The steamer *Peruvian* is in sight.

About 30 members of the St. George's Society sat down to their annual dinner last night. Vice President Mercer, in the absence of President Clare who was indisposed, occupied the chair. All passed off well. The dinner was held in the new room of Martin's Carlton Club, the bill of fare being the best and the catering the finest of any previous affair of the kind in the city.

Joseph Morin is summoned before the Police Court for refusing to answer lawful questions of the Census Commissioners.

Three notorious brothel keepers were fined yesterday fifty dollars each for selling liquor without license.

The jewellery swindlers Chantillion and Sackville arrived from Quebec in custody of detectives this morning, and were before the Court this evening.

David Pepin aged 79, from Petite Riviere, was found drowned at Longueuil ferry yesterday.

The Harbour Commissioners advertise for fifty thousand dollars of hartour debentures bearing 6½ interest, which were taken up at 5 to 5¼.

Four new Pulman drawing room cars have just been placed on the Grand Trunk line from the Company's workshops here. Weather fine.

Midnight Despatches.

France—Alsace and Lorane exempted from Military Service—Preparations for a desperate Resistance—Death of a Poet—Trains Stopped—News from China, Cuba, &c.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A special correspondent telegraphed from Paris on Monday evening as follows:

The Nationals of Alsace and Lorraine here are exempted from military service on production of a certificate of birth. They are thankful for the interference of the Prussians, which secures to them this exemption.

Notices have been served upon persons between 19 and 40 years of age, threatening Court Martial in each case if they do not march immediately to the rendezvous appointed.

Just now a company of the 112th battalion is surrounding the Montmartre to disarm the 11th battalion.

The troops are disheartened and refuse to go out to-night.

This afternoon shells were falling in avenue Friedland.

The avenues Des Feries, Elysses, and Josephine were swept by Mitrailleuse, and the inhabitants and Nationals were flying in all directions seeking shelter.

Barricades in Rues Rivoli and Castegloire are being enlarged, and preparations are being made for a desperate resistance.

Deschamps, the poet, died at Versailles on Sunday.

The Central Committee denies the report of its resignation, and says, like the National Guard, it will only disappear when liberty is attained.

The fish train on the Northern Railway was stopped to-day, and the morning provisions on the Strasbourg Railway were seized.

HAVANA, April 25.—A correspondent at Santi Spiritus says there are more insurgent bands in that district than at the beginning of the insurrection. The majority have invaded this jurisdiction from Camaguay and destroyed much valuable property.

Valmaseda since his arrival has given them constant pursuit, and has ordered the execution of the persons accused of aiding and abetting the insurgents.

FLORENCE, April 26.—The discussion of the Papal guarantees continues in the Italian Senate. The Minister of Justice has announced at the Chamber of deputies, the approaching introduction of a Bill for the separation of Church and State.

PESTH, April 26.—The Lower House of Austro Hungarian Diet will close its session on the 17th of May.

SHANGHAI, April 12.—Advices from Pekin state the Imperial Government has made demand upon the Foreign Ambassadors that the school for the education of felons be abolished, that teaching to male subjects of the empire of all doctrines opposed to those of Confucius be forbidden, that the missionaries shall be considered Chinese subjects, and that women shall not be permitted access to the empire in that capacity. The Ambassadors are also notified that the attendance of women upon religious service is one of the occasions for recent massacres of foreigners, and that though those events cannot but be deplored by the Imperial Government compensation for their commission is absolutely refused.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—At Kenneraille and immediately above, the water is pouring from the rear while falling in front. The draining machines on the plantations in that vicinity are unserviceable, being choked up with the weight of the water. Nothing has been received from Bonnet carre or other crevasses.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Isaac H Baily, Vice-President of the Union League Club, is about to make a visit to England for the confidential mission for the Government.

The *Tribune's* special, Paris Tuesday evening, says that the armistice is strictly respected, there being no firing on either side. Strong re-inforcements of Parisians will be ready to march to Neuilly to-night.

Assy has again been arrested.

VERSAILLES, April 26.—Admiral Pothuan has decided to disarm 54 ships.

Picard's circular, repudiating Government interference in the elections on the 30th inst., is generally praised.

BOSTON, April 26.—Judge Hoare has extended an urgent invitation to the British High Commission to visit Boston before returning to England, but they have been compelled to decline for want of time.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister will entertain the Joint High Commission together with the Secretary and Mr. Fish, Lady Macdonald, Lady Thornton and Secretary Robinson at a dinner party this evening at his residence.

Mozel, for some time past Minister resident for the Netherlands here, has been transferred to Norway and Sweden, and will leave in a few weeks.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The report of the Directors of this Company, presented at the meeting in London, on the 20th instant, stated that the gross receipts upon the whole undertaking, including the Buffalo and Champlain lines, had been during the half-year ending the 31st December, 1870, 793,740*l*. From this was deduced ordinary working expenses 523,762*l*., or 67-12 per cent., and for renewals, &c., of the permanent way and works 136,101*l*., leaving an available balance earned in the half-year of 124,877*l*., from which, however, 8,284*l*. had to be deducted for loss on American currency, leaving 116,593*l*. To this was added 8,639*l*, the balance from the proceeding half-year, making 125,232*l*. From this was deducted 16,981*l*., the amount of postal and military revenue due to the postal bondholders, leaving 108,251*l*. applicable to the payment of 11,790*l*. for interest, &c., on bonds and debentures, 28,400*l*., (in full) of Atlantic and St. Lawrence lease, 11,250*l*. (in full) of Detroit lease 7,573*l*. to the Montreal and Champlain, and 25,000*l*. to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway proprietors; 15,000*l*. interest on first equipment bonds, leaving a balance of 1,118*l*. Comparing this half year with the corresponding period of 1869, the gross receipts showed an increase of only 2,546*l* although there were carried 34,912 more passengers, and 79,492 more tons of freight. It was almost entirely in consequence of the lowness of rates that, while passenger traffic increased in numbers 5 per cent, and the freight traffic in quantity 13 per cent, the increase in money received during the half-year was only one third per cent. The average receipt per passenger was for this reason 5s. 11d. against 6s. 3d., and per ton of goods 14s. against 15s. 7d. The fares and rates were lower than they had ever been since 1862, when the line was fully opened for through traffic. The rates for passengers were 25 per cent lower in 1870 than they were in 1869. To this cause was to be mainly attributed, not only the small increase in the gross receipts, but also the heavier percentage for working expenses. The ordinary expenses for the half year amounted to 523,762*l*., or 67-12 per cent of the receipts, being 48,191*l*., or 5-87 per cent in the excess of the expenses for the same half 1869. The train mileage was 3,193,290, as against 2,962,101 for the corresponding half of 1869, or an increase of 230,389 miles. The mileage of cars showed an increase of 3,616,370 miles. The renewal expenditure was unusually heavy, being 136,100*l*., against 73,745*l*. in the same half of 1869, but for the latter half year 36,343*l*. was charged to capital for improvements of permanent way, extra weight of rails &c. In the present half year no such items are charged to capital. The laying of steel rails with a view to future economy would increase in the meantime the charge for renewals, as the extra cost of steel rails, as compared with new English iron rails was about 4*l*. per ton, and as compared with Toronto rerolled rails about 2*l*. 10s per ton. In three or four years, however, from the present time the company would be receiving the benefit of this extra outlay for putting down steel in place of iron rails. The total number of miles relaid during the past half year was 108¼ of which 53¼ were laid with steel; 490,697 new ties were put into the track, and 125 miles of the line were blasted. The steel rails had given great satisfaction. They were exposed to the severity of the coldest winter which has been experienced in Canada during the past 20 years. The capital required for the international bridge at Buffalo had now been provided, and the bridge would, it was hoped, be opened for traffic in the course of next year. Since last December, when a partial cessation of competition for Western traffic between the railways of the United States occurred, a great improvement had been manifested. A continuance even of the existing fares and rates would bring about an important change. The working of the current half year had already resulted in an increase [including one extra day's traffic] of £58,000, or an average of £5,000 per week. The company was free from debt, and in the possession of means for all necessary purposes. The completion of the International bridge over the Niagara River was secured. The Intercolonial Railway was being rapidly constructed, and other enterprises of importance were projected in the Dominion, which could not fail to give an increased stimulus to the trade and commerce of the country. At the rate which ruled in 1869, the traffic which was carried last half year would yield an increase of £70,674, more than sufficient to pay interest in full for the half year on the first preference bonds. With an increase of £59,000 for the past 12 weeks, the directors felt that they might look forward with some confidence to the result of the present year's traffic.

VARIETIES.

"You yawn," said a lady to her husband. "My dear friend," said the husband, "husband and wife are but one, and when I am alone I am weary."

A lady aged 90, said to Fontenelle at 95 "Death has forgotten us." "Silence! not a word," said Fontenelle, placing his finger upon his mouth.

A person being asked what was meant by the "realities of life," answered, "Real estate, real money and a real good dinner, none of which could be realized without real hard work."

In one of his plays Addison makes an undertaker thus upbraid a mute who had laughed at a funeral:—"You rascal you, I have been raising your wages for the last two years, on condition that you appear more sorrowful, and the higher wages you receive, the happier you look."

That happy state of mind so rarely possessed, in which we can say, "I have enough," is the highest attainment of philosophy. Happiness consists not in possessing much, but in being content with what we possess. He who wants little, always has enough.—*Zimmerman.*

BIRTH.

At Napoleon Cottage, Millbrook, Cornwall, England, on the 10th April, the wife of Staff-Commander J. E. Knight, R. N., H. M. S. Agincourt, of a son.

OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting for receiving the Report of the Council, and electing the officers for the succeeding year, will be held in the LECTURE ROOM, Sparks street, on SATURDAY, the 29th APRIL instant, at 7½ p.m.

As matters of great importance will be brought up for consideration a full attendance of members is earnestly requested.

G. KENNEDY,
Secretary.

Ottawa, April 27, 1871 1651 3

ROYAL MAIL LINE, UNION FORWARDING AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The splendid new Steamer,

"JESSIE CASSELS,"

Leaves Aylmer daily, at 9 a.m, (Sundays' excepted), connecting with Steamers to Roche Captaine.

Omnibuses will leave the Union House at 7.30 a.m., calling at the Russell House, Post Office, &c., for conveyance of Passengers.

R. S. CASSELS,
President.

April 27, 1871.

THE EAGLE STEAM BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT IS THE BEST PLACE IN CENTRAL CANADA

To buy Biscuit, Crackers, Candies and Confectionery of all kinds.

Your orders are solicited AND WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY

DANIEL MORRISON, Proprietor,

Nos. 36 and 38, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION, —OF— SUPERIOR DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BED ROOM, AND OTHER FURNITURE, BY J. BERMINGHAM.

The Subscriber has received instructions from JAMES H. ROWAN, Esq., C. E., to sell at his residence, Daly Street, near St. Alban's Church,

ON SATURDAY, the 29th APRIL, Inst.,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., all his Household Furniture and effects, being of good quality, and nearly new.

DRAWING ROOM:

1 Black Walnut Sett in Silk Damask, Easy Chair, Fancy do., B. W. Centre Table, Card Table Whatnots Ottomans, handsome Window Hangings and Cornice, Brussels Carpet and Rugs, new design three light Gasalier with Globes, Grate and Casing, Vases, Ornaments, Lamps, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM:

B. W. Telescope Dining Table, B. W. Book Case with Glass Front and richly carved, B. W. Chiffonier, Hair Cloth Sofa and six Chairs to match, Arm-Chair, Easy-Chair, Regulating Gasalier with Globes, Damask Hangings and Cornice, Green and White Dinner Set complete, China, Dessert Set, Gold Rim, centre of each plate beautifully and differently flowered, China Tea Set, Green and White China Breakfast Set, plain Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Cut Decanters, Cut Wines and Tumblers.

HALL:

Hall Table, Chairs, Lamp, English Oil Cloth, Morning Light, Base Burning Ruth racite, Coal Stove with Hot Air Chamber and Pipes, cost nearly fifty dollars, Stair Carpet, Linen and Rods.

BED ROOMS:

Handsome Bed Room Sets in Grey Walnut, Iron Bedsteads double and single, Swinging Cots, Bureau with Oval Dressing Glasses, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Commodes, Rocking-Chairs, Wardrobes, Kidderminster Carpets, Spring Beds, Double and Single Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, and several large and small Tin Baths.

KITCHEN:

Cooking Stove, Pots, Pans, Dish Covers, Refrigerator, and all other necessary articles for this department.

☞ Sale punctually at 10 o'clock a. m., and all purchases must be removed that night. The subscriber will remain for the purpose of delivery up to 10 o'clock p. m.

J. BERMINGHAM.
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE BY AUCTION —OF— HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Silver Ware, China, and Stone Ware, Chromos, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of DAVID STARK, Esq., C. E., Corner of Elgin and Maria streets, all the Parlor, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Hall, Bedrooms, Dressing Rooms, Kitchen, Servants, Dining Room, and other effects, comprising, Chairs and Couch, in Silk Damask, Easy Chairs, Camp Chairs, Kettle Drum Chairs, Creton Chints Window Hangings, with gilded poles and Rings, silver Tea Set, comprising Tea Urn, Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Jug, Sugar Bowls and large Trays, 4 silver Vegetable Dishes, Paper Mache Trays, &c., handsome Carpets, nearly new, Sideboards, Gasaliers, and a neat collection of other furniture.

Also, a very handsome two seat Buggy, built in Montreal by one of the best makers, can be used either double or single, and almost new.

Catalogues at the subscribers' office, on Wednesday, 26th, a.m., at the house day of Sale.

☞ All purchases must be removed next day at latest.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1647td

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE CATALOGUE SALE —OF— SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, Seven Octave Rosewood Case Piano [fine tone],

Pictures, Engravings, Plated Ware, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th inst.,

At 11 o'clock, sharp,

At the residence of

THOS. WORTHINGTON, ESQ.,

Bank Cottage, Vittoria Street,

The whole of the Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Pantry, Hall, Kitchen, Bedroom, Yard and Out-house effects, forming on the whole one of the choicest collections of Furnishing Goods offered for public competition this season.

Catalogues may be had on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, and on the premises, when the Furniture, &c, will be on view on the whole of the first day, and on WEDNESDAY, up to the hour of sale.

Terms Cash, and all purchases must be removed by the afternoon of Saturday, the 29th

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643td

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From First-class Fowls of the following varieties, warranted fresh:

Dark Brahma, Light Brahma, Buff Cochin and Black Spanish.

Part of the Stock was imported direct from England last season.

Eggs carefully packed and delivered at Express Office.

☞ A few good Fowls for sale.

J. HERBERT,
Nelson-st., West,
near Richmond Road, Ottawa.

April 26, 1871. 1650

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Rosewood Piano, by Stodard, CARPETS, CROCKERY, STOVES, &c., AT AUCTION.

The subscriber has received instructions from J. CUNNINGHAM STEWART, Esq., to sell at his Dwelling, Midford's Block, Maria-st., on TUESDAY, May 2, 1871, Rosewood Piano-Forte, made by Stodard, of N. Y., Parlor Suit in Green Repps, B. W. Centre Table, Side Table, Parlor Carpet, Hearth Rug, Extension Dining Table, Sideboard, Dining Chairs, Carpets, &c., Hall Oil Cloth, Hall Table, Stair carpet and Rods, Cooking Stove and utensils, an excellent Refrigerator, Iron Bedsteads, Washstands, Bed Room Ware, Carpets, &c, one large Writing Table, a good Howe Sewing Machine, and other articles not enumerated.

Terms of Sale Cash.

Sale at 2 o'clock p.m.

Goods to be removed same day.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 26, 1871. 1650td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURN

NORAH CONNOLLY'S STORY.

Once upon a time, and that was about sixty years ago, a fine Galway town's girl, like many another fine girl in Claddagh, and everywhere that I know of, took it into her head to fall in love. It's an ancient custom of our, and we have a great many of them, for the boys to run away with the girls—more power to them!—before they marry them. It's not abduction, do you see, by any manner of means, as it used to be down in Munster before the law put it down, where they pursued the custom as they did their other shindies for the pure pleasure, and no other, of putting down the law. Johnny Connor was ould Billy Bathagh the Mayor of Claddagh's son. Billy was a knowledgable man, and was known to have put by a little money. He sold, moreover, the best tobacco and whiskey in Claddagh, wherever he got them. However little his customers knew upon that question. Billy took good care that the coast-guard and the gaugers should know less. And so it turned out that, one fine day, he was elected Mayor of Claddagh.

Norah Connolly was a snug frieze weaver's daughter. Her father, Darby Connolly, was an honest, industrious man, that wove the real ould Irish cloth that was worth wearing; and as he had the whole woollen trade of Claddagh nearly all to himself, Darby, as well as his neighbor and friend Billy Bathagh could lay his hand upon a good bit of money, to marry his only child, or do anything else in reason he liked it.

Norah's father Darby was the proudest man in Claddagh. He lost his poor wife when their only child was more than a baby. The more she grew the stronger was the grasp she held of his heart; and every guinea he put by he thought of Norah. She was the apple of his eye and the light of his home. He thought her far above marrying any young man in the parish. Indeed, he thought her fit to step into a carriage, and marry a lord. He intended that when the happy day arrived, when she was to change her condition, she would do so with her only parent's consent; but its little the boys and girls care for parents' or guardians' consent down in Claddagh, where they'll only ask for their own, although they won't marry from among each other.

And so it came round, one fine morning in May, the month for billing and cooing among the birds, and for kissing and courting among the boys and girls, that Johnny and Norah ran off with each other without saying a word about it at home to either of their fathers, and made a match of it. But they didn't run far—only into County Galway, which was like stepping next door, where they were married by Father Dan O'Hara, a mighty great preacher in his day; as well as divine, and a great encourager of early marriages. A cousin of Norah's, a brave lump of a girl, who was in the secret, was her only bridesmaid; and a cousin of Johnny's a young man about his own age, was bridegroom's best man on the occasion. When the ceremony was over and they got their breakfast at one of the inns in Galway, they all four drove off on a jaunting-car to a house of entertainment standing about ten miles the other side of Claddagh, and kept by a decent widow woman who was first cousin to Norah's own mother. All was right and regular and on the square.

Well to be sure, what a dinner the wedding parties had prepared for them by the widow, one of the good old stock, who went by the name of Ready-money Peg, because she managed to keep her accounts straight by keeping no accounts whatever. Some two or three couple of young friends of Johnny's and Norah's, boys and girls who "got the office," as the sporting newspaper say, come down from Claddagh to join in the fun, without letting the old people know a word as to where they are going.

And so they all began dancing to the pleasant music of a couple of fiddlers and a piper, with only a pair of eyes between the three; and as the innocent, hearty boys and girls were tearing away and welting the boards, and Norah above all of them doing full justice to the tune and her own reputation, for she was the best dancer in the County Galway—just as all this pleasant diversion was going on, what should be seen coming across the bay but a couple of long boats, one of them fifty to a hundred yards ahead of the other, with about a dozen men in each, pulling away like one man. That beautiful long sweep you can never mistake, flashing the silver lightning from every stroke over the blue water; you know at once it's no fisherman or merchantman, but a man-of-war's-man that you see before you. And, sure enough, there was a fifty-gun frigate lying a good way out in the bay for about a week or two before, under pretence of looking after the fisheries, and keeping the French chaps from encroaching on our rights and titles. On they came, and everybody thought that they were only making for shore to have a screed and a drink at the widow's, and to go back again to their ship in peace and comfort. But, *wirasthrew!* it's little we know, when we get up in the morning, what's to happen to us before we lie down at night.

When the boats drew up on the beach, which they did opposite to the widow's door, Johnny Connor, who was king of the Company, and looked upon the house as his own for the night, went out and invited the blue jackets to come in and drink the bride's health, and dance at her wedding. With this invitation the new comers most politely complied, and began to drink and dance away their English dances with the Claddagh girls, who knew the "Sailor's Hornpipe" and "Pop goes the Weasel" as well as the best of them.

As the clock struck twelve, and Norah had stolen off to bed up stairs in the bridal chamber, which her relation, the landlady, prepared for her a long, shrill whistle which no doubt was the boatswain's, was heard coming from the front of the house outside, at that, my jewels, up jumped the four and twenty sailors all in a row, and laid hold of the poor half dozen Claddagh boys, drawing their cutlasses, and cocking their pistols, and crying, "Damn you, come along with me, says the saucy Arethusa!" What could the poor fellows do but knock under? In less than three minutes they were marched out of the house, with the gags in their mouths and the darbies on their wrists, and bundled in two batches on board the boats. The Claddagh girls were at first dumb-foundered at what they saw going on, the rush was so sudden and the capture so quiet and handy, just as if a lot of poachers had snared so many hares or pheasants, and bagged and made off with them. The widow was pinned up with her back to the wall behind the counter in the bar, by a couple of the ruffians with their pistols to her breast, swearing they'd blow her into Davy's locker or the middle of next week, if she didn't keep her breadth to cool her own porridge with, and her clacking all to herself.

The boats pulled, and then it was, of course, the row began, and it would split the heart of a stone to hear the bawling and roaring of the girls. Norah was down among them, half-dressed, with her long raven hair streaming in the wind, the tears failing down her white cheeks like rain, and her beautiful arms stretched as high as her head towards the bay, as if they would reach over it; and she kept crying out as the boats got farther and father away, and the sound of the oars grew fainter and fainter every stroke, "Oh, wirasthrew! oh, wirasthrew! oh, sure they haven't taken my boucheleen bawn from me!" and "Give, oh give me back my Johnny!" The rest of the girls kept crying out in the same way, every one for herself, of course, calling on her sweetheart to come back to her; but the poor boys couldn't, for there they sat in the boats gagged and hand-cuffed—not able to wag a tongue, or shake a limb, although you were to pay them for it.

Poor Norah at last fell down exhausted, and was carried up stairs by the widow and the girls to bed. From that bed she didn't rise for a month at least; for the next morning, she awoke with a brain fever, which nearly took her off to join her mother in glory, and so it would, if her youth and fine constitution hadn't stood her friends, and that she lived for the hopes of seeing Johnny again.

(To be Continued).

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets at House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—The statement that the Montreal Bank had bought the above building is not true.

Hatching Eggs.—We call attention to Mr. Herbert's advertisement in another column. He offers for sale hatching eggs from first class fowls.

Auction Sale.—Mr. A. Rowe will sell by auction to-day all the household furniture of Mrs. H. Friel, at her house, Wilbrod street, Sandy Hill. An excellent pianoforte will be sold. Sale commences at 10:30.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland Mutchmor & Co.

Police Court.—Wednesday.—The adjourned case of John McIntyre for selling liquor on Sunday was further adjourned in the absence of necessary witnesses.

Three old offenders were brought up on a charge of drunkenness. One was let go and the other two were fined.

The Market—Wednesday.—There were about a dozen waggons on the square this morning. Small markets must be expected until the farmers are over their spring work. Butter sold this morning at 18 to 20 cents per pound; potatoes, 60cts per bushel; carrots, 80cts per bushel; calves, $3 each; fowl, 80cts per couple; hay, $16 per ton.

New Steamer.—The Montreal and Ottawa Forwarding Company have built a splendid new steamer which is to ply on the Rideau Canal. It is a large commodious vessel superior to any at present on the canal. It is called the "Louise" and will make her first trip in about a fortnight from the present time.

Arrivals at the Russell House.—Wednesday—Mrs Little New York; J Marshall, Montreal; J Dupre, do; D Stirton Guelph; L Lauder, Montreal; R Ross, do Miss McLachlin, Arnprior; J W Baldwin, Montreal; R Law and wife, do; H Allen, New York.

The "Jessie Cassels."—The Union Forwarding and Railway Co.'s splendid new steamer, "Jessie Cassels," made her trial trip yesterday afternoon, and proved satisfactory in every respect. She ran at the rate of 15 miles per hour, and when the engine has been worked for a few days will improve in speed considerably.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

See To It.—In order to reduce the stock in the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.

R. L. JAMES & Co

The Tierney Pond.—This is a small lake in the centre of Lower Town. We do not think it is shown on the maps of Ottawa, which fact is to be regretted, as it may yet become famous. For instance, but for it the fire which occurred a few days ago would hardly have been extinguished and but for it too there are several persons who would not have left this world so early in life. If the Board of Works would extend the drain ten yards further up on St. Andrew street it would let off this stagnant pool.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

The Union Forwarding and Railway Company have placed three new steamers on the route between Aylmer and Roche Capitaine this season—the "Jessie Cassels," "Prince Arthur," and "Keppawa"—a fact highly appreciated by the travelling community on the Upper Ottawa. Arrangements are being made by Mr. Cassels, President of the Company, to build another steamer to run between Pembroke and Des Joachim, which will be ready on the opening of navigation next year. The accommodation for second-class passengers is excellent.

Central Quadrille Club.—An assembly of this club took place last night in Gowan's Hall.

There was a large turn out of members, and their lady friends, as well as a number of ladies from Buckingham, who honoured the club with their presence, and who seemed highly pleased with the reception they met with from the ladies and gentlemen of this city. Gowan's splendid quadrille band was in attendance, and performed their part of the entertainment in a highly artistic manner.

Dancing was kept up till about 12 o'clock, and all seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

As there is many a worse way to spend an evening than in the Company of ladies, we certainly wish the club every success.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

Money to Lend. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets Ottawa. 1889-3m.

CHAUDIERE NEWS.

All the saw mills at the Chaudiere are now working, and the locality a few months ago so deserted looking, is assuming the busy appearance which it presents every summer. The mills are turning out sawn lumber, in immense quantities, men, waggons and horses innumerable, are employed, in loading, unloading, drawing, and piling it, and so great is the work performed that the small island on which all those mammoth structures are built, may well be termed a hive of industry.

Mr. Baldwin's new mill will be ready to commence operations in the course of a few weeks.

Messrs. Perley & Pattie have constructed a splendid wharf near the south end of the Suspension Bridge, from which they load barges with considerable facility.

The steamer *Fawn* went down last night with 12 barges loaded with sawn lumber in tow—seven belonging to Messrs. Perley and Pattie, and 5 to Mr. Smith.

The Big Kettle presents a sight worth seeing at present.

Several new stores have been opened this sping on Duke street. Among others, Mr. Peacock has opened a hat and fur store.

A telescopic comet has put in an appearance in the constellation Perseus, nearly in the same field with Alpha, the brighest star in the constellation. Its position at 9 hours 10 minutes, local time, is about Right Ascension 3 hours 10 minutes, declination north 49 degrees 35 minutes. It has a tail ten minutes in length, and is moving at the rate of about 35 minutes per day towards Capella.

DOMINION ITEMS.

Coal has been struck in one of the salt wells of Seaforth.

Three hundred Swedes passed through the Welland Canal, on Friday, en route to Duluth.

Belleville is about having a new markets, and is making arrangements for having a better water supply.

The fall wheat promises well in South Huron. In some parts of the county it has never looked better.

The arrest made on the boat at Annapolis, Wednesday morning, was on a charge of stealing $18,000 in five-twenty and railway bonds from a lady.

The Nova Scotia local elections will come off on the 18th of May. The Local Government will have a hard fight for existence.

Margaret Maybee, of Norwichville, has been committed for trial at Otterville, for supposed infanticide.

The shingle mill of R. Guest, at Merrickville, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $6,000.

The fossilized bones of a Mastodon were dog up in Mr. Wingrove's cellar in St. Kits. Mr. Barnett has taken them to his museum

A new jail is to be erected at Hamilton.

The Corporation of St. Catharines gives fifty cents to rate-payers for each tree planted by them on the streets. If some such action were taken by our City Fathers, wouldn't it be a good idea?

GOSSIP FOR THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Mazzini and Garibaldi have recently fallen out again. Mazzini wrote a letter in which he severely censured Garibaldi for taking up arms in France, and Garibaldi returned the letter with an indignant answer.

Tippoo Saib, the huge elephant belonging to Van Amburg & Co.'s menagerie, is said to have died recently of heart disease. He weighed 10,000 pounds, and was worth $1 50 per pound "on the hoof."

A correspondent writing from Brazil says Bahia in that country seems to be the home of the negro. They are large and powerful and gigantic fellows. One whom he saw carrying a bundle in proportion to his size stood seven feet high. As to the negresses, the correspondent avows that of their majestic proportions and magnificent presence and port he despaired to give any idea.

The Viceroy of Egypt has asked permission of the Sultan to issue a loan of six millions. The request has been refused.

In describing a new organ, a rural editor says: "The swell died away in a delicious, suffocation, like one singing a sweet song under bed-clothes."

In England, Miss Butcher, aged twenty-seven, sued A. Wright, aged seventy-three for breach of promise of marriage, and obtained damages to the amount of one farthing.

Bothwell won the two thousand guineas. The result of the University Boat Race was communicated by the Post Office to the Falmouth, Malta, and Gibraltar, and Indo-European Telegraph Companies at 10:39 a. m., and was at once transmitted by the two companies to Bombay, where it arrived, according to their reports, at 10:44.

In New York City, callers are looked at before being admitted. The lady of the house has a mirror cunningly placed outside, and fastened to the further window shutter of the second story, and turned towards the front door, reflecting all applicants for admission. On seeing the callers, the servant is directed to admit them or report the lady of the house "out," as convenience or inclination may dictate. This custom has long been in use in Brussels.

Gray hair is becoming fashionable among European ladies. A contemporary says:—So great is the demand that it is now impossible to fill orders for the pure silver gray. Hair of this description, thirty inches in length, readily brings $30 per ounce. As gray hair is never long, the supply is necessarily limitted. Therefore dealers, in preparing switches, intermix the largest possible number of dark hairs which the match will allow, and this circumstance brings out many piteous appeals for "a few, just a few more gray hairs." But, as readers will readily imagine, the hair-dresser, almost desperate, remains inflexible. It would be ruin to grant the request. In case of imported hair, the coveted silver gray is rare, indeed.

The *Broad Arrow*.—We are happy to state Mr. Cardwell's scheme for establishing a Reserve bids fair to become popular. A few months ago men out of their time showed no inclination to join the Reserve, fearing that their liability to be called out "to do soldiering" would interfere with their chances of obtaining employment. Now we hear of young soldiers freely joining the First-class Army Reserve after three years or more training under the colours, and should the Government offer any employment to such men, in addition to their retaining-fee of 4d. a day, there can be no doubt that every regiment would soon become a training-school for the Reserve. The fact to which we allude is one of the most hopeful signs connected with the general scheme of army reform that we have had the satisfaction to place on record.

The Lords of the Admiralty, accorrding to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, are to be urged by many of the practical members of the House of Commons to build several fast cruisers of the Alabama class.

The New York *Albion* says:—Mr. J. Webb, for several years of the editorial staff of the New York *Times*, and since December last associated with the *Albion*, is leaving for Toronto, Canada, where he purposes to connect himself with the book trade. Mr. Webb carries with him the good wishes of many professional friends, including those of the proprietor and attaches of this journal.

Advices from Jamaica, under date of April 27th, state that the English war-steamer *Immortalite*, is ashore on a mud-bank, in Kingston harbor. Other war vessels and 2000 sailors were unsuccessful in their efforts to remove her guns. The rigging, however, was removed, and placed on lighters. The commander was tried by court-martial on a charge of negligence. The paymaster of the *Immortalite* fell out of a window, on the 18th, and was killed.

A monument is to be erected in Trieste for the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. It will cost 116,000 francs.

QUANTITY OF LUMBER SHIPPED FROM OTTAWA LAST SUMMER.

Months.	Quantity.	Value.
		$
May.....	7,397,184	73,867
June.....	14,300,048	144,181
July.....	23,255,058	240,534
August.....	21,158,954	218,027
September.....	17,526,669	183,244
October.....	15,276,161	155,257
November.....	9,596,792	101,246
Total.....	108,610,866	$1,116,359

Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphites and Calisaya is a Chemical Food, and restores a healthy condition of Blood and Tissue, in all wasting diseases, depending upon depraved Nutrition, such as Scrofula, Consumption, Eruptions of the Skin, enlargement of the Glands of the Neck, and poisoning of the Blood as the result of dissipation. In Dyspepsia it is almost a specific, creating a sharp appetite, and aiding digestion, speedily removing the dull headaches, flatulence, acidity, torpidity of the Liver, and depression of spirits, so peculiar to this formidable disease, Neuralgia, caused by derangement of the Stomach, in nervous prostration from mental anxiety, or fatigue, sleeplessness and nervous irritability. Diseases of women are immediately benefitted, and in pale, delicate children it determines a healthy constitution. It stimulates all the functions into activity, and is a fortifying, vitalizing remedy. Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Agents, Montreal and sold by all Druggists. 1646 1y 3awk,

PAIN KILLER

Husband:—And what does the Parson's wife say about it?

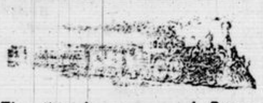
Wife:—Why, it does everything but impositibilities; she cures Sore Throat, Canker, Rash, Croup, Cough, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Cramps, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, in fact she is a host of Doctors all in herself if she has a bottle of Pain-Killer with her.

Husband:—She needs to be; I never saw such children as hers are, they are always cutting their fingers, spraining their ankles and falling down stairs.

Wife: Yes, and the Pain-Killer is magical when used for Sprains, Bruises and Flesh Cuts. That reminds me: Willie cut his finger awfully this morning; I will hasten and put some Pain-Killer on it.

(*To be continued.*)

☞ The Pain-Killer is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.



The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 20th APRIL Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4 Mail.	No 6 Mail.	No. 8* Express.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Ottawa Depart.	7.00	10.0	1.15	10.30
Prescott Junct'n		1 00	3 25	12.50
Prescott Wharf				
Arrive.....	9.10	1.10	3 35	1.05

Note—No. 2 connects at Prescott with Royal Mail Line of Steamers east and west, with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, for St. Albans, Burlington, New York, &c., and with the Rome and Watertown Railway for Albany, New York, &c.

No. 4, 6, and 8 connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Train east and west.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M
Prescott Wharf				
Depart.....	1 15	6.30	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.30	6.45	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive..	4.00	9 00	7.00	6.30

Note—*No. 7 will run every night Saturday nights excepted, Passengers will find on Nos 7 and 8 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains and Royal Mail Steamers East and West Certain, as this Company's Trains wait their arrival.

THOS. REYNOLDS, Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL, Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642tf

Professional men, merchants and others, can have Account Books posted, and Accounts made out by addressing G. H., Times Office.

Ottawa, April 20, 1871 1650 2

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be a limited that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches; of which they can make larger profits; but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 3-4 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,

Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada

Toronto—43 and 45 Yonge Street.

Montreal—443 St. Paul Street

$765,000

in Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

Cash Gifts Each.....	$	40,000
1 " "		20,000
2 " "		5,000
5 " "		1,000
200 " "		500
350 " "		100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each.	300	to 700
75 " " Melodians, "	75	to 100
350 Sewing Machines,	60	to 175
500 Gold Watches,	75	to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc. valued at.....	al	100,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c.

Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On the receipts of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

References:—The following lately drew Valuable prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $3,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

Press Opinion:—"The firm is reliable.—*Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28.* "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains one cash gift; Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address

C B HARRIS & Co. Managers.

62 Broadway, N Y

March 14, 1871 1614 3m

For Sale.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash. it preferable to purchaser therwise a small payment down, and the balance in from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,

R. A BRADLEY, Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.

Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

FANCY GOODS

—FOR THE—

MILLION.

GO TO

H. H. PALMER'S

AND INSPECT HIS

STOCK OF JEWELLERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

A very fine assortment of

LADIES CARD CASES,

RING AND JEWEL BOXES.

☞ REMEMBER THE OLD STAND ☜

No. 7

AND AT THE

NEW STORE

No 29 SUSSEX ST.

NEXT DOOR TO

G. LORENZ,

OTTAWA, December 22, 1870

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRANBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples

☞ Remember the Place,

G. LORENZ.

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

Opposite Frederick's Confectionary

March 31, 1871 1629

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

MILLINERY,

ELGIN STREET,

Beg to announce to the TRADE of the OTTAWA DISTRICT, that their STOCK is again completely being replenished by late WEEKLY ARRIVALS per Steamers, in execution of large repeat orders.

MERCHANTS acquainted with Montreal Prices, are invited to call and compare value.

N. B.—The Trade only supplied.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Mounth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629c

The Tea Pot,

RIDEAU STREET.

Try John Hill's Teas and Coffees.

Try JOHN HILL'S Teas and Coffees and you'll find

That they are of a most superior kind.

The various samples, when you fairly test,

You'll find to be the richest and the best.

Join with the many who each day procure

Goods at THE TEA POT, Rideau Street, so rich and pure.

The best and cheapest you can ever buy

Are those which HILL is able to supply.

The following TEAS and COFFEES have been received within the last few days, and as they are FRESH and (New Season) can be recommended, the flavor being equal to any Teas ever imported into Canada:

FINEST JAPAN TEA (The very best that can be produced)
EXCELLENT KAISOW CONGOU TEA (Something extra).
CHOICE YOUNG HYSON TEA.
PURE JAPAN TEA, 60 cts. per lb., or 5 lbs. of the same article for $2.75.
VERY SUPERIOR BLACK TEA. (True Souchong) in Caddies of 10 lbs each,
VERY FINEST GUNPOWDER TEA (Something extra),
EXTRA SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE.
GOOD SOUND TWANKAY TEA, 5 lbs. for $2.00.

☞ *The Finest Flavored Coffee to be obtained in this country, consisting of Pure Mountain Berry, Mocha, Java, Old Government Java and Plantation.*

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggon, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," Rideau Street.

Try John Hill's Teas and Coffees.

Try JOHN HILL'S Teas and Coffees, and you'll find

That they are of a most superior kind.

The various samples, when you fairly test,

You'll find to be the richest and the best.

Join with the many who each day procure

Goods at THE TEA POT, Rideau Street, so rich and pure.

The best and cheapest you can ever buy

Are those which HILL is able to supply.

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS. &c.

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,

Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines,
Ale and Porter, Dawes and Rochester's
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies and Keiller & Son's Dundee Marmalade,
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,

122 *RIDEAU STREET.*

☞ Observe—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you. 1634 3m

STOCK COMPLETE.

PINARD & CHENET

LATE J. A. PINARD & CO.

Invites inspection of their complete Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Now offered for Sale in their Extensive and Enlarged Premises.

The Basement comprises a Reserve of STAPLE GOODS, such as Cottons, Tickings, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c., Wholesale only for Country Merchants.

The First Story Comprises

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS.

Best Assortment in Ottawa.

DRESS GOODS, all the newest patterns.

COTTON GOODS of all kinds, in
Prints, Tickings, Fancy Shirtings, &c., &c.,
Flannels, plain and fancy,
Towels and Towellings,
Linens of all makes,
Rolled Linings and Silicias,
Parasols, Corsets, French and English.
Velvets, Silk and Cotton,
Silks, Black, the cheapest in Ottawa
Hosiery and Gloves,
Colors and patterns assorted.

Small Wares: Thread, Pins, Needles, &c., &c.,
Fancy Goods: Laces, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Chemisettes, Veils, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c.

THE SECOND STORY COMPRISES:

CARPETS in Tapestry, Wool, Union, Hemp, Felt, Cocoa &c., &c.
DAMASK FOR CURTAINS,
Wool and Union,
Harness Muslins and Curtain Nets, by the set and by the yard.
Oil Cloths,
Window Hollands, in White Green and Yellow,
Shawls and Mantles,
Flowers and Feathers,
A complete assortment of Hats, plain and trimmed.

THE THIRD STORY COMPRISES THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Orders only, are taken for Gentlemen and Boy's Garments, made according to the latest Fashions under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, favourably known in Ottawa

Department of Small Wares, Wholesale only, for City and Country Retailers. A special attention has been given to this Department, which comprises a full assortment of fine Thread on Spools and by the pound, Braces, Tapes, Buttons, Needles, Collars, Hooks and Eyes, &c, &c

☞ Goods marked in plain figures, at

PINARD & CHENET'S,

No. 17 SUSSEX Street,

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL. ☜

LOWER TOWN, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871. 1630tf

1871. 1871.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY MAIL STEAMERS.

OTTAWA CITY TO MONTREAL DAILY,

(Sundays Excepted)

The splendid new and fast sailing Steamers

QUEEN VICTORIA,

Capt. Bowie,

PRINCE OF WALES,

Capt. R. W. Shepherd.

The steamer *Queen Victoria* leaves her wharf, foot of Sussex Street, at 7.00 a.m., (Montreal time), arriving in Montreal at 5.30 p.m

The comfort and economy of this line is unsurpassed, while the route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for tourists.

Parties desirous of a pleasant trip can obtain Return Tickets to Grenville, valid for one day at single fares.

Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal.

Parcel Express daily from the office on the wharf to Montreal and intermediate landings.

The market steamer *Fairy*, Captain Nichol, leaves Ottawa on Mondays and Saturdays at 4 p.m. for intermediate landings.

R W SHEPHERD.

April 25, 1871.

JUST RECEIVED.

—AT—

HAUSER'S.

RIDEAU AND SUSSEX STREETS,

That splendid new Magazine,

THE WEDDING BELLS.

—ALSO—

BOWBELLS AND LONDON JOURNAL

For March and April.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871

TAXES, TAXES,

Having made a personal demand for Taxes, due the Corporation of Ottawa, hereby notify those in arrears, that if not paid at once, costs will be added.

This is the last notice that will be given.

THOS. H. KIRBY, City Collector.

Ottawa, April 20, 1871 1945 3

Lumber Statistics of the Ottawa and its Tributaries.

NAME.	Where Lumbering.	No. feet W. Pine brought down last Summer.	No. feet R. Pine brought down last Summer.	No. feet W. Pine expected down this Summer.	No. feet R. Pine expected down this Summer.	No. of Logs brought down last Summer.	Quantity of Lumber sawed last Summer.
							Feet.
McLaughlin Bros	Madawaska			240,000	10,000	123,809	20,000,000
Hillard & Dickson	Ind'n & Mississippi					20,000	2,500,000
E. B. Eddy	Mada'ka, Dumoine and Black River					100,811	40,000,000
						55,969	20,000,000
Wright & Batson	Ottawa			360,000	80,000	324,756	20,000,000
Perley & Pattie	Do			100,000	10,000	230,127	30,000,000
Jno. R. Booth	Do					55,921	29,000,000
Bronson & Weston	Do					1,298	26,000,000
A. H. Baldwin	Do			200,000		17,711	22,000,000
Levi Young	Do					5,206	
Gilmour & Co.	Do			80,000	10,000	210,537	12,000,000
J. McLaren & Co.	Do						13,000,000
J. Cameron & Co.	Do					2,140	9,000,000
Stephens & Whitcombe	Do					24,176	9,000,000
H. Crandall & Co.	Do					12,022	
Geo. Hincks & Co.	Gatineau					590,681	
Hamilton Bros.	Do					283,211	
Edward Burstall	Do						
Walton Smith	D'chane, Cap & Quio	90,000		100,000			
Joseph Aumond	Black River	325,000	3,000				
Alex Fraser	Do						
Jno. Poupore	Do	150,000		240,000		6,996	
Mich'l Coghlan	Do	200,000	5,000	250,000			
W. Findlay	Do	190,000	5,000	60,000			
Jno. Landon	Do	65,000		120,000			
Jno. Fraser	Do	50,000	2,000	300,000			
A. Caldwell & Son	Do	110,000		150,000			
McCautisn & McCuaig	Do	160,000		130,000			
Fraser & Colton	Do	250,000		300,000			
Findlay & Moorhead	Do	120,000	10,000	300,000			
J. W. Agrit	Do	100,000	5,000	200,000			
McTiernan & Fraser	Do	80,000	5,000	50,000			
Perrault & Fraser	Do	100,000	5,000	180,000			
Allan Fraser	Do			100,000			
Hon. Jas. Skead	Madawaska	140,000	10,000	460,000	100,000		
Mackay & Robinson	Do	70,000		150,000			
Estate R. Conroy	Do	190,000	10,000	300,000	20,000		
H. H. McFarlane	Do	45,000		100,000			
Robt. Mills & Co.	Do	80,000	20,000	120,000			
J. Harper	Do	80,000	10,000	70,000			
Jonathan Francis	Do	120,000		160,000			
Wm. Mackey	do	20,000	80,000	60,000	1,000		
Jas Holliday	do	40,000	5,000	40,000			
J. Rochester	do	550,000	10,000	80,000			
W. W. Austin	do	110,000	100,000	80,000	20,000		
Jno. Bell	do			180,000	20,000		
Cardwell & Francis	do			80,000			
Jas. McEwen	do			80,000			
Herdman Bros	D'chene, Cap & Quio			100,000			
Donald McDonald	do do			100,000			
Jas. Lusk	do do			100,000			
C. Penier	do do			100,000			
Andrew Buckinridge	do do			100,000			
E. Wright	do do			100,000			
Mrs. Carmichael	Coulonge	90,000		20,000			
R. & J. Klack	Do	100,000	5,000	100,000			
A. Frazer	Do	100,000	5,000	200,000			
Jno. Roche	Do	100,000	5,000	220,000			
Hon. Geo. Bryson	Do	95,000	100,000	140,000			
Currier & Co	Do			40,000			
Barnot & Bannerman	Do			100,000			
H. Atkinson	Do			80,000			
Richard Usborne	Do			300,000			
James Heenan	Deep River			90,000	30,000		
Findlay & Moore	Do			80,000	20,000		
W. Faichney	Do			200,000			
Samuel Dickson	Dumoine			100,000			
Jos. Smith	Do	320,000	20,000	15,000			
Allan Grant	Do			15,000			
A. McCormick & Co.	Do			15,000			
J. L. McDougall & Co.	Do			100,000	10,000		
Jos. Supple	Do	60,000			100,000		
Jas. Agrit	Do			275,000			
A. McDonnell & Co.	Bonchere	100,000	8,000	200,000			
R. Campbell	Do	130,000	1,000	120,000			
Jos. Binfield	Do	100,000	100,000	120,000			
R. Turner	Do	100,000	100,000	120,000			
W. Mohr	Do	80,000		90,000			
Allan Grant	Do	55,000	5,000	100,000	100,000		
Barnet & Bannerman	Do	70,000	5,000	90,000	10,000		
C. O'Kelly	Do	90,000		150,000	50,000		
J. L. McDougall	Do	60,000	40,000	250,000	10,000		
Colin Cameron	Do	70,000		70,000			
Geo. Ranbitt	Do			80,000			
J. Maingan	Do	50,000		60,000			
Beamer & Co	Do			60,000			
David Graham	Do	90,000	45,000	120,000			
J. McDonald	Do		5,000				
Jas. Patterson	Do	40,000					
T. & C. Smith	Keepawa			260,000			
Moore & Coburn	Do			130,000			
John Thompson	Do			150,000			
Waddell & Co.	Do			200,000			
McKillop & Gordon	Do			200,000			
Allan Grant	Do			100,000			
Bell & White	Maquissippi	80,000					
Jos. Bell	Joachim to Madawaska	480,000	20,000	120,000			
Michael O'Meara	Do	100,000	10,000	100,000	10,000		
Richard Nagle	Do	60,000	40,000	15,000			
McConnell & Jolliceur	Do			90,000	10,000		
James Heenan	Temiscamang	120,000	10,000				
J. Dunlupalo	Indian			150,000			
Richard White	Musk't to Petewawa	200,000	30,000	150,000			
Robert Skead	Do do			300,000	20,000		
Thistle & Carswell	Do do			300,000	50,000		
William Mohr	Petewawa	120,000		200,000	10,000		
William Graham	Do			80,000			
David Moore	Do	480,000	80,000				
Levi Young	Do	100,000	5,000	70,000	10,000		
Thistle & Perley	Do	140,000	90,000				
Michael O'Meara	Do						
Perley & Pattie	Do	150,000					
Herdman Bros	Do	150,000	160,000				
James Walker	Bernard's Creek			120,000			
Moorherd & Soper	Do			100,000			
McShane	Chats Lake	30,000	40,000	150,000			
Hevey	Do			20,000			
J. R. Booth	Mississippi			100,000	75,000		
John Cutler	Opeongo	1,348	83,507				
J. M. Currier	Gatineau			2,519			
James Walker	Stevenson Creek	50,000					
J. Laframbois	Calumet	10,000	20,000				
Gillies & McLaren	Mississippi	80,000					
J. Mair	Do	170,000					
Caldwell & Son	Do	75,000	20,000				
A. Caldwell	Clyde	100,000					
Hamilton Lonry	Chaudiere	100,000	5,000				
Henry Usborne	Coulonge					13,217	
R. & C. Mason	Do					5,603	
Jos. M. Gauvran	Gatineau					1,342	
J. & C. Mair	Madawaska					4,119	
M. K. Dickinson	Manotick					4,000	
Sundry lots				600,000	300,000		500,000
Total		8,131,348	1,292,507	13,447,519	1,086,000	2,093,652	233,000,000

TAILORS WANTED.

Two or three good hands to whom the highest wages will be paid in cash.

JOS. METCALFE.

Ottawa March 31, 1871 1629t

NORTH GOWER COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the Township of North Gower, will hold its first sitting for the current year, in the TOWN HALL, of said Township, at 10 o'clock, a.m., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of MAY next.

JAMES BEAMEN, Township Clerk

North Gower, April 26, 1871 1d&lw

HAGERMAN & ROSS,

PORK PACKERS,

PORT HOPE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barreled PORK, for Sale.

February 2, 1871. 1580 2m.

FARMERS

Wanting any kind of Agricultural Implements or Machinery, can be supplied, by calling at the Agent's Office,

MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA.

WM. ABBOTT, Agent

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision, for the Village of Richmond, will hold its first meeting for the current year, in the TOWN HALL of said Village, at the hour of One o'clock, p.m., on MONDAY, the 15th day of MAY next.

THOMAS MILLER, Village Clerk.

Richmond, April 24, 1871 19 3

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL, Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.

Ottawa, Feb. 21, 187 15

HULL SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors, Sashes, Muldings, Framings. Clapboards, Sheetings, Battens, Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY, Proprietor.

1870 'XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases, Toilet Bottles and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's Perfumery, Mirrors AND FINE Toilet Articles.

ALEX. CHRISTIE, Druggist, 40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

WM. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

TEAS AND WINES,

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.

THE METROPOLITAN Building and Savings Society

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to JAMES COX, Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1540d1J71

$823,000 IN CASH GIFTS, To be Distributed by the

NEW YORK CASH PRIZE COMPANY.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts, each	$40,000
10	" "	20,000
20	" "	5,000
50	" "	1,000
200	" "	500
350	" "	100
50	Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each	$300 to 700
75	" " Melodians, "	75 to 100
350	Sewing Machines, "	60 to 170
500	Gold Watches, "	75 to 305
	Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., valued at	$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes or 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas 1 Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:— "The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune, Dec* 28. "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan.* 1. "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec.* 9.

Send for circular. Liberal inducement Agents

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address

BAKER & SON, 70 Broadway, N.Y

April 18, 1871 1644 1wd&w.

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER Shelf and Heavy Hardware

RENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove

Coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand.

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625 6

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY GO TO THE PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

TEAS in particular, imported,

LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKEY,

Gooderham & Worts' HIGHWINES

OLD RYE, and PROOF,

With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES, ORANGES and LEMONS, CHEESE, HAMS, and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

Try their TEAS.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

FERNS!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES, with Glass Domes, 3 sizes

TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS richly ornamented in colours

BIRD CAGES. CANARY, (magnificent kind)

BIRD CAGES, all Brass and Copper.

BIRD CAGES, Enamelled.

BIRD CAGES, Wood and Wire

LARKS CAGES,

PARROTT CAGES,

BIRD BATHS, Glass and Earthen

GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,

WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron.

The above new stock just opened out

Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE—

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa

The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq.
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq.
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq,

The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J G WORTS, Esq,
B H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H HOWLAND, Esq,
G P RIDOUT, Esq.,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq,

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s) per £1 of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW, Secretary. Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK, Agents, Ottawa.

March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage it receives

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.

Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February , 1871.

Authorised discount on American Invoices until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs

Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE.—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF, AND HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Boesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRY THEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, call at the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra [illegible] Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,

Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the Department

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT, Under Secretary of State of Canada.

W. F. COFFIN, Ordnance Lands Agent.

Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1630 td

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, Proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 871 2 3m

Legal.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces Ontario and Quebec.

Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.

W McKAY WRIGHT. 1Aw F C CLEMOW.

J. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, &c, opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. A. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 4outt JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 993y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street. Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON.

TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec. Hull, near the Post Office. 590tf

DR. DICKINSON,

RESIDENCE AND SURGERY, Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 34utf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L.D.S.

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 3, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,

Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

HOUGHTON, Proprietor,

(Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game, &c., daily

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANE.

BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O. & St. L. R. R. 749

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Reed's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S E FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN. DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a con a he patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMEN

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

CANADA AND U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Drawings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,

November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced, Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts and [illegible] in Bankruptcy, and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared. Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1595 6m

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR,

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanized Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Delf Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

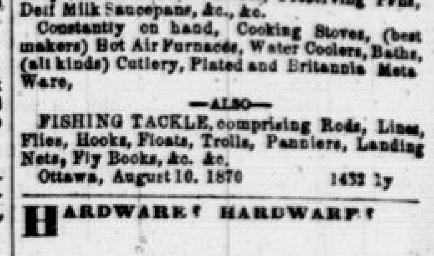
Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware.

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10, 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!



Sign of the ANVIL, No 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a complete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c, &c &c. together with

PAINT OF ALL COLOURS;

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Siena, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT, No. 24, Rideau Street.

Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870

To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1856 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1857, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings his ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

WM. M. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Root Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c. &c. Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

G SOMERVILLE, Travelling Agent.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.

December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVINGS SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET,

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. James Hotel.

Strict attention to business.

Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 159

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa. JAMES BARBER, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1652. OTTAWA, FRIDAY APRIL 28, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34. SPARKS-ST. 34.

T Hunton, Shoolbred & Co

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

☞ Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE

Will be cleared our at prices which will be sure to commanda sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,
PORTER'S BLOCK,
34 SPARKS STREET,
Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co

55 SPARKS-ST.,

EARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a large portion their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Good as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 3, 1871

For Sale or to Let.

HOUSE TO LET—ON Victoria Island, Chaudière, near Mr. Baldwin's Office, lately occupied by Thos. McKay, Esq., and at present as a boarding house, for which from its situation and extent of accommodation it is adapted. Alterations made to suit a good tenant.

T M CLARK,
Royal Insurance Company,
Elgin-st.
Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 1o

TO LET.

A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANG'S Block.)

Apply for terms, &c., to
C W RANGS.
Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

TO LET OR SELL.

ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY

For particulars, apply to
THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 26 Rideau stree
Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Sideau streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to
N SPARKS,
Elgin street.
Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

TO LET.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land attached, or more if required, situated one mile from City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road. Also the Shop at present occupied WILLIA McKAY, Rideau street.

For particulars apply to
WM. O GROVE,
Ottawa, Feb, 16, 87 1602tf

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of MAIL.

1871. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	ARRIVE. A.M.	ARRIVE. A.M.	ARRIVE. P.M.
.....	12.30	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	.....	4.00
.....	12.30	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	.....	4.30
9.20	.....	9.00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.30	.....	7.15
9.20	.....	9.00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.30	.....	7.15
9.20	12.30	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.30	.....	4.30
9.20	12.30	.....	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.30	.....	4.30
.....	12.30	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.30	.....	.....
9.20	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c	.....	.....	4.30
7.00	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	12.15
7.00	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway. North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	.....	11.40	12.15
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11.00	.....
6.15	.....	.....	Lower Ottawa, by steamer; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Original' Grenville, &c	.....	.....	7.30
10.00	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	.....	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6.00
11.30	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via N York close every Monday at 8 P.M.
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 12.45 A.M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundlan and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

☞ Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 20, 1871

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

—AT

O'MEARA & CO.,

50 SPARKS STREET,

OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,

An immense Stock of

Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c

Together with a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

Coats
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts.
Drawers,
Undershirts
&c., &c,

At Prices to defy Competition.

Also, a large assortment of

Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.

We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.

A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.
Ottawa, April 11, 1871

BONUS YEAR.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 33 years ago.)

From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Now last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.

Claims Paid for Assurances.... £6,083,333 33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid. 2,433,333 33
Funds on hand, upwards of.... 6,570,000.00
Annual Income..... 1,255,600.00

The *Permanent Stability* of the *Institution* with the *Utmost Advantage* and *Protection* to *Policy-Holders* has been the constant aim of the Directors.

Liberal and almost *Free Conditions* of *Policies.*

The *Non-Forfeitable Premium System.*

Bonuses applied for the *Personal Benefit* of the *Policy-Holder* in *Largely Reducing Present Outlay*; or *Accumulations* available as Provision for *Old Age.*

☞ Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.

P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal
& W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 13, 1871 163a

T. BELLEMARE.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer

No. 67 Sussex-st.

OTTAWA.

Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.

As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.

I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch.

Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE

Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden House—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.

LIFE.

An inspection of its late Tables is invited.

T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.
Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street. Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and having the frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.

The three Lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and choice trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.

For terms, apply to
MR. JAMES BAILIFF,
Ottawa TIMES Office.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1634tf

ENGLISH OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

FINE ENGLISH HOSE,

LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,

Warranted Superior to any made in the Province.

Price Lists, with references, on application to

JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.
P. O. Box 725.
Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

A RARE CHANCE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

IN MONTREAL,

Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address

GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,

N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.

Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, and considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R L. JAMES & Co.

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids at 50 cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction.

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularize.

☞ Call and examine ☜

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co,

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.

ANY PERSON HAVING, AFTER THE Session, a Furnished BEDROOM to Let, with or without Breakfast, will kindly address at once, stating price and locality,

Box 366,
Ottawa P. O.
Ottawa April 6, 1871 1634tf

OTTAWA AND MONTREAL WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

Dufresne & McGarity,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

MESSRS. J. G. ROBINSON & CO.

Sussex Street, OTTAWA.

221 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

The Undersigned have much pleasure in stating to their Customers and the Trade in general, that they have disposed of the RETAIL BUSINESS, *which they heretofore carried on in connection with their Wholesale Trade; and it is now their intention to devote themselves exclusively to the*

Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Provision Business.

To enable them to do so efficiently, they have secured the premises next door to their present stand, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Fingland & Draper, as a Dry Goods Store,) and connected the two buildings by an arch,—now making ONE OF THE FINEST WHOLESALE HOUSES IN THE PROVINCE.

They have secured Agencies for several of the first WINE HOUSES *in Europe; and are also Agents for* MESSRS. GOODERHAM & WORTS, *Distillers of Toronto,—and they can safely say that Messrs. G. & W. make the finest Spirits in the Dominion.*

The trade supplied with all of the undermentioned ALES, either in Wood or Bottle, at Brewers prices

Dow & Co's, Montreal, Pale and Mild Ales and Porter,
Cosgrove's, Toronto, " " "
Labatt's, Prescott, " " "
Dawes', Lachine, " " "

GUINNESS'S STOUT and ENGLISH ALES always on hand and in fine condition.

There is now on the way out from China and Japan, 2,000 Chests of Fresh Teas, *which, with all other Goods, will be sold at* MONTREAL PRICES.

Goods will be delivered at Steamboat and Railway Stations free of charge All empty packages charged in accounts will be taken back and allowed for, and those preferring to have their Goods shipped from the Montreal House, can have that privilege by leaving their orders at the office here.

The OTTAWA ESTABLISHMENT will be under the special management of MR. MCGARITY, *who will give his exclusive attention to the wants of his customers.*

Thanking you for the liberal patronage with which we have been so kindly favored, and soliciting an early call.

We remain, yours truly,

Dufresne & McGarity,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
"The Tea Pot,"
SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.
OTTAWA, April 19, 1871 1645 2m

MESSRS.

SATCHELL BROS

BUTCHERS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Take this opportunity of returning their, re thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to

MEAT,

Consisting of

One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.

One beautiful HEIFER, bred and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.

Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.

Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,

And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhibition at their

STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,

LOWER TOWN MARKET,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst,
Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.

RETIRING FROM THE

DRY GOODS TRADE.

$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods

To be sold at half the usual prices, at

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,

14 RIDEAU STREET.

As they are going out of Business.

The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.

☞ Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.

ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY, April at 9 a.m.

☞ Remember the Place.

14 RIDEAU STREET,

CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of

HATS AND CAPS

Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.

JAMES PEACOCK,

☞ Remember the place.

33 Rideau Street,

☞ OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND ☜

Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

LOST.

A small Bunch of KEYS. Finder will oblige by leaving them at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642tf

NEW FIRM

—IN THE—

BOOT and SHOE TRADE

BROUGH & CO.

The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premis 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the

GOLDEN BOOT.

An entire New Stock of BOOTS and a SHOES, now being purchased in the markets

An early call from their friends, and share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

BROUGH & CO,
226 Wellington-st.
Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

CANADA CENTRAL

—AND—

Brockville and Ottawa Railways.

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 24th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:

Leave Brockville.

EXPRESS at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Ottawa at 2.40 p.m., and at Sand Point, at 2,20 p.m. connecting at Sand Point with Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.

LOCAL TRAIN at 3.00 p.m.

THROUGH OTTAWA EXPRESS at 3.40 p.m. connect with the Grand Trunk Day Express from the West and arriving Ottawa at Ottawa at 7.15 p.m.

Leave Ottawa.

THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a.m arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p.m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.

EXPRESS at 11.00 a.m, arriving at Brockville at 3.30 p.m, and connecting with the Grand Trunk Trains for the East.

Arrive at Sand Point

Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway

Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Trains, Mail Line, and Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.

MORNING EXPRESS leaves Sand Point at 11.30 a.m, after arrival of Steamer from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c.

Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.

H ABBOTT,
Manager.
Brockville, April 20, 1871

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA.

Saturday, 15th April, 1871

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the 58th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Order in Council of the 8th day of December 1866, fixing the the rates of toll to be levied on Saw logs and Square timber passing down the Slides on the River Trent, be and the same is hereby cancelled—and it is hereby further ordered, under the authority aforesaid, that henceforth the following rates of toll shall be and they are hereby imposed and authorized to be levied and collected on Saw Logs, Square Timber &c., passing down the Slides on the said River Trent, that is to say:—

On each Saw Log, (whether rafted or in Single Sticks.) for passing through the Slides at Healy Falls and Middle Falls, one half cent per Log; and for passing through the Slides at Ranney Falls and Chisholm Rapids, one quarter of a cent per Log.

On each Stick of Square Timber, (whether rafted or in Single Stick), one cent per Stick for passing through each of the Slides.

On every Railway Tie, Bolt, Barrel Heading, and Stave of nine feet in length, one quarter of a cent for passing through each of the Slides.

On every Telegraph Pole, one eighth of a cent for passing through each of the Slides.

Certified,
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,
Canada
Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1643 3

PRESTON & ROWSELL,

Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters

Next to

P. O'MEARA'S Restaurant,

RIDEAU STREET.

Messrs. P. & R, invite especial attention to their choice and select assortment of

Broadcloths
Doeskins.
English
Scotch, and
Canadian
Tweeds,

Next to P. O'MEARA, Rideau-St.

N. B.—Workmanship and fit guaranteed.

PRESTON & ROSWELL.

Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1642tf

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

The subscribers will supply designs for

FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,

at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.

DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post Office,
Ottawa.
April 4, 1871 1633b

NOTICE.

JUST OUT.

New Improved and Elegant

SHOWER BATH,

Nobody should be without One.

PRICE, $13.00 and $15.00.

10 Per Cent Off For Cash.

20 Cook Stoves and Double Stoves, to be sold at cost, before (1st) First MAY, to make room for a heavy and first-class Stock.

Tinware in great variety.

☞ No humbug, but see for yourselves.

C. P. DORION,
60 Sparks-st.,
Opposite British Lion Hotel.

P. S. Now is your time, Stoves must be sold close of Price

Ottawa, April 16, 1871 1642d

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

"QUEEN VICTORIA,"

CAPT. A. BOWIE,

Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.

Ottawa, April 13, 1871 1639tf

DR. McDOUGALL,

Office, Rideau Street, opposite Ferguson's Drug Store—Residence, St. Paul-st

NORAH CONNOLLY'S STORY.

[CONCLUDED].

The frigate had just got all that were in the boats on board, when a fair wind sprung up blowing southward by Dingle and Bantry round by Cape Clear and Kinsale, and up to Cork.

It's myself sure enough that forgets the war that they all sailed away for, and the foreigners they went to fight against. May be it was the French, or the Spanish, or the Dutch, or all three of them together. I'm equally astray in regard to the Admirals that our poor boys sailed and fought under, Duncan, or Howe, or Jarvis, or Guld Shiver-the-wind Paddy Packenham himself; but this I can tell you that Johnny Connor fought and fell where it was—as the "Universal Songster" says—in the arms of victory.

Well, it was in the month of May—and just three years after the Claddagh boys were run away with. During the time one or other of them used to write home to those they loved, but Johnny to his Norah more constantly than the rest, saying how bravely he was, and how well he was getting on. And he used always to tell her not to fret, and she'd soon be home again with her. It was just as the moon was up in the top of the blue sky that hadn't a cloud in it, and the waves as smooth and as quiet as a mill pond. Just opposite them Norah was sitting looking in sadness from the window of the same room where she was to have passed the first night of her honeymoon. The house belonged, as you may all suppose, to her mother's first cousin, the Widow Hagarty. It was not far from twelve o'clock when the widow called upon the lonely and disconsolate girl on her way to her own bed-chamber to bid her good night, and to tell her to be careful with her candle; for the landlady used always to say that if ever by any accident the house was to set on fire, there was whisky enough below the stairs to blow every mother's sowl in the place all the way into Galway, or the Isles of Arran in the other direction. But she didn't find Norah with a candle lighted; for the moonlight made the room as clear as if it were noonday, and she was sitting with the window wide open, looking out on the bright waves of the ocean. She used to come over from Claddagh every now and then, and spend the day and night with her relation, sometimes two or three together, that she might roam about by day and gaze about by night, all mournfully upon the spot where they took him away from her.

"I've just dropped in upon you, dear Norah, to say good night, and to caution you, as I always do, about the candle; but I see I've no occasion, for its out, and you're sitting there in the cold without a mantle or shawl about you. *Asaghla machree*, take care of your health, for your own and all of our sakes, and for Johnny's in particular, if you ever hope to see him again, and be the same hale and hardy girl he'll expect to find—instead of that cough that every now and then tears you to pieces, and makes one almost think you're on the brink of consumption."

"Oh, I'll never see him again," said the girl, sorrowfully; "I know I won't, for I dreamed last night something woefully bad, entirely, about him. Last Holly Eve Night, too, the melted lead I threw out of the grisset, into the great tub of water, ran in an instant into the shape of a coffin. Oh, I know and feel it too well. Last night three years, it was, that they took him away from me, and I am going to stay up another hour to think of him, and to pray for him; for it will never come round again for either of us."

The widow cautioned her against giving away to grief and sadness; and with another word about the candle, if by chance she lit it again, went to her own room, and was soon in bed. Not many minutes after as Norah was sitting at the open window, with her eyes fixed on the spot far out at sea where the frigate once lay, and that was the far, far away line where the sky was kissed by the ocean, she saw all on a sudden the heavens open in that direction; and such a flood of light appeared as if the Bog of Allen was on fire, and lit up everything for miles around. It got lighter and brighter as it came over the sea towards her till she could count all the colours of the rainbow in it; and as it came nearer it became round like the sun, and darted out from all sides the same sort of beautiful rays that you see in the glories about the heads of the saints in the chapel pictures. Wonderful to tell, the first object she plainly observed in this great wheel of glory was a frigate about the size of the one that took Johnny away; but its masts and rigging were all shattered and broken, and a part of its decks were battered in and torn to pieces. It was blazing away too like mad from the port-holes, and the booming of the guns was as if they were firing only a hundred yards off. When the smoke cleared away, the ship cleared out of the fiery circle af it, and in the very centre of this a man appeared in a sailor's dress, as the great orb of glory came nearer and nearer to Nora. It was then, sure enough, that she knew what the vision meant; and she thought upon Johnny. And, as sure as she thought of him, there he was, great as the distance was, before her! She never could mistake his handsome, manly face, his beautiful white neck, and his light curly locks; but his roguish blue eyes, that used once to stalle on her so good-naturedly, had no longer the fire in them; and he looked so sad and sorrowful, as much as to say, "God be with you, darling Nora, for its all over for both of us. And worse still, and more horrible than all, his forehead and face were spotted and streaked with blood; and she could see a red, red stream of it trickling down on to his breast through his collar that was all wide open.

Norah blessed herself three times over, and fell upon her knees, still looking out of the window on to the Bay, and began to say her prayers for the souls of "the faithful departed" in general, and for Johnny's in particular. Just as she finished his name, he disappeared from the centre of the glory, and in his place, there appeared a divine transparency of a brighter and purer light than any part of the illumination that surrounded it.

As the vision faded away in the moonlight, Norah fell back off her knees in a swoon upon the floor, and there she was found with the window still open and the night air blowing upon her, the cowld at her heart, and her limbs like icicles, when the widow came in to look after her and the candle a little before the dawn of the morning.

Everything that money, and the doctors and family attention and kindness could do was done for Norah; but the scene of that night was too much for the nerves, and the fresh cold she caught overcame her constitution. The cold she already had was changed to a churchyard one, and the strength was taken out of her. Her angel spirit still kept on the same to the last; and she was counted every day with hope and joy the number of days she had still to live till she was to get away to her Johnny, as the schoolboys count every morning they get up, coming Christmas, how many days more it is to the holidays. And so after she knelt and prayed every night, noon and morning of the spirit's warning, and got a hundred masses, and every month a grand office, chanted for Johnny's soul, she laid herself down to take her last rest. Father Dan O'Hara, the same priest that married her four years before, gave her the last blessed rights of the Church, and dismissed her to her bright reward. Her virgin spirit flew upwards to join her own dear true love's on high, or to meet it on its way; and her beautiful remains, never so beautiful as her death, we laid in peace and honor in the churchyard near Oughterard, for it was there her people were buried ages before her.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.

Received "by Express" this day, One Hundred and Eighty-Seven Dozen, or Two Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-Four Pairs Black, White and Colored, "Ladies and Gents" Tasseled and 2 Buttons, all of the First Quality.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1646tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

A large assortment of newest patterns received by last steamers, including a variety of

DECORATIVE PAPERS, OAK & MARBLE

The subscriber respectfully invites an inspection.

Prices as low as any house in the city.

A. H. MATTHEWMAN,
Opposite the Post Office, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 25, 1871 1625y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dominion House—N. Faulkner.
Seeds, Seeds—A. Christie & Co.
To Let—Bedford Jones.
Ice! Ice!—H. Palmer.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—3[illegible] Sparks Street.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871.

For interesting reading matter, see first page.

A startling rumour comes to us by telegram to the effect that Prussia has demanded from Switzerland the cession of the German cantons of the Republic. European nations will probably find out that in the Emperor William and his ambitious Minister they have to deal with men as much to be dreaded as ever Napoleon the First was, and the necessity of combining for the defeat of these aggressive schemers will be forced upon them.

The St. John *Globe* says:

A Canadian paper states that the "Hon. P. Mitchell has declared it likely that he will resign his seat in the Senate and contest his old constituency for the Commons." This is not very probable.

The Newcastle *Advocate*, however, which may be supposed to know more about the feelings of the people of Northumberland county remarks:

To the contrary, we think it very probable that Mr. Mitchell will contest his native county, and with every chance of success. Mr. Mitchell's influence would thereby be very much extended.

Mr. Thomas Worthington, Commissioner of Inland Revenue has at his own request been permitted to retire from the public service after twenty-seven years connection therewith. He entered the service in 1844 as collector of Customs at Fort Erie, Ont. He joined the Customs' department in Toronto in 1855, and in 1859 was appointed assistant Commissioner of Customs and Excise. In 1868 he became Commissioner of Inland Revenue. Mr. Worthington, during his long and arduous career as a public servant, has won the esteem and respect of all with whom he has had to do and we are but giving expression to the general feeling when we say that we trust he may long be spared to enjoy that repose to which years of faithful service so richly entitle him.

MR. BLAKE ON HIS DEFENCE.

Mr. Edward Blake, M. P. for West Durham, has resigned his seat in the Local Legislature for that constituency in favor of Mr. McLeod. He took advantage of the opportunity which was afforded, to explain to the people of Bowmanville what are his views upon the present political situation, and indulged in an amount of abuse and invective against the Government which must have been highly gratifying to those Grits who had the good fortune to hear him. He reiterated the old misrepresentations concerning British Columbia and the Pacific Railway. The former he declared was inhabited by a population of "11,000 whites, still diminishing, and 50,000 Choctaws." Canada, he said, "had not only to give her land, but to buy land from British Columbia in order to build the railroad." With regard to the land grant, Mr. Blake is perfectly well aware not only that the necessities of the country for local purposes render such a grant necessary, but also that while Ontario and Manitoba are only asked to give alternate sections of twenty miles each for the construction of the road, British Columbia gives a continuous grant of twenty miles on each side of the road. So that the quantity of land given by the last named colony is, in proportion, double that which is given by the other two Provinces.

Mr. Blake informed his hearers that he "would not attempt to answer newspaper criticisms because he never had done so." In this the honourable member for Durham showed commendable discretion. When three-fourths of the press of Canada have for some time past been exposing Mr. Blake's inconsistency, and showing what a trickster he is, it is an excellent plan, as he finds their arguments unanswerable, to take refuge in a superb disdain and declare that "he never answers newspaper criticisms!" Still, although Mr. Blake scorned to make any reply to the Canadian press, he was good enough to explain to the people of Bowmanville why it was he did not vote for Mr. Bowell's amendment impressing upon the Government the necessity of punishing the murderers of Scott.

"He had to leave by the train on the evening of that division, and had he remained and voted he would have lost the train!" So then it comes to this, that in spite of all his professed sympathy for the "honoured dead," and his buncomb talk about the necessity which existed for Ontario members to "speak out;" when Mr. Bowell moved on the 12th of April, on concurrence being taken on the item of $40,000 for the sufferers by the insurrection in the North West: "That this "House does so upon the understanding "that steps shall be taken by the Government of Canada, by address to the Queen "or otherwise, to bring to trial those persons who were in any way connected "with, or accessory to the cold blooded "murder of Thomas Scott," so little did Mr. Blake think or care about the matter that he would not run the risk of losing a train in order to record his vote, and prove the sincerity of those doctrines which he had advocated in Toronto!

If Mr. Blake supposes that the people of Bowmanville in particular or of Canada in general, will be imposed upon by such a story as this he is very much mistaken. By his words and actions in the Ontario Legislature and by his speeches during the late elections, Mr. Blake showed that he considered it to be the imperative duty of every Ontario member to demand that the murderers of Scott should be brought to trial. A man who had refused to vote for his celebrated resolutions in the Local House, was, according to his showing, little better than a murderer himself. Yet when a grand opportunity presents itself of proving his sincerity by voting for Mr. Bowell's resolution, he abstains from doing so because he is afraid of missing the train!

We can respect a political opponent who from honest convictions takes a different view of public questions to those which we may ourselves entertain. We may even admire, although we cannot respect the shrewdness of a man, who finding himself placed in an awkward position in consequence of an attempt to overreach, extricates himself therefrom in an ingenious manner. But for Mr. Blake, who first makes a bungling effort to obtain French Canadian support, and then tries to justify the inconsistency of his political course by this miserable story about "being too late for the train," what admiration or respect can anyone entertain for him? A more disreputable piece of political double shuffling, of political cowardice and dishonesty, has never been displayed in the Canadian Parliament, than that with which Mr. Blake has lately disgusted the public.

REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS.

It is said that straws show which way the wind blows. If the aphorism were invariably true, and trifling occurrences were the equally certain premonitors of great events, it would seem that under radical rule Great Britain is drifting towards republicanism. One of these occurrences was a meeting of workingmen lately held in London to express sympathy with the Communists of Paris. Although the meeting was in itself unimportant, yet it was an evidence that the revolutionary ideas of the Commune had an existence in London. Another and more important occurrence was a speech delivered to his constituents by the Honorable Auberon Herbert, one of the radical members for Nottingham. In his speech, when defending his vote on the dowry to the Princess Louise, he said: "The land of the Crown are really the property of the nation." This was endorsing the doctrine of the Land Tenure Reform Association, which holds that the land is the inheritance of all mankind. If, as Mr. Herbert avers, the lands of the Crown are the property of the nation, the inevitable sequence to that proposition is that all the land of Great Britain belongs to the nation. Originally all lands were vested in and belonged to the Crown, and by it were conveyed to individuals. If therefore Mr. Herbert's doctrine is true, that the lands of the Crown belong to the nation, the conveyances made by the Crown must have been wrongfully made, therefore the lands having been wronfully conveyed must now rightfully belong to the nation. This is the issue of Mr. Herbert's averment; an issue which it is doubtful if he, extreme Radical as he is, would like to see carried out. The speaker at the same time said:

"If we are to look forward we had better ask what is our present position. Our present position is this, as I understand it, and it seems to me a great misfortune, that our present system does not allow us to have a voice and a choice as to who is to step into the first place at the head of this nation. (Hear, hear). We live in days in which we have learned to accept nothing unless we can reconcile it to sober reason and to clear intelligence, and I for one will take this opportunity of stating that I think it a great misfortune that there should exist in this country no guarantee whatsoever that we shall not have an extravagant, idle and a corrupt Court (cheers); we possess no guarantee that a person who is not utterly unfit shall not be placed in the first place we have to give. Against violence, or against unreason, or against disorder, there is only one barrier, and that is the intelligence and right feeling of the people themselves. (Cheers). To that I will trust; on that I will put my reliance; and when that fails us God help us all, for there is nothing left. (Cheers). I shall now venture very shortly to point out to you some of the advantages that would result from a change in our constitutional system. I think that if the change should take the form of a commonwealth or a republic we should gain a much greater impulse with real evils that exist among us. I think we should get a great increase of force and energy to deal with that poverty and that crime, and that want which are a great burden to this nation; and I say that for this reason, because I think that men's minds would be carried in a simpler and more straightforward direction. What I notice now is this—that much of the force which exists in this nation is wasted. We are all broken up into parties. There is a party which wants to establish and maintain the Church. (A voice—'Down with it,' and uproar). And there is a party which wants to remove the House of Lords (cheers) and there is a party which wants to preserve it."

Differing entirely from the speaker when he says "it seems to me a great misfortune that our present system does not allow us to have a voice and a choice as to who is to step into the first place at the head of this nation," we think instead of considering this a misfortune, it ought to be hailed as an inestimable blessing.

In the monarchical system, there are no quartennial turmoils convulsing, the country, as there are in Presidential elections, but the occupants of the throne by right succeed their predecessors. It is true that the heir to the throne might not in every respect be worthy of the great inheritance, but guarded as the power of the throne is, it would be almost impossible for even a bad King or Queen to work any very great wrong to the nation. Elected as the President or other dignitary of a Republic is, there is just as much probability of having an inefficient or corrupt executive head elevated to power, as that in a Monarchy the Sovereign is likely to be corrupt. Nay more, for the heir to a Throne has his ancestral glory and honour to maintain, and has also an ambition to hand down to his posterity untarnished, the great and noble inheritance of which he is the Trustee. Republicanism in theory as seen by the honourable visionary is a very different thing from Republicanism in reality. If he wishes to see its practical workings in even its best phase, let him take a trip to Republican America with its elective President, Judges, and officials of every grade, with its squabbles for office generated by the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils. A better knowledge would satisfy him and kindred spirits that in Republicanism, "all is not gold that glitters," and instead of feeling it is a misfortune that they had no voice in the selection of the highest authority they might thank God that they lived under the monarchy of Great Britain, where the lives and liberties of the people are so fully protected, and their rights so jealously guarded. If premonitory symptoms are certain precursors of coming events it would seem that between Monarchy and Republicanism there is in Great Britain a struggle pending. If connected with the Throne there are abuses, and there may be, because into the best of human institutions evils will creep, let these abuses be swept away, but cleared of the cobwebs and dust that may have accumulated upon them, the institutions themselves should be maintained.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE.

The object of those who advocate the idea of a united Empire and a re-organization of the colonial relationship, are actuated by the sole desire of strengthening and rendering permanent that Empire which has been built up and established by many years of toil and cemented by the blood of Britain's bravest sons. They do not for one moment contemplate, as some of our contemporaries appear to imagine, a step towards an "independent" form of existence, but rather to connect together the different communities of the Empire living in various portions of the world by closer ties, and to enable them to act in concert together should their safety be endangered.

The present condition of political affairs is forcing this subject upon the consideration of British statesmen, whether they will or not. France is crushed and can no longer be relied upon in the event of certain complications arising. Prussia flushed with victory, and animated by anything but friendly feelings towards her old ally, seeks to become a first class naval power, and regards Heligoland with envious eyes. Russia, dissatisfied with the result of the conference, growls and grumbles ominously. Austria, however well she may be disposed towards England, is unable, crushed in as she is between Russia and Germany, to render effective service. The United States certainly cannot be relied upon. Where then is Great Britain to look for friends and allies in the event of war, and how shall she increase her military strength and render it adequate to the requirements of her position? Men of the Manchester school, who have no regard for national honour, and whose sole idea of political economy is comprised in the dogma of "buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest," these men solve the problem by proposing that Great Britain shall turn her colonies adrift, and seek security by giving up without a struggle that magnificent Empire which to-day forms a subject of wonder and admiration to the world. More enlightened and far seeing men however, discern that the colonies of England are not only a source of pride, but, if properly dealt with, can be made also a source of present and future strength to the Mother Land. They understand that the various communities now living under the British flag and owning allegiance to Britain's Queen all over the world, must year by year grow stronger in numbers and in material resources, and that it is possible so to organize and unite them together as to render Great Britain independent of foreign alliances for all time to come. Those who in the colonies themselves hold the same views, feel that while as separate or *quasi* "independent" communities they would be of little or no account, as integral portions of one Imperial whole they are of some importance to the world, and are not likely to be subjected to insult or wrong with impunity. And in order that the colonies may assume a position more in accordance with their growing importance and more likely to develop their strength, they desire that the colonists instead of being regarded as "children" of the Mother Country, should be admitted to the rank of partners. They contend that they have attained their majority, but that they have no desire to sever those ties which so long have united them to Britain, and that this being the case it is to the interest of both parties that they should be admitted to a partnership, and while ready to contribute their share towards the strength of the Empire they should be allowed to have a voice in the Imperial councils.

This is the view which they take of the matter, and the question which now has to be discussed is, in what manner, without weakening the connection with the mother country, the re-organization of the Empire can be effected so as best to develop the strength and security of the whole. Of the various plans proposed with this end in view we shall speak in another article.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

In Britain the telegraph, like the post office is under the control of the Government. It is a source of revenue to the country, and the system seems to work satisfactorily. Speaking of it an English journal says:—

"The accounts of the English telegraph system for the year ending 1st of April, have been made up, and the result is a revenue to the Government of half a million pounds sterling. During the past half year the rate was slightly above these figures. In 1866 the receipts of all the telegraph companies in England were £512,707, and the number of messages somewhat more than six millions. Messages are now sent over all England at a uniform rate of one shilling for ten words, and the result of the reduction has been a large increase in the number, which probably exceeds ten millions annually. The number for the week ending April 1st would indicate an annual number of more than eleven millions, the increase for that week over the same week last year being nearly fifteen thousand. The system has been adopted of renting certain wires to newspapers during the night at a fixed rate of £500 a year. This has worked exceedingly well, and the newspapers making such an arrangement find it much to their advantage. On one night in September last three Edinburgh newspapers each renting a special wire, received an aggregate of about 26,000 words, or a whole page of the *Daily News* in the type used in our telegraph despatches. These despatches were in addition to the regular reports received from the press association. One Glasgow paper received no less than eleven thousand words as special despatches. This was during the war, and the number of words was of course far beyond the usual average."

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Some of the Canadian journals, that have so strongly denounced the Grand Trunk and its management, had better take a note of what the Editor of the Ogdensburg *Advance* says of that railway:

We lately had occasion to pass over this road, between Prescott and Toronto, and were glad to find so many improvements evident on all sides. The number of passengers in each of the four trains we were on, showed a great increase over the business of the road. The cars are of an improved character; and as far as we saw the trains were run very regularly. The Palace Cars have the appearance of being models of comfort. We are the more ready to speak thus, as some of the Canadian papers—particularly the Toronto *Globe*—seem to follow up the management of the Grand Trunk with a rancor which points to personal spite as a cause, which tends to make travellers from this side the lines shun it as though it was really unsafe, or badly managed, which is far from being the case."

THE OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the TIMES:

SIR,—Referring to the notice which appears this morning in your advertising columns announcing the annual meeting of this Society to be held on Saturday evening next, I wish, with your permission, to impress upon the members the necessity of giving a full attendance upon that occasion. The council who are now about to retire from office have had no ordinary difficulties to contend with throughout their term, and if they have failed in gaining the objects they have aimed at, their failure has been due, not to want of will or honest and persevering endeavor, but to the apathy and indifference of the members and the public. Inheriting as they did a load of debt from their predecessors which the ordinary revenues of the Society were wholly inadequate to reduce, they have devoted themselves earnestly to the devising of measures for the extinction of that debt, but hitherto unsuccessfully. The report, which as Secretary I hope to read to the meeting on Saturday, will show in detail what has been attempted with this view, together with some of the causes which have operated to render these attempts so discouragingly unavailing. I earnestly request the members to attend on Saturday and listen to the statement that will be then made, and judge whether the council are deserving of the condemnation that has recently been so freely expressed concerning their action. If the members instead of standing aloof, and calling upon us to "make brick without straw," will only generously support us and show that they really wish to maintain the Society efficiently, another year will be more than enough to conquer all the difficulties that now beset us.

Yours truly,
E. KENNEDY,
Secretary O. L. & S. S.

Ottawa, April 27, 1871.

AN UPPER TOWN MARKET.

To the Editor of the TIMES.

SIR,—Considerable dissatisfaction exists in the Upper Town portion of the city, at the proposed purchase by the City Council of several lots to enlarge the By-Ward Market. It is said, and with considerable justice, that the Lower Town Market is fully equal to the business in that part of the city, and that the Market in Upper Town, should receive some little attention from our City Fathers; surely the residents of Upper Town deserve something better than the present old tumble down structure that now represents a Market House, on Wellington square.

It is a well known fact that the upper portion of Ottawa, although forming only two wards pays fully as much, if not more towards the revenue of the city, than the other three wards known as Lower Town, and it is the duty of our representatives to see that justice is done in this matter.

There is no doubt, but that the purchase of the proposed lots will cost a very considerable sum, a small portion of which would build a creditable Market House, on the site of the present one in Wellington Ward, and it is to be hoped that the work will not be much longer delayed, or that our City Fathers will not lose sight of this much needed boon to the inhabitants of this heretofore much neglected portion of the city.

AN UPPER TOWN RATE PAYER.
April 27, 1871.

A LUNATIC LECTURER.

An American journal, speaking of G. F. Train, says:—

His manner on the platform, like his language, is not unexceptionable. His gesticulation is somewhat muscular; he slaps his thighs till the noise resounds throughout the length and breadth of the hall. He drags himself almost on all fours from corner to corner; then knuckles himself, so to speak, back to the reading-desk, which he falls upon as if he would shiver it in pieces and then eat them. He double-shuffles and stamps on the floor till the uprising dust obscures him; he beats his breast, clenches his fist, clutches his hair, plays ball with the furniture, out howls the roaring elements, steams with perspiration, foams at the mouth, paces up and down till he looks like a lion in a cage lashing his tail. And yet he is not happy; no, he wants to be President; probably to get that dog, the only gift, he said, His Excellency declined to accept because it was sent C. O. D.—collect on dog. Perhaps his most remarkable power is that of abuse. He has the gift of turning everybody into ridicule, and it is done so well that their best friends must join in the laugh. He recited some verses in a thrilling manner, well calculated to arouse indignation against his enemies, real or supposed. The chaste and elegant refrain of those verses was:—

"Ye lie, ye villains; ye thieves, ye lie!"

And such a mimic is he that when he placed a chair in the centre of the platform, and kept trotting around it to show how certain old fogies revolve in the same everlasting orbit, he actually resembled a dog trying to make time against his disappearing tail. Imitative art can go no further.

DOMINION FLAGS.

The various flags used by the Dominion are, of course, modifications of the glorious old flag under which we all desire to live, and have only slight distinguishing features as matters of convenience.

First. The flag of the Dominion is the British red ensign with the Union Jack in the upper corner, and having the arms of the Dominion on the side; this is the flag all vessels should use, and is proper for all occasions.

Second. Flag of the Navy, this is a blue ensign with St. Andrew's cross; and the arms of the Dominion in the centre of the cross; this flag is only intended for the war vessels of the Dominion, and merchant vessels should not hoist it.

Third. Flag of the Lieut.-Governor; a white ensign known as St George's cross with the arms of the Province in the centre.

Fourth. Flag of the Governor General; same as the Lieut.-Governors, except that the arms of the Dominion take the place of the arms of the Province.

The two last flags should only be used by the officers designated.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 27.

Twenty-seven thousand persons visited the new Pulman cars to-day.

The officers of the Montreal Garrison Artillery entertained Lieut.-Col. Henry McKay last night at the Carlton Club. Speeches and toasts were delivered in honor of the guest. Martin, as on the occasion of the St. George's Society's dinner, provided a *recherche* repast, and all went well.

Pierse Plamondon, of the firm of Hundon & Plamondon, broke his neck to-day by falling through the trap-door of a warehouse. Death instantaneous.

The grand concert of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society to-night, in St. Patrick's Hall, was a great success. Over two thousand persons attended. Large funds anticipated.

The Merchant's Bank opened a new branch at St. Hyacinth this week.

Catholic impostors are on the rampage. Three young men were arrested yesterday for forging on the St. Laurent College, and obtaining money under false pretences. They called themselves Ecclesiastics and enthusiasts, who wanted money to study for the Roman Catholic Church.

The S.S. *Peruvian* and *Ottawa* are in port.

Raining heavily.

Midnight Despatches.

A Rumor—Shipment of $2,000,000 silver coin—Paris—Movements—The situation—Arrest of the Cure of St. Denis by the Prussians—Fort Monterouge a total wreck—The French Government unable to pay the indemnity—Result of the New Market races—The Match Tax Withdrawn,—&c., &c.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A special despatch states that Sir John Young is reported about to resign the position of Governor General of Canada. His successor is likely to be the Marquis of Lorne or the young Prince Arthur.

The steamship "Wisconsin" took from this port on her last trip to Liverpool over sixty-five tons or about two million dollars silver coin, principally Spanish and Mexican dollars. This hard cash is probably intended for the Chinese market. The merchants here are requiring silver in all their commercial transactions.

Arrived, steamship "England" from Liverpool.

LONDON, April 27.—The *News* special from Versailles says a force of six thousand troops from the Versailles army has executed some important movements north of Paris.

The situation of the insurgents of Paris is said to be good.

The insurgent battery on Tracodero has been removed.

There was some fighting at Asnieres yesterday.

The Versailles forces made an attempt to cross the bridge over the Siene to Clichy, but were unsuccessful.

A special despatch to the *Telegraph* says the Prussians have ordered the arrest of Cure of the Church of St. Denis. The cause is unknown.

Seven cannons in Fort Issy have been dismounted, and Fort Monterouge is another wreck.

The Prussian General, Barrecknow and staff have arrived at Duppe, where General Goben, commander of the German force in the north of France is expected.

LONDON, April 27.—The steamship *Prussian* from Portland, April 16, touched at Movelle yesterday, and the *Europe* for Liverpool.

PARIS, April 27.—The *Mot d'Ordre* says the Communists will blow up the forts if it should become necessary.

The Commune claims to have silenced the Versailles battery at Mendon, to have captured a barricade, and to have dismounted 2 guns at Courbevoie.

The Communal Council now holds its sittings with closed doors, and none but members and attaches are admitted.

LONDON, April 27, 1:30 p. m.—Consols 93¼.

LONDON, April 27, Eve.—The *Standard's* special from Paris says the Commune suffers for want of union among its members as well as for lack of money and men. The National Guards openly disobey the orders of the Commune.

It is believed the Commune will make its last stand on Rue de Rivoli, and Rue de Castiglione, in the immediate vicinity of Place Vendome. Fort Monterouge will probably be stormed by the Versailles to-day.

The Commune has impressed into military service the porters of the Lyons Railway.

The sentence disbanding the 105th Battalion of National Guards for cowardice has been quashed.

Fort Mont Valerien is silent to-day..

It is now admitted that the Government is unable to pay the Germans the first instalment of the indemnity, long since due.

BERLIN, April 27.—The *Kreutz Zeitung* of to-day announces that Prince Bismarck has instructed Gen. Fadrice to represent to the Paris Commune that in case of any mishap to the Arch Bishop of Paris, the Prussians might probably interfere in the affairs of the city in favor of the Versailles Government.

LONDON, April 27.—The race for one thousand guineas stakes for three year old fillies at New Market to-day, resulted as follows: 1st. Baron Rothschilds, b. f. "Haunch," by King Tom, out of "Mentemore lass." 2nd. Lord Anglesey's black f. "Steppe," by Saunteres, out of "Seclusion." 3rd. Mr. Nayloos, b. f. "Noblesse" by Stockwell, of "Brown Duchess." Seven horses ran.

LONDON, April 27.—In the House of Commons this evening, Viscount Enfield, in reply to a question concerning the action of the Joint High Commission, stated that no convention had been signed. At the same time he declined to specify what points the Commssion had already adjusted.

In consequence of a circular addressed to the supporters of the Ministry announcing that Mr. Disraeli intended to oppose the budget, there was a full attendance of members.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the proposition to impose a tax on matches, and to increase the duties on legacies and successions would be withdrawn to reconcile the Opposition to the remaining recommendations of the budget, and that an addition of two pence the pound to income tax would be subscribed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Poverty Point and Marero Crevasses are closed.

Nothing has been heard from Bonnet Carre Crevasse to-day.

There is no material change in the flood on the Jackson Railroad.

The *Tribune's* special from Paris on Wednesday evening says:

The *Tempts* proposes that Paris elect delegates to decide whether civil war will continue or cease.

It also proposes that a new Commune be elected according to the law passed at Versailles, to treat for the maintenance of the Republic, municipal liberties in Paris, and a general amnesty.

General Okelwitz has made a formal complaint that the Versailles troops broke the truce of yesterday by continuing to work on their defence. The insurgents did the same. The Commune announces that it has made arrangements for the ample provisioning of Paris, and that the prices will speedily fall.

There has been sharp fighting at Neuilly since last night, it continues undecidedly to-day.

A *Tribune* special from Versailles, Wednesday evening, says that Thiers has received a deputation of the Saburban Mayors who have gone to Paris to make a fresh attempt at conciliation.

Louis Blanc, in the assembly to-day, questioned Dufauve on the circular, condemned the instruction to prosecute the struggle, and suggested a conciliation. Many Municipal Councils urged a conciliation.

The Procurateur's policy was not a statesman's. The moderation constituted the dignity of the force and proved its existense. Dufauve, in defence, said the order from Paris to preach conciliation was hypocrisy, that the Government would be conciliatory when the arms of the insurgents were laid down.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Destructive winds continue to prevail in all the central and northern parts of California, and the crops will certainly be damaged very extensively.

It is rumored that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has sold out its franchises in Mexico to the North Pacific Transportation Company, and will soon withdraw.

The Panama line is renewed with more positiveness than before.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Judge Blotchford granted to-day the motion for an order requiring Jay Gould to show cause why he should not produce the books ordered by Commissioner White. If the return to this order is not satisfactory, a motion will be argued to punish Mr. Gould for contempt of Court.

The Freemasons in Paris are greatly irritated, many of them are hostile to the Commune and are joining the National Guards.

The *Tribune's* special dated Versailles 27th says, the fire at Fort Issy is extinguished. The barracks in the Fort are entirely destroyed and there is a breach in the wall five yards wide. This morning Les Moulines, a village near Issy, was taken by the Versailles troops. The rise of the River Seine has enabled two of the Insurgents' gunboats to advance to the bridge at Point du Jour. Their fire does much damage. The Assembly at the request of Dufauvre has postponed, for a month, the debate on the conduct of the Government of National defence.

Yesterday's Despatches

PARIS, April 27.—The southern forts are badly damaged. Versailles projectiles fall inside the ramparts of the city. A great many people have been killed and wounded.

M. Thiers announces in a circular that active operations commenced yesterday. Forts Vanvres and Issy were fired on and it is proclaimed the latter will soon be silenced.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A London despatch says the International newspaper asserts that Bismarck has openly demanded of the Swiss Government the cession to Germany of the German Swiss Cantons. The demand has been refused of Switzerland, and the Government is now actively mobilizing the Landwehr, and has issued a proclamation recalling all her citizens from abroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The Jury in the case of Laura D. Fair on trial for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, remained out 40 minutes, when they returned with the verdict of the murder in the first degree.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The Campion Billiard Match to-night for the diamond cue, and $1,000 between Cyrille Dion of New York and Parker of this city, was won by Dion scoring; Dion, 1000; Parker, 1164. Dion's best run is 183, Parker, 168.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The Versailles batteries commenced firing vigourously today along the whole line and especially against the southern forts, which replied feebly.

The siege works are actively prosecuted. A second parallel has been commenced. The communists have made several sallies to interrupt the work and desperate encounters have taken place at Bagnieux, Camart and Cathatillon. The final attack on the forts is expected to night.

The Commune has sent its best battalions to the south defence, nevertheless, it appears to be insufficient.

LONDON, April 26.—A deficit of half a million of francs has been discovered in the Swiss treasury, and prominent official implicated.

VERSAILLES, Wednesday Eve.—Fort Issy ceased replying at noon to-day, but the other batteries continued firing. The first parallel work opened to-day.

In the Assembly to-day M. Dufame said the Government was in favour of conciliation as soon as order was restored.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A correspondent telegraphed from Versailles last night that there has been a bombardment of Fort Issy all day and a breach is visible. The Parisians permit the Versaillists to erect batteries between the forts, but if the insurgents approach they will fire.

An attack upon Issy has been arranged.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Joint High Commission terminated its labors at an early hour yesterday afternoon, and after a lunch at the State Department, adjourned. The members will, however, meet again on the 30th of May, to consider some minor matters preparatory to their final dissolution as a Commission

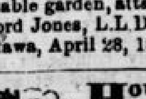
The result of the Commission's labours has not been formally turned over to the State Department, but everything will be finished and ready for consideration at the Cabinet meeting on May 5th, at which time all the members are requested to be present. The members of the Commission will refuse to indicate any of the points of the treaty, but it is stated that one or two Senators have been informed of certain agreements, and are already looking up facts and preparing speeches in opposition to the treaty.

Some of the English members of the Commisssion will go to New York in a day or two, as will also General Schenck.

Judge Hoar will leave to-morrow for Massachussetts.

A NOBLE LITTLE FELLOW.

Four boys, not over 14 years of age, left the vicinity of the railroad bridge for a sail in the upper harbor, Kingston. As might be expected from their being incapable of managing the boat, it upset, and they were thrown into the dangerous element. But, being good swimmers, they struggled manfully for several minutes. A boy named Joseph Butler, about their own age, saw the accident from Cataraqui Bridge, and went in a punt to their assistance. He pulled vigorously, and got three of the four safely in the boat. Then, as it was almost loaded down, the three boys counselled him to pull ashore and return for their companion, but he resolutely refused to desert the little fellow, and tugged away after him and picked him up after a noble exertion. Then he had the misfortune to break his paddle, and was without means of reaching the shore. At last, he managed it by allowing the boat slowly to drift in, when the boys went home, and were cared for. The manly and energetic way in which young Butler acted is much praised. He undoubtedly saved the lives of the boys, for no other means of rescue seemed to be at hand. It is a sad commentary on the careful training of the city boys to find them not only being allowed to go out in sailing boats, but to employ Sunday for the dangerous recreation.—*Whig.*



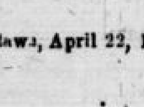
TO LET, FROM JUNE 1st,

BESSERER COTTAGE,

(Adjoining St. Albans Church.)

If taken this week, immediate possession will be given of the grounds and excellent vegetable garden, attached. Apply to Rev. T. Bedford Jones, L.L.D.

Ottawa, April 28, 1871 1652 3



HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.

Apply to
JOHN HERON,
on the Premises.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1636b

SEEDS! SEEDS!

The Subscribers have received a full Stock of

FIELD GARDEN

—AND—

FLOWER SEEDS.

A. CHRISTIE & CO.,
(Late Alex. Christie.)
Druggists,
40, Sparks-st.

Ottawa, April 28 1871

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE

BY AUCTION,

—OF—

SUPERIOR DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BED ROOM, AND OTHER FURNITURE,

BY J. BERMINGHAM.

The Subscriber has received instructions from JAMES H. ROWAN, Esq., C. E., to sell at his residence, Daly Street, near St. Alban's Church,

ON SATURDAY, the 29th APRIL, Inst.,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., all his Household Furniture and effects, being of good quality, and nearly new.

DRAWING ROOM:

1 Black Walnut Sett in Silk Damask, Easy Chair, Fancy do., B. W. Centre Table, Card Table Whatnots Ottomans, handsome Window Hangings and Cornice, Brussels Carpet and Rugs, new design three light Gasalier with Globes, Grate and Casing, Vases, Ornaments, Lamps, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM:

B. W. Telescope Dining Table, B. W. Book Case with Glass Front and richly carved, B. W. Chiffonier, Hair Cloth Sofa and six Chairs to match, Arm-Chair, Easy-Chair, Regulating Gasalier with Globes, Damask Hangings and Cornice, Green and White Dinner Set complete, China, Dessert Set, Gold Rim, centre of each plate beautifully and differently flowered, China Tea Set, Green and White China Breakfast Set, plain Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Cut Decanters, Cut Wines and Tumblers.

HALL:

Hall Table, Chairs, Lamp, English Oil Cloth, Morning Light, Base Burning Ruth racite, Coal Stove with Hot Air Chamber and Pipes, cost nearly fifty dollars, Stair Carpet, Linen and Rods.

BED ROOMS:

Handsome Bed Room Sets in Grey Walnut, Iron Bedsteads double and single, Swinging Cots, Bureau with Oval Dressing Glasses, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Commodes, Rocking-Chairs, Wardrobes, Kidderminster Carpets, Spring Beds, Double and Single Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, and several large and small Tin Baths.

KITCHEN:

Cooking Stove, Pots, Pans, Dish Covers, Refrigerator, and all other necessary articles for this department.

☞ Sale punctually at 10 o'clock a. m., and all purchases must be removed that night. The subscriber will remain for the purpose of delivery up to 10 o'clock p. m.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871.

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE

BY AUCTION

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Silver Ware, China, and Stone Ware, Chromos, House Plants, &c., &c.

MR. BERMINGHAM is instructed to sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of DAVID STARK, Esq., C. E., Corner of Elgin and Maria streets, all the Parlor, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Hall, Bedrooms, Dressing Rooms, Kitchen, Servants, Dining Room, and other effects, comprising, Chairs and Couch, in Silk Damask, Easy Chairs, Camp Chairs, Kettle Drum Chairs, Cretone Chintz Window Hangings, with gilded poles and Rings, Silver Tea Set, comprising Tea Urn, Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Jug, Sugar Bowls and large Trays, 4 silver Vegetable Dishes, Paper Mache Trays, &c., handsome Carpets, nearly new, Sideboards, Gaseliers, and a neat collection of other furniture.

Also, a very handsome two seat Buggy, built in Montreal by one of the best makers, can be used either double or single, and almost new.

Catalogues at the subscribers' office, on Wednesday, 26th, a.m., at the house day of Sale.

☞ All purchases must be removed next day at latest.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22 1871 1647td

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From First-class Fowls of the following varieties, warranted fresh:

Dark Brahma, Light Brahma, Buff Cochin and Black Spanish.

Part of the Stock was imported direct from England last season.

Eggs carefully packed and delivered at Express Office.

☞ A few good Fowls for sale.

J. HERBERT,
Nelson-st., West,
near Richmond Road, Ottawa.

April 26, 1871. 1650

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.
Highwines, 50 O. P.
Old Rye Whiskey.
Family Proof Whiskey
Malt Whiskey.
Old Eureka Whiskey.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Inspection invited.

K. ARNOLDI,
Telegraph Building.
Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 181

STOLEN from my premises on the night of the fire, a SILVER CYLINDER WATCH, No. 73259, with Compass on the face. Also a GOLD WATCH, open face, with Gold Dial, with owners name engraved on inside case. Any information leading to the recovery of the above will be suitably rewarded by G. SHOULDICE, York Street Bakery. 1649t

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

The undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late MRS. WADE, to sell at the house recently occupied by her on O'Connor, near Maria-st., the property and effects in the House, consisting of Hair Cloth Sofa, six Parlor Chairs, Easy Chair, Hair Cloth Rocker, Centre Table, Card Table, Carpet and Curtains, Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboard, Side Table, Couch, Carpet, Curtains and one Gentleman's Writing Desk, B W Bed steads, B W Bureaus, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Carpet and Curtains, Hair Mattrass, Spring Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, &c., Cooking Stove and Furniture, Hall Stove and Pipes, Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet and Rods, Crockery, China, Glassware, and a quantity of Cutlery, in Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. A quantity of Kitchen utensils, in Barrels, Tubs, Pails, &c.

TERMS CASH.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m., sharp; and Goods to be removed same day immediately after close of Sale.

A ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 21, 1871 1871td

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Rosewood Piano, by Stodard,

CARPETS, CROCKERY, STOVES, &c,

AT AUCTION.

The subscriber has received instructions from J. CUNNINGHAM STEWART, Esq., to sell at his Dwelling, Midford's Block, Maria-st., on TUESDAY, May 2, 1871, Rosewood Piano-Forte, made by Stodard, of N. Y., Parlor Set in Green Repps, B. W. Centre Table, Side Table, Parlor Carpet, Hearth Rug, Extension Dining Table, Side board, Dining Chairs, Carpets, &c, Hall Oil Cloth, Hall Table, Stair Carpet and Rods, Cooking Stove and Utensils, an excellent Refrigerator, Iron Bedsteads, Washstands, Bed Room Ware, Carpets, &c., one large Writing Table, a good Howe Sewing Machine, and other articles not enumerated.

Terms of Sale Cash
Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.
Goods to be removed same day.

A. ROWE,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 26, 1871 1650td

AUCTION SALES

BY A. GAGNIER,

AT DOMINION AUCTION ROOMS.

The subscriber begs to inform the public of Ottawa, that he has opened an Auction Room at No. 16 Rideau street, and is prepared to undertake the Sale of Furniture and Household effects, at the residences of Owners. Semi-Weekly sales of Furniture and General Merchandize, at 16 Rideau street, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock p.m.

The encouragement of the Public is respectfully solicited.

A. GAGNIER,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1647b

OTTAWA LITERARY

—AND—

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting for receiving the Report of the Council, and electing the officers for the succeeding year, will be held in the LECTURE ROOM, Sparks street, on SATURDAY, the 29th APRIL instant, at 7½ p.m.

As matters of great importance will be brought up for consideration a full attendance of members is earnestly requested.

G. KENNEDY,
Secretary.

Ottawa, April 27, 1871 1651 3

FOR SALE.

A GOOD BOILER & ENGINE,

Estimated at

40 HORSE-POWER.

LATELY REPAIRED

Worth $2,000; May be had for $[illegible].

For particulars, apply to
HARVEY McNISH,
Brockville.

Brockville, April 25, 1871 1650a

SELLING OFF AT COST.

The subscriber being about to remove to more

EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

Will, until date of REMOVAL, sell at Cost

ALL CASES AND PACKAGES

OF WINE AND SPIRITS, now open.

An excellent opportunity for families to lay in a stock of FINE WINES, AT VERY LOW RATES.

J. P. MACPHERSON,
Wine Merchant,
Elgin Street,

Ottawa, March 27, 1871

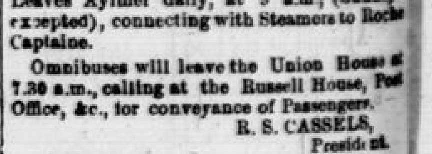
ROYAL MAIL LINE,

UNION FORWARDING

—AND—

RAILWAY COMPANY.

The splendid new Steamer,



"JESSIE CASSELS,"

Leaves Aylmer daily, at 9 a.m., (Sundays excepted), connecting with Steamers to Roche Captaine.

Omnibuses will leave the Union House at 7.30 a.m., calling at the Russell House, Post Office, &c., for conveyance of Passengers.

R. S. CASSELS,
President.

April 27, 1871.

THE EAGLE STEAM BAKERY,

AND

CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE

BEST PLACE IN CENTRAL CANADA

To buy Biscuit, Crackers, Candies and Confectionery of all kinds.

Your orders are solicited

AND WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY

DANIEL MORRISON, Proprietor,

Nos. 36 and 38, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

PROFESSIONAL MEN, MERCHANTS and others, can have Account Books posted, and Accounts made out by addressing G. H., TIMES Office.

Ottawa, April 26, 1871 1650 2

...uctioneer.
...ITURE SALE
...APRIL 29, 1871.
...received instructions ...e late MRS. WADE, ...tly occupied by her ...-st., the property and ...isting of Hair Cloth ...asy Chair, Hair Cloth ...rd Table, Carpet and ... Dining Chairs, Side... Carpet, Curtains and ...g Desk, B W Bed ...ssing Tables, Wash... Hair Mattress, ...ther Beds, Bolsters, ...tove and Furniture, ...l Cloth, Stair Carpet ...s, Glassware, and a ...nives, Forks, Spoons, ...en utensils, in Bar...
...ASH.
...10 a.m., sharp; and ...ne day immediately
A. ROWE, Auctioneer. 1871td

...Auctioneer.
...NITURE,
...o, by Stodard,
...RY, STOVES, &c.
...TION.
...received instructions ...M STEWART, Esq., ...ng, Midford's Block, ...Y, May 2, 1871, Rose... by Stodard, of N.Y., ...Bepps, B. W. Centre ...r Carpet, Hearth Rug, ...able, Side board, Din... Hall Oil Cloth, ...pet and Beds, Cook...is, an excellent Re...ads, Washstands, Bed ...one large Writing ...Sewing Machine, and ...ed.
...same day.
A. ROWE, Auctioneer. 1650td

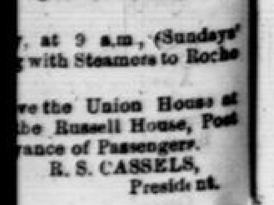
...AGNIER,
...UCTION ROOMS.
...o inform the public of ...ned an Auction Room ...t, and is prepared to ...urnitu e and Household ...es of Owners. S...ur and General Mer... street, every TUES..., at 8 o'clock p.m. ...of the Public is re...
A. GAGNIER, Auctioneer. 1647b

...ARY
...SOCIETY.
...for receiving the Re...d electing the officers ...r, will be held in the ...rks street, on SATUR... instant, at 7½ p.m. ...attendance will be ...y requested.
G. KENNEDY, Secretary. 1651 3

...ER & ENGINE,
...ated at
...E-POWER.
...Repairs
...ay be had for $600.
...ly to
...HARVEY McNISH, Brockville. 1650a

...T COST.
...g about to remove to
...PREMISES,
...REMOVAL, sell off at
...ND PACKAGES
...PIRITS, now open...
...unity for families to lay ...INES, AT VERY LOW
...MACPHERSON,
Wine Merchant,
Elgin Street,
...1871

...LINE,
...ORWARDING
...COMPANY.
...new Steamer,



...CASSELS,"
..., at 9 a.m., (Sundays' ... with Steamers to Roche...
...ve the Union House at ...he Russell House, Post ...ance of Passengers.
R. S. CASSELS, President.

...EAM BAKERY,
...AND;
...ESTABLISHMENT
...THE
...IN CENTRAL ...NADA
...kers, Candies and Con... of all kinds.
...licited
...PTLY ATTENDED TO BY
...SON, Proprietor,
...ideau Street, Ottawa.
...MEN, MERCHANTS ...have Account Books ...made out by addressing
...1871 1650 2

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

Ball at the Russell House.—A Ball will take place at the Russell House this evening.

Slides.—There is no timber passing over the slides at present.

Wellington Street.—The residents of Wellington street would like Mr. Kinsella to give a little attention to the sidewalks on that thoroughfare. They badly need repair in some places.

Fire.—A fire occurred on the Chelsea road about 11 o'clock last night. It was evidently pretty large, as the village of Hull was illuminated by it.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland' Mutchmor & Co.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

New Telegraph Office.—The Montreal Telegraph Company have opened an office at Quio., P.Q. This enterprising Company will soon have telegraphic communication with every village, town and city in the Dominion.

Ice.—Mr. H. Palmer is prepared to supply private and public houses, steamboats, &c., with ice from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, on most reasonable terms. See advertisement in another column.

Matrimonial.—A marriage took place a day or two ago in Lower Town; the bride eing 40 and the groom 69 years of age. The latter had served his country in the army for a number of years.

"Dominion House."—Mr. N. Faulkner has opened the above dry good establishment on Sussex street, and promises to supply his customers with first class goods at more than ordinarily moderate prices. See his advertisement in another column and then pay him a visit to satisfy yourself as to the inducements he offers.

Confectionary.—We call attention to Mr. Morrison's advertisement in another column. His confectionary we can recommend as being first class. All kinds of pastry, candy &c., are sold at a slight advance on cost. Go to 36 and 38 Rideau street.

See To It.—In order to reduce the stock in the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.
R. L. JAMES & Co

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

Police Court—Thursday.—The stabbing affray of last Saturday was disposed of this morning. The defendants in the case were Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs and their son Isaac Gibbs. The first was fined $5 and costs, or one week in gaol; Mrs. Gibbs, who it was shown in the evidence, stabbed one Brown on the neck was committed to stand her trial at the next sessions of the peace, and the boy was fined $5 and costs.

Peter Thompson and R. Burns, for being drunk and disorderly on the public streets, were fined $2 and costs each.

Clavis Guerin was fined $20 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday.

John McIntyre, for a similar offence, was also multced of $20.

Parliament Square.—Any person who takes a walk to Parliament Square will observe that very few of the large trees which were transplanted from forests about Ottawa are decaying, while great numbers of the small trees brought from up West show unmistakeable symptoms of decay. This fact invites the inference that the colder climate of Ottawa is not favourable to the growth of trees brought hither from the West. In fact we fail to see the advantage of going West for shade trees when just as good, if not better, can be obtained in this vicinity. It is to be hoped that when those foreigners are being replaced and the remainder of the square planted, it will be done with trees from this neighborhood. The gentleman who supplied the trees last fall understands transplanting thoroughly, and does the work so well that all future planting of trees on the square should be done by him.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

Money to Lend. Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

WAR IN LOWER TOWN.

There are two women residing on Cathcart street, Lower Town, who have lately won for themselves an amount of notoriety among the neighbors. A few days ago one of them was the owner of a drake and a duck both of which she highly valued and took particular care of. The other, a little English woman, was the owner of a bull pup, a priveleged member of the household. He committed all sorts of depredations with impunity, and during a fit of his youthful antics, finding nothing else to amuse himself with, he forgot his natural dignity so far as to make a "high fellow well met" of the drake who immediately introduced him to the duck. Bull however was a rough, illbred rascal and, as he had been accustomed to doing with other pups, he seized the ducks by the neck and worried them about in a merciless manner until they were dead and for some time after it. Bull then went home and shortly afterwards woman No. 1 came out. She held a *post mortem* examination on the ducks, the verdict being strictly in accordance with the above facts. She valued the ducks at $2.50, which she requested woman No. 2 to pay. This was done and all seemed at an end. No. 1 proceeded to clean up the birds for the pot when she found that the duck was full of fine eggs. This was an excellent point on which to make a further demand for remuneration. She was not well pleased with the first bargain; she went back to No. 2's house, and having shown her the duck full of eggs, she asked her for 75cts. more. No. 2 became perfectly furious at this exhorbitant demand, and gave her tongue full latitude as a preliminary to hotter work. They heaped abuse upon one another for a few moments, but finally rolling up their sleeves they went at it *al a fisticuff*. They pummelled each other until tired without any apparent advantage being gained on either side. No. 2 then made a flank movement and came down upon No. 1's rear with overwhelming impetuosity, and a large stick of wood. This was the crisis in the conflict. No. 1 dropped the duck and made for the door. She got out and so did sundry articles after her, the duck bringing up the rear. Things did not end here. The author of so much trouble could not go unwhipped; poor bull's sport with the duck brought him to a watery grave.

ENTERTAINMENT IN HONOR OF HIS LORDSHIP, THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA.

The pupils of the Convent of Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur gave His Lordship, the Bishop of this city, a magnificent entertainment in exhibition of taste and art which will result in a lasting benefit to the Institution under whose instruction they have been placed. The spacious hall adjoining the Convent on Bolton street was decorated with festoons bearing inscriptions relative to the occasion.

The large hall was filled by those to whom cards were extended, numbering families of the several denominations in the city, all of whom attested to the advantages of perfect training of young ladies at a comparatively small expence at such excellent institutions as this.

A neat little allegorical drama in English was rendered by the young ladies, each cleverly acquitting herself of her part. It ended in a tableau (the crowning of virtue) which was artistically arranged. This was followed by a French *operetta*, in which the young ladies performing excelled to a high degree. The taste and delicacy of conception of this little *operetta* were a charm to the invited friends of this, the first established, and now the most extended academy of the sort in this section of the country. The care and talents of the good sisters have worked well among the young ladies under their care in matters of music as well as in the recognized success which they have attained in the more practical branches of education; for no finer display of ability, both in the execution of vocal and instrumental music, could easily be discovered among the academies of this country.

We may say that the pieces both in English and French were composed by ladies of the Convent of *Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur*, in Ottawa, as well as the musical accompaniments.

The success of this demonstration to the dignitary who received it, brings with it a further proof of the excellence of those institutions whose internal economy will afford to give a better and a cheaper education to the young than any others not as well organised.

FOR LADIES.

The latest style at a dinner party is to have a fan placed at each lady's plate, on which is printed the bill of fare, and on the side of which is a small looking-glass, so that she is able to survey herself and keep cool.

A new style of diamond earring is made long, with a small diamond close to the ear, and a large diamond enclosed in several hoops, the inner one of silver and black enamel. Another style is a solid bar of gold, in which are placed several large diamonds in a row.

The new style of round hats for this season are very beautiful and decidedly new; they are made with quite a wide rim in front and turned up at the back, with a small, low crown. The large flats of leghorn and chips will also be very fashionable this season.

Cashmere dresses, colored and black, are worn this spring over silk dresses, and are elaborately embroidered or braided and edged with lace. The sack is cut up at the sides and back, and with very long sleeves, also trimmed with lace.

Low-necked dresses have gone entirely out of fashion, and low linings to summer dresses have also been tabooed.

It is said that there is no friendship between women so strong that one good looking young man is not able to break up.

Large hoop earrings of tortoise shell, jet or gold are all the rage; the larger they are the more stylish they are considered

A bride last week received among her wedding presents two grand pianos, several large oil paintings, and twelve large silver berry bowls lined with gold.

A celebrated authoress once remarked that the only thing which reconciled her to being a woman was the reflection that she would never have to marry one.

There is a rage for jackets for home wear street, driving, and all extra occasions. These are made up in a great variety of styles, beautifully embroidered, so "they say," by French ladies during the war, in the most gorgeous Oriental designs and colors. They are also elaborately braided in coloured silk braid. These are all in black or white cashmere. Others equally charming are in dotted Swiss, plain Swiss, organdy and lawns, lined with bright silks; again, we find these in heavier linens and jaconets, ruffled, embroidered, and braided.

Many ladies who admired blonde hair, but are afraid to use poisonous dyes, use cider, lemon juice, whisky, and soda for bathing the head, and after several applications the hair it is said turns a much lighter colour.

Parasols are most charming in rosy-coloured lavender, and pale green silks, covered with fine white Swiss bows and long ends of ribbon suspended from the tops. Again in Swiss, with ruffles of dainty coloured silks and floating ribbons.

SHOCKING SCENES AT THE PARIS MORGUE.

[*Paris Correspondence, London Times.*]

Yesterday I paid a visit to the Morgue, where the bodies of the victims of the 4th whose identity had not been proved had been placed. I experienced, first of all, some difficulty in getting into the building on account of the crowd, consisting principally of women with children in their arms assembled outside and who hang about the doorway from morning to night, notwithstanding that they have been told that all the bodies are now claimed. After some trouble I found the guardian, a man about 40 years of age. "Impossible to let you in, sir," said the man. "Why, look at the crowd; they will be howling all day if they see you go in and are obliged to remain outside." Of course I know perfectly well that things of this nature are never impossible in this world, so I slipped a coin into his hand, and obtained the following answer: "Well, sir, come round again at five o'clock, and I'll see what I can do for you, At 5 o'clock I returned. "Follow me in a negligent sort of manner, as if you were merely strolling about," said the man, "and I'll let you in." The crowd had considerably diminished. I followed the guardian up a flight of stone steps on the left hand side of the hospital until we reached a wooden doorway on the left. As soon as this was opened, three or four people managed to thrust themselves in, I amongst them, and the door was then slammed to and locked on the inside. We mounted another flight of stone steps, eight or ten in number, passed through a second doorway, and found ourselves in a lofty bare-wall room, 9 yards broad by 16 yards long, which is, I am told, the ordinary amputating hall of the Ecole de Medecine, for Marseilles has no regular Morgue. At the end of the room on the left was a cabinet, through the glass door of which one perceived skeletons, skulls, human bones, human brains preserved in glass bottles, works on anatomy, and all manner of surgical instruments. Before me was a wide passage, on either side of which were four marble slabs, that is to say, the hall contained eight slabs, with a wide passage passing from side to side, and another from end to end. There were now only three bodies in the room out of the nine which had originally been placed there, the others having been claimed and taken away. The whole of the corpses were lying on the slabs in deal boxes—they could hardly be called coffins—made of wood a quarter of an inch thick. In the box on my left was an artilleryman still in uniform. I removed the handkerchief that covered his face. His features were those of a young man scarcely two and twenty years of age; they were perfectly quiet and composed. Just a little blood had run from his nostrils, and had trickled down on to a slight downy moustache. "How was he killed?" said I, turning to the guardian. "He was shot through the breast," was the answer. Beside him was an Italian in a blue woollen shirt; he was a man over thirty. He had been killed in the same manner as the other, but in his case, the blood had rushed to his head, and flowed from his ears and nose over his face and neck, completely disfiguring him. On one of his fingers was a plain gold ring—perhaps his mother's wedding ring. The third body was that of a child scarcely nine years old. He was dressed in a pair of blue cotton trousers and a blue check pinafore or blouse. His little hands were open, and were soft and clean, like those of a child who had never worked. He was not a street boy. His plump little face was slightly bronzed by the southern sun, but looked as pretty and innocent as if he had been alive, save that it was deadly pale. A ball had entered at the top of his forehead just where the hair commences, and, knocking away a large piece of the skull, had come out at the top of the head, on the right-hand side. A piece of white paper was pinned to his breast, on which was written, *Une victime des partisans de l'ordre!*"

EUGENIE AT CHISELHURST.

The *Court Journal* says:

During the last six months a plainly dressed, graceful lady, accompanied by three or four attendants, might have been met any day walking in the lanes in and about Chiselhurst. Few of those meeting her and failing to recognize a familiar face would have suspected that one short twelve months since she was an Empress and wife of the ruler over a great and powerful nation. With the resignation of royalty she has abandoned every appearance of state. Every Sunday she walks to the little Catholic Chapel, whatever the weather may be, and it is the rarest thing in the world to see her riding in a carriage. Her attire is of the simplest, and she may sometimes be seen walking in a plain cotton dress. She neither visits nor receives visitors in any number, and, indeed, carries her seclusions so far that when solicited to be present at a concert in the neighbourhood, given for the benefit of her distressed subjects of former years, she declined. For years the Empress has been the leader of fashion, and the least peculiarity of manner or dress, whether mentional or not, has been faithfully copied by every lady who pretends to belong in the slightest degree to the world of fashion. Even now her manner of walking, with the body slightly bent forward, and the small stick which she frequently carries, is imitated by the ladies of Chiselhurst, and a reflex of it may be traced far beyond that secluded district. The feelings of the inhabitants towards the Empress and the young Prince have, after the first curiosity, subsided into respect for her wish to keep herself quite private, and she now attracts no more attention than any ordinary lady. The only effect has been to bring down a few people from London on Sunday mornings, who visit the chapel for the purpose of gazing on royalty.

MICROSCOPIC WONDERS.

A LIVING WORLD IN THE CUP OF A CARNATION—A BRILLIANT AND ANIMATED SCENE.

It is well known that the examination of flowers and vegetables of every description by the microscope opens a new and interesting field of wonders to the inquiring naturalist. Sir John Hill has given the following curious account of what appeared on his examining a carnation: The principal flower in an elegant boquet was a carnation; the fragrance of this led me to enjoy it frequent and near. The sense of smelling was not the only one affected on these occasions. While that was satisfied with the powerful sweet, the ear was constantly attacked by an extremely soft, but agreeable murmuring sound. It was easy to know that some animal within the covert must be the musician, and that the little noise must come from some little creature suited to produce it. It instantly distended the lower part of the flower, and placing it in a full light, could discover troops of little insects frisking with wild jollity among the narrow pedestals that supported its leaves, and the little threads that occupied its centre. What a fragrant world for their habitation! What a perfect security from all annoyance in the dusky husk that surrounded the scene of action! Adapting a microscope to take in at one view the whole base of the flower, I gave myself an opportunity of contemplating what they were about, and this for many days together, without giving them the least disturbance. Thus I could discover their economy, their passions and their enjoyments. The microscope, on this occasion, had given what nature seemed to have denied to the objects of contemplation. The base of the flower extended itself under its influence to a vast plain; the slender stem of the leaves became trunks of so many stately cedars; the threads in the middle seemed columns of massy structure, supporting at the top of their several ornaments; and the narrow spaces between were enlarged in walks, parterres and terraces. On the polished bottom of these, brighter than Parisan marble, walked in pairs, alone, or in larger companies, the winged inhabitants; these, from little dusky flies, for such only the naked eye would have shown them, were raised to glorious, glittering animals, stained with living purple, and with a glossy gold that would have made all the labors of the loom contemptible in the comparison, I could, at leisure, as they walked together, admire their elegant limbs, their velvet shoulders and their silken wings—their backs vieing with the empyrean in its blue; and their eyes, each formed of a thousand others, outglittered the little plains on a brilliant, above description, and almost too great for admiration.

THE DESOLATION AROUND PARIS.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Paris:

The view into the once richly wooded Bois from the huge and ugly banks of earth which now cross the noble roads leading into it is desolate indeed, and stumps of the trees cut down over a large extent of its surface reminding one of the dreary scenes observable in many parts of Canada and the United States, where the stumps of the burnt or cut-down pines are allowed to rot away for years. The zone of ruins round the vast belt of fortifications I need not speak of, nor of the other zone of destruction round each of the forts, as here houses and gardens and all have disappeared. But the destruction in the wide zone occupied by French and Prussian outposts is beyond description. I got to Paris the morning after the shooting of Gens. Clement, Thomas and Lecomte, and in consequence did not see so much of it as I otherwise might have done; but round the village of Sceaux, Bourge-la-Reine, L'Haz, Vitry, and Villejuif, I saw an amount of havoc which the subscriptions to the French Horticultural Relief Fund will go but a very small way to repair.

Notwithstanding all his revolutions and wars, the Frenchmen usually found time to cultivate fruit trees, and the neighborhood of the villages above mentioned were only a few of many covered by nurseries of young trees. When I last visited Vitry, in the autumn of 1868, the fields and hillsides around were everywhere covered pith trees; now the view across them is only interrupted with stumps about a foot high. When at Vitry on the 28th of March I found the once fine nursery of M. Honore Desfresne deserted, and many acres once covered with stock and specimens cleared to the ground. And so it was in numerous other cases. It may give some notion of the effect of the war on the gardens and nurseries around Paris, when I state that, according to returns made up just before my visit to Vitry and Villejuif, it was found that round these two villages alone 2,400,000 fruit and other trees were destroyed.

Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya is a Chemical Food, and restores a healthy condition of Blood and Tissue, in all wasting diseases, depending upon depraved Nutrition, such as Scrofula, Consumption, Eruptions of the Skin, enlargement of the Glands of the Neck, and poisoning of the Blood as the result of dissipation. In Dyspepsia it is almost a specific, creating a sharp appetite, and aiding digestion, speedily removing the dull headaches, flatulence, acidity, torpidity of the Liver, and depression of spirits, so peculiar to this formidable disease. Being a powerful Nerve Tonic, is is thoroughly reliable in the treatment of that class of Neuralgia, caused by derangement of the Stomach, in nervous prostration from mental anxiety, or fatigue, sleeplessness and nervous irritability. Diseases of women are immediately benefitted, and in pale, delicate children it determines a healthy constitution. It stimulates all the functions into activity, and is a fortifying, vitalizing remedy. Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Agents, Montreal and sold by all Druggists. 1646 ly 3awk,

Right and Wrong.—It is wrong to jest with your wife upon a subject in which there is danger of wounding her feeling, and it is wrong to speak of great virtues in another man's wife, to remind your own of fault; but it is not wrong after trying the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" and feeling its wonderful effects, to recommend it to neighbours, for the cure of rheumatisem, neuralgia, cramps, cholic, &c.; it as no equal. For sale by Druggists and country dealeas. Price 25 cents per bottle.

A Want Supplied.—The public have long felt the want of something that could be depended upon for the cure of rheumatism sprains, bruises, neuralgia, bowel complaints, &c., and we are happy to say that want is now supplied in the shape of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is truly a most powerful medicine, and one that effects an immediate and permanent cure in all cases for which it is recommended. Sold by all medicine dealers

BRONCHITIS COUGHS, COLDS,
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until found your Bronchial Troches."
C. H. GARDNER,
Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.
Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so hat I could sing with ease.
T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal."

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.
HENRY WILKES, D. D.

PAIN KILLER

Husband:—And what does the Parson's wife say about it?

Wife:—Why, it does everything but impossibilities; she cures Sore Throat, Canker, Rash, Croup, Cough, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Cramps, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, in fact she is a host of Doctors all in herself if she has a bottle of Pain-Killer with her.

Husband:—She needs to be; I never saw such children as hers are, they are always cutting their fingers, spraining their ankles and falling down stairs.

Wife: Yes, and the Pain-Killer is magical when used for Sprains, Bruises and Flesh Cuts. That reminds me: Willie cut his finger awfully this morning; I will hasten and put some Pain-Killer on it.

(*To be continued.*)

☞ The Pain-Killer is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

ICE!

ICE!!

ICE!!!

Terms for Supplying during the Season, 1871.

TO BE DELIVERED DAILY,

TWO DELIVERIES ON SATURDAY, FOR SUNDAY USE,

From 1st of May to 1st of October.

All contracts guaranteed until the latter date.

10lbs per day for the season		..	$5 00
20lbs.	"	" ..	9 00
10lbs.	"	month ..	1 50
20lbs.	"	" ..	2 50

Complaints against drivers for neglect or other causes will meet with prompt attention.

Steamboats, Hotels, Saloons, &c, supplied in quantity upon liberal terms.

☞ Terms strictly Cash in advance ☜

All order left at—S Skinner's, F McCarthy, John Roberts, Druggists; G Lorenz, successor to J B Buss & Co., and at the Office, No. 29, Sussex street, will receive prompt attention.

H. PALMER.

N. B.—Ice supplied per ton or cwt

Ottawa, April 28, 1871

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

—AND—

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRANBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples

☞ Remember the Place,

G. LORENZ.

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

Grocer Confectioner's Confectionary

March 6th, 1871 1629

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

MILLINERY,

ELGIN STREET,

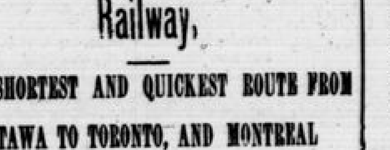
Beg to announce to the TRADE of the OTTAWA DISTRICT, that their STOCK is again complete, being replenished by late WEEKLY ARRIVALS, per Steamers, in execution of large repeat orders.

MERCHANTS acquainted with Montreal Prices, are invited to call and compare value.

N. B.—The Trade only supplied.

MAGEE & RUSSELL.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871



The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway,

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 20th APRIL Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Steamb't Express.	No. 4 Mail.	No 6 Mail.	No. 8* Express.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Ottawa Depart.	7.00	10.00	1.15	10.30
Prescott Junct'n.		1.00	3 25	12.50
Prescott Wharf Arrive......	9.10	1.10	3 35	1.05

Note.—No. 2 connects at Prescott with Royal Mail Line of Steamers east and west, with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, for St. Albans, Burlington, New York, &c., and with the Rome and Watertown Railway for Albany, New York, &c.

No. 4, 6, and 8 connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Train east and west.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Prescott Wharf Depart......	1.15	6.30	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.30	6.45	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive..	4.00	9.00	7.00	6.30

Note.—**No. 7 will run every night Saturday nights excepted, Passengers will find on Nos. 7 and 8 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains and Royal Mail Steamers East and West Certain, as this Company's Trains wait their arrival.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.
Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642tf

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and they are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits: but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from ... in silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1½ to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privilged purchaser

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—445 St. Paul Street

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629c

DOMINION HOUSE.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.

JUST OPENED BY

N. FAULKNER,

ON SUSSEX STREET,

Next Door to F. McDougall & Co.

The undersigned informs the people of Ottawa and neighbourhood that he has opened

NEW DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

Where can be had all kinds of Superior Cloths, Tweeds, Linens Cottons (White and Colored) Etoffes, Black Cobourgs, Alpaccas, Tickings, Shirtings, &c., &c,

To meet the demands of his customers, he will receive frequent consignments of Good of the latest styles; and his prices will be so moderate that he challenges competition from any other firm in the city.

☞ *There is but ONE PRICE, and his Goods are marked in Plain Figures.* ☜

The Ladies of Ottawa, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to pay this Establishment a visit, that they may examine the goods and satisfy themselves as to their quality and cheapness.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

—TO—

N. FAULKNER,
SUSSEX STREET.

Ottawa, April 28, 1871 1652 3m

"The Tea Pot"

RIDEAU STREET.

Try John Hill's Teas and Coffees.

Try JOHN HILL'S Teas and Coffees and you'll find
That they are of a most superior kind.
The various samples, when you fairly test,
You'll find to be the richest and the best.
Join with the many who each day procure
Goods at THE TEA POT, Rideau Street, so rich and pure.
The best and cheapest you can ever buy
Are those which HILL is able to supply.

The following TEAS and COFFEES have been received within the last few days, and as they are FRESH and (NEW SEASON) can be recommended, the flavor being equal to any Teas ever imported into Canada:

FINEST JAPAN TEA (The very best that can be produced)
EXCELLENT KAISOW CONGOU TEA (Something extra),
CHOICE YOUNG HYSON TEA,
VERY SUPERIOR BLACK TEA (True Souchong) in Catties of 10 lbs each,
VERY FINEST GUNPOWDER TEA (Something extra),
EXTRA SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE.

PURE JAPAN TEA, 60 cts. per lb., or 5 lbs. of the same article for $2.75.

GOOD SOUND TWANKAY TEA, 5 lbs. for $2.00.

☞ *The Finest Flavored Coffee to be obtained in this country, consisting of Pure Mocha Berry, Mocha, Java, Old Government Java and Plantation.*

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," Rideau Street.

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF."

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

COMPRISING

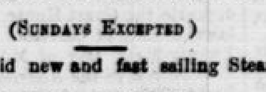
Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,

Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines,
Ale and Porter, Dawes and Rochester's
Pickles, Saucer, Jams, Jellies and Keiller & Son's Dundee Marmalade,
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 RIDEAU STREET.

☞ Observe—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you.
1634 3m

1871.  1871.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY MAIL STEAMERS.

OTTAWA CITY TO MONTREAL DAILY,

(Sundays Excepted)

The splendid new and fast sailing Steamers

QUEEN VICTORIA,
Capt. Bowie,

PRINCE OF WALES,
Capt. R. W. Shepherd.

The steamer *Queen Victoria* leaves her wharf, foot of Sussex Street, at 7.00 a m., (Montreal time), arriving in Montreal at 5 30 p.m.

The comfort and economy of this line is unsurpassed, while the route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for tourists.

Parties desirous of a pleasant trip can obtain Return Tickets to Grenville, valid for one day at single fares.

Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal.

Parcel Express daily from the office on the wharf to Montreal and intermediate landings.

The market steamer *Fairy*, Captain Nichol, leaves Ottawa on Mondays and Saturdays at 4 p.m. for intermediate landings.

R W SHEPHERD.

April 25, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the services of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

JUST RECEIVED,

—AT—

HAUSER'S.

RIDEAU AND SUSSEX STREETS,

That splendid new Magazine,

THE WEDDING BELLS.

—ALSO—

BOWBELLS AND LONDON JOURNAL
For March and April.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.
Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and parks streets.
Ottawa, Feb ..., 187 ...

HAGERMAN & ROSE,

PORK PACKERS,

PORT HOPE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barreled PORK, for Sale.

February 2, 1871. 1580 2m.

NORTH GOWER COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the Township of North Gower, will hold its first sitting for the current year, in the TOWN HALL, of said Township, at 10 o'clock, a.m., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of MAY next.

JAMES BEAMEN,
Township Clerk.

North Gower, April 22, 1871 24&1w

HUNTLEY COURT OF REVISION.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Huntley, will hold its first Sitting for the current year, in the TOWN HALL of the said Township, at 10 o'clock a.m, on MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next.

JOHNFENTON,
Township Clerk.

Huntley April 3, 1871 16 3

TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY

The Court of Revision for the Township of Fitzroy will hold its first sitting for the current year in the hall of the said Township, at 3 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday, the 29th day of April next.

W P TAYLOR, Township Clerk

Township Clerk's Office,
Fitzroy, 27th March, 1871.

IMPORTANT CUSTOMS SALE.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 18th, April 1871

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT THE FOLLOWING

GOODS AND SAMPLES

Received at the Custom House during the year, and remaining unclaimed in the Queen's Examining Warehouse,

WILL BE DISPOSED OF

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

—ON—

FRIDAY, APRIL 28th,

If not previously entered.

A M DELISLE,
Collector,

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Vessels.	Marks and numbers on address	Packages and contents.
G T R	Johnstone, B & Co	1 case a weaver's loom
Do	James Carbro	1 chest tools
Do	Isidore	1 trunk wearing apparel
Do	S Wave	1 table
Do	C E Burden	1 case book covers
Do	No mark	1 hhd molasses
Do	H Perkins	1 box circulars
Do	Jno Shedden	1 barrel oil
Ottawa..	W Campbell	1 box tobacco pipes
Minerva..	D F C	1 box show cards
British Queen.	T B	1 cask wine
	M C B	
Nova Scotian..	J C	
	N C	1 case rivets, boiler
DoD(S)	M83	1 case paper collars
Strathblane—	H G	1 cask wine
G T R—	J B C	1 hf chest tea
Do	J Lawrence	4 block wood
Nestorian—	H A A	1 box neckties
Avon—	R E C	
	M	1 case hats
Strathblane—	[MS]	1 case matches
European—	J P C	
	M	1 cask crockery
G T R—	E Atwater & Co	1 keg paint
Do	Woodward & Co	1 box lamp burners
Do	do	1 brl &c.
Do	Bathgate & Co	1 box tobacco
John Bull—	B D 2395	1 case rubber mats
St David—	C T 74	
	W	1 case dry goods
Lady Cartier—	T L D	
	Q	1 keg soda
Lake Erie..	No mark	1 barrel oil
Scandinavian..	T M	1 case elastic gasset web
Champion..	Van Dugen	1 parcel fuse
Moravian..	Hon John Young	1 case centre bits
G T R..	W P Bartlett	1 bl fire clay
Do	J Williams	1 do do
Do	T & R White	1 box printing ink
Moravian	D [S] M 84-5	2 cases paper collars
Prussian..	Benny, Macpherson & Co	1 pcl hardware
G T R..	S J Doran	7 bales and 1 bag hops
Do	F Bradshaw	1 case wearing apparel
Scandinavian..	D M G	1 case mistletoe
G T R..	E C Garlick	10 egg crates
Peruvian..	J [G] M	1 bale flannel
Do	J P C 1 8	
	M	8 casks crockery
Moravian..	P Co	1 cask crockery
	Various addresses	23 packages samples
Ex Express Co..	Valentine & Co	8 bxs coffee roasters

ALSO,

Samples Liquor, Sugar, &c,

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING,
Auctioner to H. M. Customs

April 21, 1871 1647 3

$765,000

In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts Each	$ 40,000
10 " "	20,000
20 " "	5,000
50 " "	1,000
200 " "	500
350 " "	100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each.	300 to 700
75 " " Melodians, "	75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines, "	60 to 175
500 Gold Watches, "	75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at........	$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c.

Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On the receipts o 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable."—*Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28.* "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address

C B HARRIS & Co.
Managers.
62 Broadway, N Y

March 14, 1871 1614 3m

FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell the following desirable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa:—

2.—Lot No 12, in the 3rd Con, O F, Gloucester 200 acres, 35 acres cleared. 7 miles from Ottawa.

3.—Lots Nos 5 and 6, in the 5th Con Huntley, 400 acres partly cleared, situated 3 miles from Station of C C R at Stitsville, 18 miles from Ottawa.

4.—The Rear ½ of Lot No 25, in the 2nd Con, O F, Ne can, 50 acres, 30 acres cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

5.—Col. Galway's farm in Hull, "Trossachs," next adjoining the property of Joseph Barron, about 200 acres (including small Lake appurtenant) a large portion cleared, 5 miles from Ottawa.

All of the above farms adjoining leading roads to Ottawa, are composed of very good soil. The cleared portions in a good state of cultivation and well improved with farm buildings, fences and drains. The uncleared portions are well timber- (principally hardwood). Terms moderate.

Money to lend on real estate security.

NICHOLAS SPARKS,
Barrister, &c.

Office—Elgin street, opposite the Post Office, Ottawa, Ont. 47tf

FARMER AND GARDENER WANTED.

Wanted immediately for a Farm on the Alymer Road, a man and his wife, to take charge of a farm and large dairy. Parties without incumbrances preferred. Also, a Gardener to take charge of a Vegetable and Fruit Garden on said farm, and who would be willing to make himself generally useful thereon. Apply to

C B WRIGHT,
Hull, near Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 14, 1871 1614 1m d&w

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give public notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for track laying and ballasting on about 23 miles of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Post road, near Trois Pistoles.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Riviere du Loup.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at their office in Ottawa, up to 6 o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the 8th May, 1871.

Tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 100 tons spikes, according to samples, to be seen at the offices of the Commissioners and of the chief engineer, at Ottawa. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs, delivered at Montreal, Point Levi and Riviere du Loup.

A. WALSH
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. MCLELAN,
Commissioners.

Intercolonial Railway,
Commissioners Office,
Ottawa, 10th April, 1871. 1637 3

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS

BELTS, AND POCKET BATTERIES

These highly improved inventions render Electricity perfectly self-applicable, and extremely efficacious in a mild continuous form, on shock or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonising pains, re-animating torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by whatever cause, Medicines and their deleterious consequences are thus entirely dispensed with. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied, that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

N. B.—The following testimony from the elite of the English medical faculty has been received:

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher's recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.

"Dated the 9th day of March, 1866.

"SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M. D., F. R. C. P.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M. D., F. R. S.

SIR WM. FERGUSSON, Bart., F. R. S.

EDWD. H. SIEVEKING, M. D., M.R.C.S.

SIR J. RANALD MARTIN, F. R. C. S."

PULVERMACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by an official report of the Academie de Medicine, Paris, Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna, and its curative virtues are confirmed by thousands of private testimonials of cures effected. (See pamphlet gratis).

These facts appeal to the good sense of every sufferer to avail himself of this scientific and curative progress, to which the inventor has devoted a life-time of study and labour, as an ardent disciple of that great benefactor of mankind, the late illustrious electrician MICHAEL FARADY.

PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAINS are exceedingly effective without the aid of medicine, restriction of diet, or the least derangement of the patient's habits and daily occupations, in the following maladies:

Rheumatism	Female Complaints
Gout	Constipation
Sciatica	Cramp
Lumbago	Sluggish Circulation
Neuralgia	Urinary Disorders
Head and Toothache	Paralysis
Liver Complaints	Epilepsy
Tic Doloreux	Nervous Debility
Indigestion	Functional Disorders
Deafness	&c., &c.
Spasms	

The effects of the application of Pulvermacher's Chains in any of the above disorders is immediately perceptible—the relief of pain instantaneous.

PRICE LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN BANDS AND BATTERIES.

B. CHAIN BANDS for Nervous Deafness Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head, 21s. to 30s.

B. CHAIN BANDS for loss of Voice and other affections of the Throat, 10s. 6d. to 21s.

N. CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Local Paralysis, Cramp, &c., 18s. to 22s, and 40s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Lumbago, Indigestion Liver, Chest, and Functional Disorders, &c., (worn as a belt), 22s to 40s and 55s.

B CHAIN BANDS for Writer's Cramp, Trembling, Nervousness, &c, 22s to 30s and 40s.

B COMBINED CHAIN BAND for Cantral, Paralysis, Epilepsy, General Debility Functional Disorders, &c., 30s to 50s.

A complete Set of COMBINED CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and CHAIN BATTERY for restoring vital energy, £5 to £7.

The public are most earnestly cautioned to beware of Pseudo Electric Belts advertised by sham Doctors, &c., for improper purposes, and so severely stigmatised by Vice Chancellor Malins in the suit Pulvermacher vs Hammond, alias Henry James, alias C. T, Raphey, M. R. C. S, alias Henry Burrows, &c, &c.

No Galvanic Belts are genuine but those bearing the fac simile of M. Pulvermacher's signature on the label.

A pamphlet containing full particulars may be had at the Drug Store of A. Christie, Sparks Street.

J. L. PULVERMACHER,
Galvanic Establishment,
200 Regent Street, London, W.

Ottawa, September 6, 1870 1455 1awk y

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

ONLY $1.25 PER ACRE

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS,

Take the Cars of the

LEAVENWORTH,

LAWRENCE and

GALVESTON R. R LINE,

from LAWRENCE and KANSAS CITY an is it the celebrated Osage Country The Garden Spot of Kansas

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
County of Grenville,
To Wit.

In the matter of

DAVID MACGREGOR,

An Insolvent.

By virtue of the power invested in me as assignee of the effects of the above named Insolvent, I shall offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr JOHN GRAHAM'S HOTEL opposite the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Sixth Day of MAY, A. D., 1871, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, all the Estate, Right, Title, and interest and equity of redemption of the above named Insolvent of, in, to, and out of all those certain Parcels or Tracts of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, namely:

One hundred and thirty acres, composed of Lots, Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Eleventh concession of the said Township of Osgoode.

Village Lot, in Kenmore—one acre—being a part of South Half, Twenty-eight in the Tenth Concession, and also, eight acres on the East side of the Road, in the Village of Kenmore, being a part of South Half Lot Twenty-Eight, in the said Tenth Concession of the Township of Osgoode.

Terms made known at the time of Sale, and further particulars on application to the undersigned.

E H WHITMARSH,
Official Assignee,

Dated at Merrickville, in the County of Grenville, this 24th day of Feb., 1871.

11tf

COURT OF REVISION.

The first meeting of the COURT OF REVISION, for the Township of Marlborough, will be holden in the TOWN HALL of said Township, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of MAY next, 1871, at the hour of 11 of the clock, a.m, of which parties interested are hereby notified.

THOS. WIGGINS,
Township Clerk, Marlborough.

Town Clerk's Office,
Marlborough, 15th April, 1871 16 3

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence with Fifteen (15) Acres of Land (or more if necessary) attached; the house and outbuildings being completely surrounded by a grove of lovely shade trees. The whole within 10 minutes drive of the Government Buildings.

Terms of sale, cash, if preferable to purchaser otherwise a small payment down, and the balance n from 1 to 10 years, to suit purchaser.

Apply to the Proprietor,

R A BRADLEY,
Solicitor, Elgin-st., Ottawa.
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

N. B.—Money to lend on Real Estate. Terms easy.

Medical.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS

FOR LEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

The old-established Dentists,

64 Ludgate Hill, London,

And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

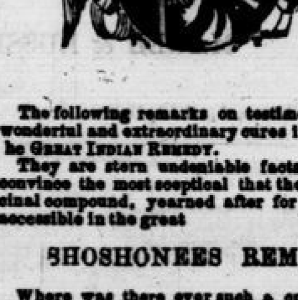
PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

*** All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2awfm 1awk6m

SHOSONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hosey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1y

DARLEY'S

ARABIAN OIL

FOR HORSES AND CATTL

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Fistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Witlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchant throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, Ont.
Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers.

November 30, 1870 1537y

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester R Front, containing 300 acres. 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to le on reasonable terms, fo term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN,
Ottawa.

Ottawa September 1870. 537tf

HULL

SASH, DOOR

AND

BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors,
Sashes,
Muldings,
Framings.
Clapboards,
Sheetings,
Battens,
Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

☞ Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY,
Proprietor.

1870 'XMAS & NEW YEAR 1871

The Subscriber has just received an assortment of

Bohemian Vases,

Toilet Bottles

and Sets.

—ALSO—

Lubin's and Violet's

Perfumery,

Mirrors

AND FINE

Toilet Articles,

ALEX. CHRISTIE,

Druggist,

40 Sparks-st.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870. 1546y

WM. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

—IN—

☞ TEAS AND WINES, ☜

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.

THE METROPOLITAN

Building and Savings Society

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to

JAMES COX,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1540tlJY1

$823,000

IN CASH GIFTS,

To be Distributed by the

NEW YORK CASH PRIZE COMPANY.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts, each	$40,000
10 " "	20,000
20 " "	5,000
50 " "	1,000
200 " "	500
350 " "	100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each,	$300 to 700
75 " " Melodians, "	75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines, "	60 to 170
500 Gold Watches, "	75 to 305
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., valued at........	$1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes or 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt o 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J Burns Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas M Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINION:—"The firm is reliable. *Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28.* "Deserve their success."—*New York Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and Honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*

Send for circular. Liberal inducement to Agents

Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT; seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address

BAKER & SON,
70 Broadway, N.Y

April 18. 1871 1644 1wd&w.

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

HENEY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove

oal, Steel, Iron, Rope,

Twine, Glass, Oil,

Putty, &c.,

Alwa s on Hand.

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY

—AND—

LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottawa, March 27, 1871 1625tf

IF YOU WANT

TO SAVE MONEY

GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS.,

No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere,

OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
TEAS in particular, imported,
LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES,
GIN, IRISH and
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Gooderham & Worts'
HIGHWINES
OLD RYE, and PROOF,

With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
CHEESE, HAMS,
and BACON.

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

☞ Try their TEAS. ☜

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

FERNS!! FERNS!!!

FERN CASES,

with Glass Domes, 3 sizes

TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS

richly ornamented in colours

BIRD CAGES. CANARY,

(magnificent kind)

BIRD CAGES,

all Brass and Copper.

BIRD CAGES,

Enamelled.

BIRD CAGES,

Wood and Wire

LARKS CAGES,

PARROTT CAGES,

BIRD BATHS,

Glass and Earthen

GLASS GLOBE AQUARIUMS,

WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

HAIR WIRE, for Ladies Work, Brass and Iron

The above new stock just opened out

☞ Our usual variety of the best Cooking Stoves and House Furnishings, also contract and job work, in Tin, Sheet Iron, or Copper Line, executed with Despatch.

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, March 8, 1871 1608y

TESTIMONIAL

—TO THE

HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services.

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa:

The Hon. JAMES SKEAD,
Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq,
THOS REYNOLDS, Esq,
R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P,
Dr GRANT, M P,
E McGILLIVRAY, Esq,
H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed.

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq,

The Hon G W ALLAN
The Hon D L MACPHERSON,
The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P,
ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P,
F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P
J G WORTS, Esq,
B H RUTHERFORD, Esq,
W H HOWLAND, Esq,
G P RIDOUT, Esq.,
JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq,
THOMAS DICK, Esq,
FRANK SHANLY, Esq.

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM

—OF THE—

Life Association of Scotland,

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s.) per £: of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

☞ Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK,
Agents, Ottawa.

March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU,

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Wellington Street, Opposite the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr. GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage ... ives

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

Ann thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1581 1y

DOMINICK FOX.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES.

Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 4, 1871.

Authorised discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 10 per cent.

R S M BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs

Ottawa, February 13, 1871.

Groceries, &c:

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson,

No. 26 Rideau Street.

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE.—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order.

SHERRY WINES.—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN.—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.—Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE,

FAMILY PROOF,

AND

HIGHWINES,

of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour. Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS.—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TRYTHEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, ca the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Canded Peels, Gelatine, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Mermalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS,

Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the the Department

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State
of Canada.

W. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1626 td

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, Proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 1871 3 6m

Legal.

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law. Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.

W MCKAY WRIGHT 1aw F C CLEMOW.

J. W. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa.

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 48utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD T. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 366tf GEORGE TAILLON.

N. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

DR. DICKINSON,

RESIDENCE AND SURGERY, Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Maltoch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. R. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Hearn's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 3&utf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Sparks Street.

OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

BARRINGTON-STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE,

Corner James and King-sts.,

Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

HOUGHTON, Proprietor,

(Late of Boughton's Dining Saloon.)

☞ A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 889y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT,

M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor,*

Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

☞ Oysters, Game, etc., daily

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. R. LANE.

BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq, Managing Director O & St. L. R. R. 749t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale.

OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P DRUMMOND'S Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T H DUNN.

DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Late Manager

Medical Hall,

SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavers to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a c a he patronage so kindly conferred upon him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMEN

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

☞ Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1563tf

CANADA AND

U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copywrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Darwings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,

November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts Accounts in Bankruptcy and Public Companies accounts accurately prepared, Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb 20 1871. 1585 6m

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR

No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

☞ All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and putting up Galvanised Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deif Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10. 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Sign of the ANVIL, No 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a ete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c, &c &c. together with

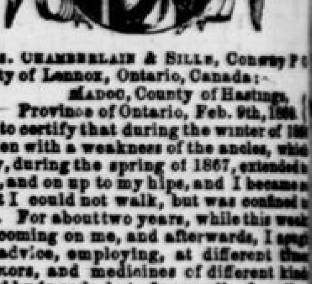
PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kina, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS. BIRKETT,
No. 24, Rideau Street,
Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of the City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870



To Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

MADOC, County of Hastings,
Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a ort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P.

Warden county of Hastings, Province of Ontario. D Canada.

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS,

—AND—

DRAIN-PIPE DEPOT,

RIDEAU STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

WM. H. SOMERVILLE, Successor to W. McFARLANE.

MANTLES—Of all designs in Italian and American Marble and Marbelized Slate, Grates, Fenders and Hearths.

Monuments and Headstones of Scottish Granite, Marble and Sandstone. Gates and Railings for residences and Grave Plots, Root Cresting, Door Guards, Window Gratings, Sweep-hole Doors, Pipe Rings, and every description of Builders Castings.

Chimney Cans, Drain Pipes, Vent Linings, Flower Vases, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, &c., & Masons Mallets, Agency of Patent Needle Lubricator.

J G SOMERVILLE,
Travelling Agent.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Invested Funds Upwards of $1,300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

MONTREAL.

This institution differs from other Life Offices in that the Bonus from Profits are applied on a special system for the Policy Holders.

Personal Benefit and Enjoyment during his own lifetime, with the option of large Bonus additions to the sum assured. The Policy Holder thus obtains

A LARGE REDUCTION OF PRESENT OUTLAY

OR A PROVISION FOR OLD AGE,

of a most important amount in the one Cash payment, or a life annuity, without any expense or outlay whatever beyond the ordinary assurance premium for the original sum assured, which remains intact for the Policy Holder's heirs, or other purposes.

P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa.

December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING

—AND—

SAVING SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The Civil Service Building and Savings Society is prepared to lend money on the Security of Real Estate in Ottawa, and also to make advances for the purpose of enabling persons to build houses or other Buildings in the City.

Applications may be made—prepaid if by post—to Robt. SINCLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1602tf

THE "RURAL" SALOON,

ELGIN STREET.

Having now changed hands, and been fitted up for a first-class LUNCHEON BAR and SALOON, will be called

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

and carried on under the management of F. EVANS, late proprietor of the St. James Hotel.

Strict attention to business.

Good Wines and Liquors warranted.

Ottawa, February 14, 1871 1596

THE TIMES is printed and published by THE OTTAWA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at the office, 35 Sparks Street, Centre Town, Ottawa. JAMES BARRY, Managing Director.

The Times

VOL. VI. NO. 1653. OTTAWA, SATURDAY APRIL 29, 1871. PRICE—3 CENTS

PORTER'S BLOCK,

34, SPARKS-ST. 34.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co

Are opening all their Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

In their Temporary Premises,

And are now showing a full assortment (selected by Mr. T. HUNTON) that will compare with any in the Dominion for good selection,

EXTENT AND CHEAPNESS.

Fresh Invoices marked off almost daily.

Amongst our SPECIALITIES we would invite special attention to our Stock of

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW JACKETS
and MANTLES,
NEW LACE, and
LACE GOODS,
NEW CARPETS
NEW CURTAINS
and MATERIALS,
NEW CLOTHS,
and NEW GOODS

In all Departments

THE SALVAGE GOODS,

Amounting to Over $7,500,

SAVED FROM THE LATE FIRE

Will be cleared our at prices which will be sure to commanda sale.

Ladies visiting our premises cannot fail to be pleased with our stock, and with the low price goods are marked.

T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & Co.,
PORTER'S BLOCK,
34 SPARKS STREET,
Ottawa, March 30, 1871 1628y

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUR AND PUBLIC WORKS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of the Province of Quebec, having appointed as Immigration Agents, Mr Barnard to Belgium, France and Switzerland, and Mr Jones to the British Isles, would recommend parties desirous of securing through these gentlemen, the service of good farm hands, experienced gardeners, mechanics of different trades, grooms, servants, &c., to communicate directly with this Department, stating exactly the class of person required and further the amount of wages they are disposed to pay.

Application of this description will be immediately transmitted to the Agents who will give to them their prompt and careful attention.

By order,
S LESAGE,
Assist-Com. of Agriculture and Public Work

For Sale or to Let.

TO LET, FROM JUNE 1st,
BESSERER COTTAGE,
(Adjoining St. Albans Church.)
If taken this week, immediate possession will be given of the grounds and excellent vegetable garden, attached. Apply to Rev. T. Bedford Jones, L.L.D.
Ottawa, April 28, 1871 1653 3

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE.
A large STONE HOUSE on Daly street.
Apply to
JOHN HEBON,
on the Premises.
Ottawa, April 22, 1871. 1636b

HOUSE TO LET—ON Victoria Island, Chaudiere, near Mr Baldwin's Office, lately occupied by Thos. McKay, Esq., and at present as a boarding house, for which from its situation and extent of accommodation it is adapted. Alterations made to suit a good tenant.
T M CLARK,
Royal Insurance Company,
Elgin-st.
Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1643 10

TO LET.
A portion of the ROOM at present occupied by the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION corner of Sparks and Elgin streets. (BANG'S Block.)
Apply for terms, &c., to
C W RANGS.
Ottawa, April 7, 1871 1635tf

TO LET OR SELL.
ONE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, on Daly street. Possession, 1st MAY
For particulars, apply to
THOS. PATTERSON,
No. 36 Rideau street
Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871

TO LET—A HOUSE containing 9 Rooms, on the Corner of Gloucester and Bidout streets. A garden and well attached to the premises. Apply to
N SPARKS,
Elgin street.
Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1607 1w

TO LET.
A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Thirteen apartments with five acres of land attached, or more if required, situated one mile from the City, on the Montreal Macadamized Road. Also the Shop at present occupied by WILLIAM McKAY, Rideau street.
For particulars apply to
WILLIAM O GROVE,
Ottawa, Feb, 16, 1871 1592tf

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of MAIL.

1871. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1871.

CLOSE. A.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	CLOSE. P.M.	MAILS.	DUE FOR DELIVERY. A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY. A.M.	DUE FOR DELIVERY. P.M.
.....	12.30	9.00	Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, &c., by Railway	8.00	.....	4.00
.....	12.30	9.00	Halifax, N.S., and St. John. N.B	8.00	.....	4.30
9.30	.....	9.00	Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c.; and Western, U.S.	9.30	.....	7.15
9.30	.....	9.00	Fort Garry, and other places in the Province of Manitoba, close here daily, to be despatched in closed mails from Windsor, Ont., via St. Paul and Pembina; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—Ordinary Dominion rates of postage	9.30	.....	7.15
9.30	12.30	9.00	United States, via Ogdensburg	9.30	.....	4.30
9.30	12.30	..	Kemptville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills, per St. L. & O.R.	9.30	.....	4.30
.....	12.30	.....	North Gower, Kars, &c., per St. L. & O. Railway	9.30	.....	.....
9.30	.....	.....	Osgoode, Russell, &c	.....	.....	4.30
7.00	.....	4.00	Brockville, Perth, Smith's Falls, Appleton, and Carleton Place, per C. C. Railway	8.00	11.40	12.15
7 00	.....	.....	The Upper Ottawa, Places on the B. & O. Railway, North of Carleton Place Junction, and Places on C. C. R.R.—Bell's Corners, Richmond, &c	.....	11.40	12.15
10.30	.....	4.30	Aylmer, by stage, Hull, Clarendon Centre, Bristol, Onslow, &c	8.00	11,00	.....
6.15	.....	.....	Lower Ottawa, by steamer; Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Original' Grenville, &c	.....	.....	7.30
10.00	.....	.....	Pakenham, March, Huntley, &c., by Stage	8.00	.....	.....
6.00	.....	.....	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, and intermediate Offices, Daily; and River Desert and intermediate Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays	.....	.....	6.00
11.50	.....	.....	Templeton, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	11.30	.....	.....

Matter to be posted up to 10.00 P.M., will be forwarded East and West in Supplementary package the same night.

The Western Mail, arriving at 7.15 P.M., will be delivered the same evening.

BRITISH MAILS

Via N York close every Monday at 8 P.M
Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 11.30 A.M.
A Supplementary Bag for Canadian Steamer will be closed at 12.45 A M., in which only paid unregistered matter can be sent.

MONEY ORDERS

On Money order Offices throughout the Dominion, Great Britain and Ireland, Newfoundlan and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at this office. Also Postage Stamps.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits will be received at this Office. Interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent per annum, and Deposits can be withdrawn at any time. Five per cent will be allowed on Special Deposits in sums of $100, for the withdrawal of which, three months notice will be required.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A.M., TO 7 P.M

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office,
Ottawa, April 20, 1871

NEW SPRING GOODS,
—AT—
O'MEARA & CO.,
50 SPARKS STREET.
OTTAWA.

JUST IMPORTED,
An immense Stock of
Black and Blue Cloths,
Doeskins,
Casimeres,
English and Canadian Tweeds,
Linens,
Prints,
Cottons,
Dress Goods,
&c., &c.
Together with a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of
Coats
Pants,
Vests,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Undershirts
&c., &c.,
At Prices to defy Competition.
Also, a large assortment of
Hosiery,
Neckties,
Scarfs,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars, &c., &c.
We would beg to call the attention of the public generally, that having secured the services of a FIRST-CLASS CUTTER for our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.
Call and examine before giving your orders elsewhere.
A. DUFF. O'MEARA & CO.
Ottawa, April 11, 1871

T. BELLEMARE,
Boot and Shoe Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer
No. 67 Sussex-st.
OTTAWA.
Having made extensive alterations in my Manufactory, I am now prepared to take orders for the ensuing Spring Trade. For the best and latest styles in Gentlemen's, Ladies, Misses, and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES, which for style, durability and elegance, in appearance, defy competition.
As I have no travelling agent, I would respectfully invite dealers in my line of Trade, to give me a call and examine my Stock.
I would particularly call your attention to the very low prices for the large stock I have on hand, and those purchasing of me will find all orders filled with promptness and despatch
Ottawa, March 4, 1871 1605 3m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE
Continues to take risks on every description of property—including Wooden Houses—at similar rates with other first-class Companies.
LIFE.
An inspection of its late Tables is invited.
T M CLARK,
Agent,
Elgin-st., near Sparks.
Ottawa, April 12, 1871 1638 1

DESIRABLE BLOCK FOR VILLA RESIDENCES.
FOR SALE.
Lots 34, 35 and 36 on Wilbrod street.
Lots 34, 35 and 36, on Stewart street, containing together upwards of one acre, and average frontages of Stewart, Augusta and Wilbrod streets.
The three lots on Wilbrod street are fenced in, and are planted with large and ornamental trees and flowering shrubs, and have been levelled and cultivated.
For terms, apply to
MR. JAMES BOLLIFF,
Ottawa Times Office.
Ottawa, March 25, 1871 16.4 f

ENGLISH OAK TANNED
LEATHER BELTING,
FINE ENGLISH HOSE,
LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.,
Warranted Superior to any made in the Provinces.
Price Lists, with references, on application to
JOHN C McLAREN,
247 St. James-st.,
Montreal, Q.
P. O. Box 725.
Montreal, March 11, 1871 1613y

A RARE CHANCE.
HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR
FOR SALE OR TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
THE COSMOPOLITAN,
IN MONTREAL,
Furnished or Unfurnished. The lowest rent in the City. This establishment is too well known to require any comments upon its merits. Upwards of 200 Merchants and others dine daily in the Restaurant. The Proprietor is only relinquishing it on account of assuming the Superintendence of his brother's Manufactory in the United States. Address
GUISEPPE M. GIANELLI,
N. B.—The Bar can be readily let for $200 per month.
Montreal, March 2, 1871 1604

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,
(Founded 33 years ago.)
From the TIMES Newspaper of 2nd Nov last, containing a Statement of the New Transactions for 12 Months of 70 Life Assurance Offices, it appears that the Business of this Institution is amongst the Largest in the Kingdom, SIXTY-FIVE out of SIXTY-NINE British Offices transacting Less Business.
Claims Paid for Assurances.....£6,083,333 33
Cash Bonuses Allocated & Paid. 2,433,333 33
Funds on hand, upwards of.... 6,570,000.00
Annual Income..... 1,355,000.00
The Permanent Stability of the Institution with the Utmost Advantage and Protection to Policy-Holders has been the constant aim of the Directors.
Liberal and almost Free Conditions of Policies.
The Non-forfeitable Premium System.
Bonuses applied for the Personal Benefit of the Policy-Holder in Largely Reducing Present Outlay; or Accumulations available as Provision for Old Age.
Intending Assurers should Enter Before the 32nd year's Balance, on 5th April, 1871.
P WARDLAW,
Secretary.
Place de Armes, Montreal
A. & W. T. Pennock,
Agents, Ottawa.
March 13, 1871 163a

OTTAWA AND MONTREAL WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

Dufresne & McGarity,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
MESSRS. J. G. ROBINSON & CO.

Sussex Street, OTTAWA.

221 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

The Undersigned have much pleasure in stating to their Customers and the Trade in general, that they have disposed of the RETAIL BUSINESS which they heretofore carried on in connection with their Wholesale Trade; and it is now their intention to devote themselves exclusively to the

Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Provision Business.

To enable them to do so efficiently, they have secured the premises next door to their present stand, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Fingland & Draper, as a Dry Goods Store.) and connected the two buildings by an arch,—now making ONE OF THE FINEST WHOLESALE HOUSES IN THE PROVINCE.

They have secured Agencies for several of the first WINE HOUSES in Europe; and are also Agents for Messrs GOODERHAM & WORTS, Distillers of Toronto,—and they can safely say that Messrs. G. & W. make the finest Spirits in the Dominion.

The trade supplied with all of the undermentioned ALES, either in Wood or Bottle, at Brewers prices

Dow & Co's, Montreal, Pale and Mild Ales and Porter,
Cosgrove's, Toronto, " " "
Labatt's, Prescott, " " "
Dawes', Lachine, " " "

GUINNESS STOUT and ENGLISH ALES always on hand and in fine condition.

There is now on the way out from China and Japan, 2,000 Chests of Fresh Teas, which, with all other Goods, will be sold at MONTREAL PRICES.

Goods will be delivered at Steamboat and Railway Stations free of charge. All empty packages charged in accounts will be taken back and allowed for, and those prefering to have their Goods shipped from the Montreal House, can have that privilege by leaving their orders at the office here.

The OTTAWA ESTABLISHMENT will be under the special management of MR. MCGARITY, who will give his exclusive attention to the wants of his customers.

Thanking you for the liberal patronage with which we have been so kindly favored, and soliciting an early call.

We remain, yours truly,

Dufresne & McGarity,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
"The Tea Pot,"
SUSSEX-ST., OTTAWA.
OTTAWA, April 19, 1871 1645 2m

MESSRS.
SATCHELL BROS
BUTCHERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
Take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to their numerous customers and to the citizens of Ottawa generally, for their liberal patronage during the last six years, and to invite their special attention to
MEAT,
Consisting of
One magnificent DURHAM HEIFER, weighing 2,710 lbs., to which has been awarded the 1st Prize at the Provincial, 1871 and other Exhibitions.
One beautiful HEIFER, breed and fed by J. B. LEWIS, Esq., of Ottawa.
Twenty head of extraordinary fine Western Canada fed Cattle.
Fifteen Western fed SHEEP,
And many other animals of superior excellence, which will be on exhition at their
STALLS, Nos. 5 and 7,
LOWER TOWN MARKET,
On THURSDAY Next, 6th Inst,
Ottawa, April 4, 1871. 1633y

IMMENSE SALE.
RETIRING FROM THE
DRY GOODS TRADE.
$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods
To be sold at half the usual prices, at
CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY'S,
14 RIDEAU STREET.
As they are going out of Business.
The Stock consists of a general and splendid assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
This Sale is peremptory and without reserve, and purchasers, would consult their interest, by purchasing before the Stock is broken up.
Come and see for yourselves the great Bargains.
ALL SALES FOR CASH ONLY.
Sale commences on TUESDAY, April 4th at 9 a.m.
Remember the Place
14 RIDEAU STREET,
CUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY.
Ottawa, April 4, 1871 1632ti

SPRING IMPORTATIONS
The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that his Spring Style of
HATS AND CAPS
Are now very complete, embracing everything that is new of ENGLISH and AMERICAN Manufacture.
JAMES PEACOCK,
Remember the place.
33 Rideau Street.
OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND
Ottawa, March 28, 1871 1626y

LOST.
A small Bunch of KEYS. Finder will oblige by leaving them at the TIMES OFFICE.
Ottawa, April 17, 1871 1642tf

NEW FIRM
—IN THE—
BOOT and SHOE TRADE
BROUGH & CO.
The above new Firm begs to intimate to their many friends in Ottawa and surrounding country, that they purpose opening out on SATURDAY, 10th inst., in their premises 226 WELLINGTON Street, known as the
GOLDEN BOOT.
An entire New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, now being purchased in the markets
An early call from their friends, and a share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
BROUGH & CO,
226 Wellington st.
Ottawa, March 6, 1871 1606 1m

CANADA CENTRAL
—AND—
Brockville and Ottawa Railways.
GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE TO OTTAWA.
On and after MONDAY, APRIL 24th, 1871 Trains will run as follows:
Leave Brockville.
EXPRESS at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Ottawa at 2.40 p.m., and at Sand Point, at 2.30 p.m. connecting at Sand Point with Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.
LOCAL TRAIN at 3.00 p.m.
THROUGH OTTAWA EXPRESS at 3.40 p.m., connect with the Grand Trunk Day Express from the West and arriving Ottawa at Ottawa at 7.10 p.m.
Leave Ottawa.
THROUGH WESTERN EXPRESS, at 9.40 a.m arriving at Brockville at 1.40 p.m, and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West.
EXPRESS at 11.40 a.m, arriving at Brockville at 3.30 p.m, and connecting with the Grand Trunk Trains for the East.
Arrive at Sand Point
Trains on Canada Central and Perth Branch make certain connections with all trains on B. & O. Railway
Certain connections made with Grand Trunk Express, Mail Line, and Union Forwarding Company's Steamers.
MORNING EXPRESS leaves Sand Point at 11.0 a.m. after arrival of Steamer from Pembroke, Portage du Fort, &c
Freight forwarded with despatch, as the B. & O. & C. C. Railways are the same gauge as the Grand Trunk. Car loads will go through in Grand Trunk Cars to all points, without transhipment.
B ABBOTT,
Manager.
Brockville, April 24, 1871

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA,
Saturday, 15th April, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the 58th Section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 12, intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the Order in Council of the 8th day of December 1866, fixing the the rates of toll to be levied on Saw logs and Square timber passing down the Slides on the River Trent, be and the same is hereby cancelled—and it is hereby further ordered, under the authority aforesaid, that henceforth the following rates of toll shall be and they are hereby imposed and authorized to be levied and collected on Saw Logs, Square Timber &c., passing down the Slides on the said River Trent, that is to say:—
On each Saw Log, (whether rafted or in Single Sticks,) for passing through the Slides at Healy Falls and Middle Falls, one half cent per Log; and for passing through the Slides at Rancey Falls and Chisholm Rapids, one quarter of a cent per Log.
On each Stick of Square Timber, (whether rafted or in Single Stick), one cent per Stick for passing through each of the Slides.
On every Railway Tie, Bolt, Barrel Heading, and Stave of nine feet in length, one quarter of a cent for passing through each of the Slides.
On every Telegraph Pole, one eighth of a cent for passing through each of the Slides.
Certified,
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,
Canada
Ottawa, April 22, 1871 1648 3

PRESTON & ROWSELL,
Tailors & Gentlemen's Out-fitters
Next to
P. O'MEARA'S Restaurant,
RIDEAU STREET.
Messrs. P. & R. invite special attention to their choice and select assortment of
Broadcloths
Doeskins,
English
Scotch, and
Canadian
Tweeds,
Next to P. O'MEARA, Rideau-St.
N. B.—Workmanship and fit guaranteed.
PRESTON & ROWSELL.
Ottawa, April 18, 1871 1642tf

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.
TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OTTAWA AND VICINITY.
The subscribers will supply designs for
FLOWER GARDENS AND LAWNS,
at very reasonable rates. Having upwards of twelve years experience as Landscape Gardeners, under the first men of the day, they will be able to supply the newest and most beautiful designs. Accompanying each design will be given a working plan, with the centres and distances accurately marked, so that, with a few simple directions given in writing, each lady or gentleman, with the assistance of an unskilled workman, may have the pleasure of laying out their own Flower Garden or Grounds, however elaborate. They will also supply plans of Hothouses, in ranges or detached, as may be required. Unexceptionable references given.
DEWAR & TAIT,
Box 156, Post-Office,
Ottawa.
April 4, 1871 1633b

NOTICE.
JUST OUT.
New Improved and Elegant
SHOWER BATH,
No only should be without One.
PRICE, $13.00 and $15.00.
10 Per Cent Off For Cash.
20 Cook Stoves and Double Stoves, to be sold at cost, before (1st) First MAY, to make room for a heavy and first-class Stock.
Tinware in great variety.
No humbug, but sole for years lives.
C. P. DORION,
60 Sparks st.
Opposite British Lion Hotel.
P. Now is your time, Stoves must be sold regardless of Price
Ottawa April 16, 1871 1642 f

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER
"QUEEN VICTORIA,"
CAPT A. BOWIE,
Will commence her regular Trips (carrying Mails and Passengers for Montreal and intermediate Ports) on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Ottawa, at 7 a.m., Montreal time.
Ottawa, April 13 1871 1639tf

DR. McDOUGALL,
Office, Rideau Street, opposite Fearton's Drug Store. Residence, St. Paul st

REPORT

By Lieut. Butler, (69th Regt.) of his Journey from Fort Garry to Rocky Mountain House and Back, during the Winter of 1870-71.

INTRODUCTORY REPORT.

THE HON. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR,
Manitoba.

SIR,

Before entering into the questions contained in the written instructions, under which I acted, and before attempting to state an opinion upon the existing situation of affairs in the Saskatchewan, I will briefly allude to the time occupied in travel, to the route followed, and to the general circumstances attending my journey.

Starting from Fort Garry on the 25th October, I reached Fort Ellice at junction of Qu'Appelle and Assineboine Rivers on the 30th of the same month. On the following day I continued my journey towards Carlton, which place was reached on the 9th November, a detention of two days having occurred upon the banks of the South Saskatchewan River, the waters of which were only partially frozen. After a delay of five days in Carlton, the North Branch of the Saskatchewan was reported fit for the passage of horses, and on the morning of the 14th November I proceeded on my western journey towards Edmonton. By this time snow had fallen to the depth of about two inches over the country, which rendered it necessary to abandon the use of wheels for the transport of baggage, substituting a light sled in place of the cart which had hitherto been used, although I still retained the same mode of conveyance, namely the saddle, for personal use. Passing the Hudson Bay Company Posts of Battle River, Fort Pitt and Victoria, I reached Edmonton on the night of the 26th November. For the last 200 miles the country had become clear of snow, and the frost, notwithstanding the high altitude of the region, had decreased in severity. Starting again on the afternoon of the 1st December I recrossed the Saskatchewan River below Edmonton and continued in a South-Westerly direction towards the Rocky Mountain House, passing through a country, which even at that advanced period of the year, still retained many traces of its summer beauty. At mid-day on the 4th December having passed the gorges of the Three Medicine Hills, I came in sight of the Rocky Mountains, which rose from the Western extremity of an immense plain and stretched their great snow-clad peaks far away to the Northern and Southern horizons.

Finding it impossible to procure guides for the prosecution of my journey South to Montana, I left the Rocky Mountain House on the 16th December and commenced my return travels to Red River along the valley of the Saskatchewan. Snow had now fallen to the depth of about a foot, and the cold had of late begun to show symptoms of its winter intensity. Thus on the morning of the 5th December my thermometer indicated 22° below zero and again on the 13th 18° below zero, a degree of cold which in itself was not remarkable, but which had the effect of rendering the saddle by no means a comfortable mode of transport.

Arriving at Edmonton on the 16th December I exchanged my horses for dogs, the saddle for a small cariole, and on the 20th December commenced in earnest the winter journey to Red River. The cold, long delayed, now began in all its severity. On the 22nd December my thermometer at 10 o'clock in the morning indicated 39° below zero, later in the day a biting wind swept the long reaches of the Saskatchewan River, and rendered travelling on the ice almost insupportable. To note here the long days of travel down the great valley of the Saskatchewan, at times on the frozen river and at times upon the neighbouring plains, would prove only a tiresome record. Little by little the snow seemed to deepen, day by day the frost to obtain a more lasting power, and to bind in a still more solid embrace all visible Nature. No human voice, no sound of bird or beast, no ripple of stream to break the intense silence of these vast solitudes of the Lower Saskatchewan. At length early in the month of February I quitted the valley of Saskatchewan at Cedar Lake, crossed the ridge which separates that sheet of water from Lake Winnepegossis, and descending the latter Lake to its outlet at Water-hen River, passed from thence to the Northern extremity of the Lake Manitoba. Finally on the 18th February I reached the settlement of Oak Point on South shore of Manitoba and two days later arrived at Fort Garry.

In following the River and Lake route from Carlton, I passed in succession the Mission of Prince Albert, Forts a la Corne and Cumberland, the posts of the Pas, Moose Lake, Shoal River and Manitoba House, and with a few exceptions, travelled upon ice the entire way.

The journey from first to last occupied 119 days and embraced a distance of about 2,700 miles.

I have now to offer the expression of my best acknowledgments to the Officers of the various posts of the Hudson Bay Company passed en route. To Mr. W. J. Christie, of Edmonton, to Mr. Richard Hardistry, of Victoria, as well as to Messrs Hackland, Sinclair, Ballenden, Trail, Turner, Belanger, Matheison, McBeath, Munro and McDonald, I am indebted for much kindness and hospitality, and I have to thank Mr. W. J. Christie for information of much value regarding statistics connected with his District. I have also to offer to the Revd. Messrs Lacombe, McDougall, and Nisbet the expression of the obligations which I am under, towards them, for uniform kindness and hospitality.

GENERAL REPORT.

Having in the foregoing pages briefly alluded to the time occupied in travel, to the route followed, and to the general circumstances attending my journey, I now propose entering upon the subjects contained in the written instructions under which I acted, and in the first instance to lay before you the views which I have formed upon the important question of the existing state of affairs in the Saskatchewan.

The institutions of Law and Order, as understood in civilized communities, are wholly unknown in the regions of the Saskatchewan, insomuch as the country is without an executive body whatever and destitute of any means to enforce the authority of the Law.

I do not mean to assert that crime and outrage are of habitual occurrence among the people of this Territory, or that a state of anarchy exists in any particular portion of it, but it is an undoubted fact that crimes of the most serious nature have been committed, in various places, by persons of mixed and native blood, without any vindication of the Law being possible, and that the position of affairs rests at the present moment not on the just power of an Executive Authority to enforce obedience, but rather upon the passive acquiescence of the majority of a scant population who hitherto have lived in ignorance of those conflicting interests, which, in more populous and civilized communities, tend to anarchy and disorder,

But the question may be asked if the Hudson's Bay Company represent the centres round which the half-breed settlers have gathered, how then does it occur that that body should be destitute of governing power, and unable to repress crime and outrage? To this question I would reply that the Hudson's Bay Company being a commercial corporation, dependent for its profits on the suffrages of the people, is of necessity cautious in the exercise of repressive powers, that, also, it is exposed in the Saskatchewan to the evil influence which Free Trade has ever developed among the native races, that, furthermore, it is brought in contact with tribes long remarkable for their lawlessness and ferocity, and that, lastly, the elements of disorder in the whole Territory of Saskatchewan are, for many causes, yearly on the increase. But before entering upon the subject into which this last consideration would lead me, it will be advisable to glance at the various elements which comprise the population of this Western region. In point of numbers, and in the power which they possess of compelling attentions, the aboriginal races claim the foremost place among the inhabitants of the Saskatchewan. These tribes, like the Indians of other portions of Rupert's Land and the North West, carry on the pursuits of hunting, bringing the produce of their hunts to barter for the goods of the Hudson's Bay Company, but, unlike the Indians of more Northern regions, they subsist almost entirely upon the buffalo, and they carry on among themselves an unceasing warfare which has long become traditional. Accustomed to regard murder as honorable war, robbery and pillage as the traits most ennobling to manhood, free from all restraint, these warring tribes of Crees, Assiniboines, and Blackfeet form some of the most savage among even the wild races of Western America.

Hitherto it may be said that the Crees have looked upon the white man as their friend, but latterly indications have not been wanting to foreshadow a change in this respect—a change which I have found many causes to account for, and which, if the Saskatchewan remains in its present condition, must, I fear, deepen into more positive enmity. The buffalo, the red man's sole means of subsistence, is rapidly disappearing; year by year the prairies, which once shook beneath the tread of countless herds of bisons, are becoming denuded of animal life, and year by year the affliction of starvation comes with an ever increasing intensity upon the land. There are men still living who remember to have hunted buffalo on the shores of Lake Manitoba. It is scarcely twelve years since Fort Ellice, on the Assiniboine

To be Continued on Fourth Page.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

For interesting reading matter, see first page.

Hon. Dr. Tupper leaves this morning for Nova Scotia.

The commencement of Captain Butler's exceedingly interesting narrative of his explorations in the Saskatchewan Valley will be found upon our first and fourth pages Every one should read it.

We give insertion to a letter from Mr Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, relative to the comparative trade returns of the Dominion, which will be read with interest. Mr. Smith's long experience in connection with the Customs renders his opinions of value and entitles them to respect.

Adjutant General Ross, and the Deputy Adjutant Generals, at present visiting Ottawa, were entertained last evening at the Rideau Club by the Field and Staff Officers and officers commanding corps at head quarters.

The latest advices received from Nova Scotia indicate that at the local elections on the 16th of May, there will be a considerable gain to the Union cause. The Local Government, as it is at present composed, is far less Anti-union that it was, and the probability is that after the elections, it will have to be again reconstructed, and a further change for the better will take place.

We have once or twice lately called attention to the fact that the press and people of the Maritime Provinces are beginning to understand the shuffling, double faced policy of the Ontario Opposition, and the duplicity and trickery which have been the leading characteristics of their conduct towards the people of the Lower Provinces. In this connection we direct the attention of our readers to an excellent article on the subject from the St. John's *News*, which will be found in another column, and is well worthy of perusal. Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie are exceedingly "artful dodgers," we believe that is the word Mr. Brown's organ applies to Dominion statesmen,—but they cannot hoodwink the New Brunswickers quite so easily as they imagined.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE.

Yesterday we spoke of the reasons which led to the belief both here and in England, that the time had arrived for a re-organization of the Empire, and for the more close uniting of the different portions into one Imperial partnership. We showed that the large colonies, such as Canada and Australia, will in a few years in all probability possess the population and the amount of material resources to constitute great and important nations, and that it was especially necessary for Great Britain, deprived as she now is of all allies and friends, to take such measures as may serve to prevent these colonies or the nations which spring from them, from becoming foreign and possibly hostile powers in the future. We will now mention one or two of those schemes which have already been broached with a view of re-organizing the Empire, and increasing its strength and solidity.

We have already mentioned the plan proposed by the Venerable Archdeacon McLean of Manitoba, which, excellent as it is in some respects, possesses in our opinion as we pointed out, one or two dangerous elements which might lead to trouble in the future. We will now sketch out the scheme set forth some years since by the Hon. Joseph Howe, now Secretary of State for the Provinces, published in England in the year 1866.

"How is this end to be accomplished," said Mr. Howe in 1866, and then in answer to the query he replied, "by propounding the policy, by discussion and argument, to be followed, when the public sentiment is prepared for it by wise legislation" The system which he then proceeded to advocate was that all the colonies which have legislatures, and where the system of responsible Government is in operation, should be permitted to send to the Imperial House of Commons, one, two, or three members of their Cabinets, according to their size, population, and relative importance. Having made this step in advance, the people of the whole Empire would be treated as the people of the British Islands are treated, and every man between the ages of 16 and 60 held liable to militia service in case of war, and between the ages of 18 and 45 in time of peace. In the maritime colonies a marine militia would also be incorporated, consisting of an active force who would be obliged to serve on board guard ships or other vessels a certain number of days annually, and a reserve liable to be called out in the event of war. To defray the cost of these defensive measures, Mr. Howe proposed that a small tax on imports should be levied in all the colonies of the Empire, the proceeds of which would be used solely for the purposes of national defence, and which, during years of peace, would constitute a sum considerably in excess of the annual expenditure, and form a sort of reserve fund to be used in case of war.

It has been suggested that, instead of the colonies being represented in the British House of Commons, it would be well for an Imperial Council to be formed, composed of representatives of the different colonies as well as of the mother country herself, by whom all Imperial questions should be considered. The establishment of such a Council would necessitate a great change in the present governmental system, inasmuch as the Imperial House of Commons would become simply a local legislature, whose duty it would be to deal with the affairs of the United Kingdom only.

The great object of this movement for the re-organization of the Empire is, as we have seen, to render it stronger and more independent of foreign alliances. Therefore, one important matter to be considered is the organization of a thoroughly efficient militia system. We have no hesitation in saying that there is no better militia system, now in existence in any portion of the British Empire than that which we possess in Canada. The population of the Dominion is roughly estimated at 4,500,000. This under our present system produces a force of over 40,000 well trained active militiamen, with a reserve force of say 200,000 men liable to be called out in case of war. Now let us imagine this system extended throughout the entire Empire (exclusive of India, which provides its own army, and certain Crown colonies which do not possess representative institutions), and we shall find that not less than 370,000 active militia, with a reserve of *one million eight hundred and fifty thousand men* would stand armed and ready for service in defence of the Empire in all parts of the world! With such force as this at our disposal, augmented by a standing army, (which by the way might if this system were adopted be considerably reduced) and the matchless navy of Great Britain, not only would our safety in case of war be insured, but war would be rendered almost impossible, inasmuch as no nation would care to contend against an Empire possessed of such enormous resources.

Of course the objection which naturally presents itself is, that while the militiamen of the various colonies might be ready and willing to defend their own homes from invasion, they would not with equal alacrity fly to the defence of the Empire in other parts of the world. We can imagine few contingencies that might arise for the concentration of the whole of this immense force in one portion of the Empire, but, as Mr. Howe says, "if a Russian serf can be got to march from Siberia to the Crimea to defend his Empire, the Queen's subjects can be educated to know and feel, that it is alike their duty and their interest to march anywhere to defend their own," and that when once the possibility of a requisition is made familiar to the Colonial mind, that the youth in our outlying Provinces would rush as eagerly to defend London from a foreign foe as the young men of Maine and Massachusetts did to protect Washington from the Southern armies.

We have devoted some considerable space to the consideration of these schemes for the re organization of the Empire, rather in the hope of awakening public interest in a subject which we feel to be a highly important one, than for the purpose of advocating the adoption of any one particular plan. We believe that the discussion of this matter can do no harm and may very probably be attended with highly beneficial results to the Empire at large and to Canada in particular.

THE CENSUS.

We insert to-day a further letter on the census to which we beg to direct the attention of the public, as containing an exposition of the system adopted, and a good deal of information of great public interest, in view of the charges that have been made, that the census is being incorrectly taken.

A BRUTAL JOURNALIST.

On the 11th inst., the infant child of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was buried in the picturesque churchyard of St. Mary Magdelene, near Sandringham House, Norfolk. The death of a baby who had only lived twenty-four hours in the world could scarcely be expected to leave a very great blank even in the hearts and memories of those who were most closely connected with it; still among the English people generally there were not wanting evidences of real unaffected sympathy with the bereaved parents. But what shall be said of a journal which, at such a time, could be guilty of publishing under the heading "A Happy Release," the following piece of brutality:

"We have much satisfaction in announcing that the newly-born child of the Prince and Princess of Wales died shortly after its birth, thus relieving the working classes of England from having to support hereafter another addition to the long roll of state beggars they at present maintain."

This blackguard production is from the pen of one who has done more to corrupt English literature and English men and women than any writer of his day. It is an extract from *Reynolds' Miscellany*, a journal which circulates extensively among the working classes in England, and is occasionally met with in Canada. Not only is *Reynolds' Miscellany* a thoroughly disloyal and unpatriotic journal, which is constantly striving to promote discontent and ill feeling among the poorer classes, but one which at the same time seeks to pander to every brutal and degraded passion.

We are gratified to know that *Reynolds' Miscellany* has done all that laid in its power towards preventing English working men from emigrating to Canada. The fact that the people of this country are loyal and true to Britain, that they are opposed to Republicanism and its teachings, is of itself sufficient to insure for us the hostility of men of Mr. Reynold's stamp. To encourage his fellow countrymen to emigrate to the States is, judging from such of his literary productions as we have had the misfortune to read, a work in which he would doubtless engage with pleasure, the principal objects of his publications being apparently to injure his native land and to corrupt his fellow countrymen. Meanwhile we hope he will continue to write down Canada. The people of this country would feel disgraced by the friendship of a man who would be guilty of writing such a paragraph as that which we have quoted above.

AN ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Dr. Alward has introduced a Bill into the Assembly of New Brunswick to make the Legislative Council of that Province elective. The adoption of the elective principle for the creation of the Council seems to be an unwise step. If the almost universal concession is right, that the Council is designed to prevent too hasty or crude legislation on the part of the assembly, making the former elective, will most probably frustrate the design of its creation. If the two Houses are elected by the people, they in all probability will have the same political affinities, and are not likely the one to act as a check upon the legislation of the other. If on the other hand the two branches have antagonistic political sympathies, the spirit of party may run so high that measures may be opposed without reference to their merits. In this way without a revolution or the abolition of the Council, legislation might be made an impossibility for the period of the Councils existence. Admitting the latter view of the case to be an extreme one, it is one, the occurrence of which with an elective house fixed in number is not at all improbable. In an appointed house a fixed number is decidedly objectionable, and even in such a house a stoppage in legislation may occur that cannot be voided without doing violence to the existing order of things. In the House of Lords, which in Provincial legislatures is represented by the Councils, a stoppage of legislation can be overcome by the creation of a few new Peers, but this would be impossible without doing violence if it was provided that the House of Lords should be composed of so many members and no more. To an elective Council we are clearly opposed for the reasons given above. It would be better, in our opinion, to abolish the Council altogether than make it elective. Its abolition would save its cost. If it is made elective it will still be a charge on the revenue of the country, while in the way of legislation it would be of little benefit, and might probably be a very great injury. Evidently, New Brunswick legislators are favourable to experimenting in legislation. One member introduces a Bill to abolish the Council another favours making it elective.

The following returns of the traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway, for March and part of April, exhibit a most gratifying increase:

Week Ending.	1870.	1871.
March 4	£24,536	£30,652
" 11	25,568	31,600
" 18	21,881	28,511
" 25	27,338	27,655
April 1	29,524	31,433
" 8	33,162	32,187
Sterling	£162,009	£182,038
		162,009
Increase		£20,029
Increase from 1st Jan.,		£57,541

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

The British Agricultural Returns for 1870 show that the total acreage of the whole United Kingdom, under all kinds of crops, bare fallow and grass, in 1870, was 46,177,870 acres, against 36,100,153 in 1869. Of this Great Britain had 30,407,575 acres; Ireland, 15,652,578, and the Channel Islands 117,213. The total acreage under corn crops in the United Kingdom, including beans and peas, was 11,755,063 of which 9,548,041 were in Great Britain, 2,173,109 in Ireland, and 33,903 in the Islands, the rest being monopolized by potatoes and other green crops. The average of acres under wheat alone in the United Kingdom was nearly 200,000 less than in 1869, which represent a diminution in the home supply of wheat of 700,000 quarters. The total number of each kind of live stock in the United Kingdom was: horses about 2,580,000, of which Great Britain possessed about 2,050,000, and Ireland 530,000; cattle 9,235,000, of which 5,403,000 were in Great Britain and 3,796,000 in Ireland; sheep, 32,786,000 of which the number in Great Britain was 28,397,000, and in Ireland 4,333,000; and pigs 3,650,000, of which Great Britain had 2,171,000, and Ireland 1,549,000. There was an increase in the number of cattle in the United Kingdom over 1869 of 159,000, giving 90,000 to Great Britain and to Ireland 69,000.

THE TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—I noticed in your paper of the 26th instant, some editorial remarks under the heading of "Comparative Trade Returns," which, I think, seem to require some explanation in order to prevent the existence of an erroneous impression which might prevail, relative to the material interests of the Dominion of Canada as compared with the neighbouring Republic of the United States.

In your remarks, you show that the exports of the United States for the past year exceed in value the imports into that country for the same period by fifty-one millions of dollars, while the imports of the Dominion exceed in value the exports by one million dollars, and the conclusion you arrive at is that Canada either owes that million of dollars or has paid it from former savings, or in other words that she was worse off at the end of the year by a million of dollars than she was at the commencement of the year.

I cannot agree with you in the conclusion you have arrived at in this matter, as I believe it can easily be shown with some few explanations in connection with the Trade Returns, that the operations of the year alluded to did not result so disadvantageously to Canada as would appear from your remarks, but, on the contrary, that there is every reason to believe what is generally known by commercial men throughout the Dominion, that the past year was a most prosperous one in nearly every branch of trade in the four Provinces of Canada.

By a reference to the official trade returns quoted by you, it will be seen that the imports into the Dominion for the last fiscal year amounted to $74,814,339 while the exports amounted to $73,573,490 leaving an apparent balance of trade against the Dominion of $1,240 849. In the value of the exports alluded to, there is included the sum of $725,080, being the value of 18,127 tons of new vessels built at Quebec and sent to the United Kingdom and France. In the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the quantity of shipping built during the same period was 68,340 tons exclusive of steamers, and assuming that one half of this quantity of shipping was sold abroad, which would probably be a fair allowance, it would give the sum of $1,366,800 (placing them at a similar value as those exported from Quebec), which should be added to the value of our exports, thereby making our exports larger than our imports, and the balance of trade in favor of the Dominion instead of being against it. But even in the event of one half of the new shipping built, not being immediately sold, they go into the freighting business between Europe, North and South America and the East, and thus become producers of capital to be again invested in outfits and materials for other new ships to be built with their earnings, and thus while all the outfits sent from the United Kingdom to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are entered in the account of imports, no value is entered in the account of exports for the new ships which carry away all the costly outfits which were thus entered as imports.

In making any calculation relative to the comparative amount of imports and exports of the Dominion, it should be kept in mind that Canada in proportion to its population owns a large amount of shipping built expressly for the freighting business, and employed nearly all the time in earning money abroad. These savings are either remitted to Canada in gold, or its equivalent, Exchange, or sent to the United Kingdom to purchase outfit for new vessels or other merchandize required in the country. In the case of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia these earnings amount to a very large sum per annum, and go far towards paying for many of the imports required in the maritime Provinces. When the earnings of the shipping owned in the country are taken into consideration as also the proceeds of the old and new vessels which are constantly being sold abroad, I think you will find no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the value of the exports much exceeds that of the imports, and that the balance of trade last year was not against the Dominion but greatly in its favour.

There are also several other minor reasons in connection with the official trade returns of the Dominion why we might naturally expect the imports to exceed in ordinary years the value the exports of the country as shown by such returns, which should be kept in mind when making calculations as to its material prosperity. One of these reasons which might be mentioned here, is that a very large amount of ships stores both imported and the production of the country is taken away annually by the numerous fleets of shipping which visit our ports, and although a large portion of such stores is entered in the trade returns as imports into this country, they are not generally entered among the exports as they are not properly articles of export to any particular country, and are intended for consumption by the crews and passengers of the ships on board of which they are shipped. When the large number of steam and sailing vessels which annually visit our ports, and the large amount of stores usually required by each vessel are taken into consideration, it will be at once seen that this would make a very formidable item in our exports if it could be included amongst them. Another item might be mentioned which has a tendency to increase the value of our imports as compared with our exports, and should not be lost sight of when making comparisons between them. It is well known that while the customs duty in Canada on imported silks, velvets, and other expensive articles of ladies dresses is only fifteen per cent *ad valorem*, the duty in the United States on similar articles is sixty per cent, and in some cases even higher. During the summer months thousands of our neighbours visit our principal cities where all kinds of haberdashery and dry goods are exposed for sale at much lower prices than they can be purchased in the United States, and it is not to be wondered at that our neighbors from across the borders make larger purchases from our dry goods stores, and take such articles as they purchase with them as personal clothing and effects, notwithstanding all the efforts of the American Customs Officers to check this traffic. The value of these imported goods appears in our im ports, but no notice can possibly be taken of such articles among our exports. Consequently the value of our exports appears less than they really are by the amount of such purchases taken out of the country without entry, and this trade will continue so long as there exists such a material difference between the tariffs of the two countries.

Independent of these and other reasons which might be mentioned why our exports are sometimes apparently less in value than our imports. I think our exports are, as a general rule, rather undervalued than otherwise, at least that is my experience after twenty-seven years connection with the customs business; for while the customs laws are stringent to prevent imports being undervalued, as upon their valuation much of the revenue of the country depends. I think, as a general rule, our exports produce a larger amount in the countries to which they are sent after deducting freight and other charges, than the official valuation at which they are entered outwards in this country, and this of itself would materially increase that actual amount upon the sale of our exports, and tend to make it larger than that of the imports, although not appearing to be so in the official returns.

With these explanations I trust you will see that you may safely change your opinion on the subject, and agree with me in thinking that there is no substantial reason why you should feel any cause of alarm in the official figures set forth in the trade returns, which shew a slight excess in the value of our imports over our exports of last year, but, on the contrary, that you have good reason to be well satisfied with the material prosperity of the country during the period alluded to.

Your obedient servant,

WM. SMITH.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE,
Ottawa, April 28, 1871.

THE CENSUS.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE:

SIR,—I thank you for having inserted my letter of the 18th instant on the Census; and I again take the liberty of asking you, in view of the great public interest of the question in discussion, for permission to make in the columns of the *Gazette*, a few further remarks in review of statements which have appeared in them.

I purpose to write on two points of objection which have been alleged: 1st, that whatever may be said in favor of the theory of the *population de droit*, the faults in practice which are coming to the surface will render the result valueless; and 2nd, that the mode adopted in England of taking the *population de fait* is less liable to error than ours, and, therefore, ought to have been adopted. I trust to be able to show you that the first is a hasty judgment, and that the second involves difficulties as well in practice, as relating to the result, that are of greater magnitude than its advocates have calculated,

You remark that I am silent as to the complaints which have been made. But I am not at all desirous of avoiding this point; and I make this remark after carefully examining the facts. There has been one distinct case of error stated by a correspondent of the *Gazette* with respect to taking the origin or family. The enumerator mistook his duty, and it may be a fair inference that he may have made other errors of the same sort. His duty was to have taken the origin as given by his informant; only in the case of doubt arising from mixture would it have been competent for him to suggest the advisability of putting down the father's side; and even then he was a sworn recorder simply and not a judge, and had no right to enter any information not distinctly given to him. But this is a very rare mistake among the enumerators, and the percentage of error on this point, in the whole Census, will be inappreciable. There will, however, be a percentage of the population who did not know their origin. *Canada* is not put down as an origin, because the object of the enquiry is to ascertain the component parts of the Canadian population. But the place of birth is put down, and the tabulation of answers received under this head will show the number of native born Canadians in the country. This fact should satisfy the writer who signs "Canadian."

Four or five cases have been stated, between *The Gazette* and your evening contemporary the *Witness*, of error with respect to the taking of servant girls, the enumerators refusing to take them as part of the families with which they were really domiciled, alleging that they ought to be taken at their own homes, where, possibly, it has been contended, they might not be taken, and so lost to the Census. The liability to error of this kind is greatest in large cities. But it will be found, upon examination of the schedules of the enumerators in Montreal (of whom there are over sixty) that very few have committed this error. Some of the enumerators committed errors when commencing their work; but these were corrected, and not repeated. There is provision for correcting as the work proceeds, and for a final correction I may state further with respect to the form of error (in taking servant girls) complained of by the correspondents to whom I have referred, that there is positive information from the staff officers or Superintendents who have inspected the Census operations throughout the Dominion (those of Ontario and Quebec having met at Ottawa, and those of the Maritime Provinces at Amherst) that its percentage is on the whole absolutely insignificant. And that, moreover, where it has been found it has been accompanied with another error which has been corrective. This result has therefore happened; that there have been about as many double entries as omissions; and one has balanced the other. If you say there is looseness in this, I answer not more than will be found in the large operations of this kind, in any part of the earth, and that the total amount of error will not be appreciable in a population of four millions. The inexactitude, moreover, arising from this form of error is trifling compared with that which must arise from taking the *population de fait*, which includes foreigners temporarily present and excludes persons belonging to the country temporarily absent.

Against the general and hasty assertion that the whole census must be considered valueless, from the fact of the four or five errors alleged, I set the positive report of the staff officers who have examined, I repeat, the censes operations throughout the Dominion. They state that the errors are not only not more numerous than was in the first place expected; but that they are less so; and that the gratifying fact is now certain, we shall have a census as correct as can well be taken.

Nobody, I believe, connected with this census expected that it would be possible to secure absolute freedom from error. That certainly is not secured in England, with all the admirable permanent organization which exists there to take the census; and proof of this may be found in the fact that the Registrar General has had to call on the people by advertisement to step forward and make voluntary correction of error. Even the well worked system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths in England, is confessedly not free from a per centage of error. That per centage was very large when the system commenced. And in Ontario the attempt which has been made to introduce the system there is so far valueless from the enormous per centage of error it contains.

The Dominion census actually takes the names of every man, woman and child in the four Provinces, in carefully defined and mapped districts and sub-districts, under a system of inspection graded from the minister to the enumerator, in such way that the population of every inch of territory may be checked. There cannot, therefore, be any large per centage of error; and I do not believe there will be an appreciable one in any part of the Dominion.

I now come to the second point, namely, the pretension that the system of taking the population in England is better for the circumstances of the Dominion than that which has been adopted.

In the first place, as I before showed you, for the clearest reason, if you take the population as it slept and where it slept on a given night, the work must be done with extreme rapidity, or it would be valueless. In fact, this census ought to be taken in one day, as is attempted, but not done, in England.

The population of the Dominion is very much smaller than that of Great Britain, but the territory is enormously larger; and for the purpose of a census, one mile of continuous travel in the country is about equal to taking one family. It is made exactly equal to the pay allowed to the enumerators.

Three thousand enumerators are now required for the census of the Dominion as it is being taken; and the cost of this enumeration, it is estimated, will be about $175,000.

But if the time allowed were required to be compressed into one week, the number of enumerators would have to be multiplied at least by four, which would give 12,000. I will not stop to go into a calculation to show how much this would proportionally increase the expense or the liability to error, as it would be still very far removed from the one day system; but I will examine, if you will allow me, what would be implied by this.

I should premise by stating that it does *not* require any more time or skill to take the *population de droit* than the *population de fait*, in as far as that is alone concerned. The questions in both cases is very clear, very simple, and of universal application. But competent commissioners are required to take either the one or the other correctly. The questions, however, which pertain to the numbering of the population simply, are not more than *one-ninth* of those which are necessary to obtain, in addition to the population, statistics of property, of products, of births, of marriages, and of deaths. And in proportion as we increase the volume and scope of the information required, in that proportion do we increase the skill and training which are required of the enumerator. If I did not clearly express this in my last letter I had the whole of this enquiry in view when I spoke of the necessity of properly trained enumerators. As a matter of fact we do not ask for more information than it is necessary to obtain in a civilized country. And we have no other mode than the census to obtain it. In this particular we are in precisely the same position as the United States; and they make their enquiry by a select number of enumerators, to whom they allow ample time. In England the position is quite different, in that there is there a very perfect permanent organization for obtaining statistics; and all that is therefore taken by the English census is the tale of heads. But to obtain this alone, 32,000 enumerators are not put into the field untrained. They are paid one guinea each for the work and preparation required of them up to the enumeration, for which they are also paid.

If the Dominion Census were required to be taken in a single day, within the scope of the present enquiry, and having in view the extent of territory to be travelled over, we could not calculate on one enumerator taking down more than 80 names, and writing all the answers in all the schedules,—especially for his first and only day's proceedings. Nor could we count upon the people of the country rendering aid by writing down such answers as would required in schedules furnished them. Any attempt to gain assistance from the people in this way would end in ridiculous failure. It was tried to a partial extent in the cities and larger incorporated towns at the last census, but resulted in failure. The enumerators had to fill up the greater part of the schedules. If then, we estimate the population at 4,000,000, we should require 50,000 enumerators to take the census in one day; this army of men would require to be well paid for their preliminary training, say for one week or ten days; and we should have to give them not less than $25 each for the whole service, which would make a total cost of $1,250,000 for enumeration, and the chances of error would be infinitely increased. But the whole thing would be an absurdity. This number of men could not be got in this Dominion for a transient census service; or if got they could not be handled with any machinery in the Dominion. In England Superintendents Registrars, the Registrars, and Deputy Registrars, whose duty it is to inspect and check, are relatively more numerous for 32,000 enumerators, than our corresponding staff officers and commissioners for 3,000 enumerators; and this branch of the service is sufficiently costly.

If I did not fear to make this letter too long I might give you cogent reasons why reasonable pay and reasonable length of employment will command the services of a better set of men than a pittance of pay for shorter employment. It is worth while to to take a little trouble in one case; it is not in the other; and it is found that actual practice in enumeration is the best education. The United States have seen this, and have acted on the principle in their census to a much greater extent than we have.

There is a further point on which I think it is important to touch. It has been stated that the federal system of Government of the Dominion is really no obstacle to the *population du fait* system of census, in that if it were taken in the winter time, at about Christmas, or from that time till April, the fishing population of the Maritime Provinces would be all on shore at their homes, But if the fishermen would then be at their homes, that is precisely the time when the sea-faring men, especially those engaged in the large trade between the Maritime Provinces and the West Indies, would be most away. That is the time, too, when the large lumbering population of New Brunswick and Quebec would be most displaced.

The Maritime Provinces perfectly understand the importance to them on the principles of simplest justice of having their legal population appear in the census, and they would resent with the liveliest anger any attempt to deprive them of it. I therefore repeat that under our federal system, as under that of the United States, the *population de droit* is a necessity in principle; as it is in practice a fact in both countries.

But as to point of time, it is very easy to talk about taking the census by Christmas. It must be remembered that the act was only assented to in May last, with a provision that the census must be taken before the first of the following May. There was not then a single census district or sub-district defined in the Dominion, and the municipal and other divisions were officially unknown. All had to be defined and described and mapped out; and this was a gigantic work. It was utterly impossible to proclaim the sub-districts, 1711 in number, till after Parliament met; and this could only be done by putting an undue strain upon the officials—which often required them to work in their offices till past midnight. If this work had not been done there would have been no means of checking the census of given localities. Now every inch of territory can be checked, and its proper population assigned to it. And the work of defining and mapping out the sub-districts has been so carefully done that there is not a complaint of a single commissioner from any part of the Dominion. There were a few errors made at first, but these have all been corrected. I doubt if the people of the Dominion would have been satisfied with a census without the means of checking the population assigned to localities which this labour has afforded.

S. L.

Ottawa, April 24, 1871.

DOMINION ITEMS.

The Census Staff officers for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Messrs. Costley, Purdy, Everett and Layton—are in session at Amherst, N. S.

An old pensioner named James Shannon cut his throat in Toronto on Tuesday, while laboring under insanity.

A portion of the sleepers for the railway along the proposed Brennan street, have been already laid. The new Wellington Bridge, Montreal is now ready for traffic.

The fall wheat crop in Pilkington, Nichol, Peel and Mayboro' never looked better than it does this spring. Fields are refreshingly green, and but little has been winter-killed.

Mr. Francis Beattie, of Puslinch, student at Knox College, has obtained the Burns' Bursary, left by the late Dr. Burns. This is exceedingly creditable to Mr. Beattie, who entered on his studies only a short time ago.

Mr. Cochrane, of Compton, sold during the last eleven months, no less than $115,017 worth of fancy stock. One calf, which he sent to England, fetched over $5,000.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Bolton has voted $40,000 towards the construction of the Missisquoi and Black Rivers Valley Railway.

A little girl, daughter of Mr. J. Brown, village constable, Elora, was thrown from a cart, by a sudden jolt, and her arm was brokon in two places between the wrist and elbow.

A fire broke out in small a-frame house on William street, between Bay and Pearl streets, Hamilton. The building had been empty for some time past, and this was the third time that an attempt has been made to burn it.

The stable of Mr. Thos. Ovens, of Rawdon, was destroyed by fire. Four horses which were in the stable were got out, but one of them was frightfully burned. The stable with its contents were destroyed. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by an incendiary.

An old man named David Pepin, 79 years of age, was found drowned at the Longueil ferry. The Coroner held an inquest, when a verdict of "found drowned" was returned. Deceased belonged to Chambly.

The Cape Ann *Advertiser* says: "The Schooner "Mary Carlisle," Capt. William Thompson, of this port, which arrived from the Grand Banks on Wednesday, weighed over 58,553 pounds halibut, and 5900 codfish, her net stock amounting to $4,738.75. Crew shared $236.25 each. Time occupied in making the trip, thirty-four days. This is the largest stock ever made any where in a fresh halibut trip.

A woman left two chidren—girls—with Mr. Curtis, machinist, Belleville, promising to call for them in an hour or two. She has not yet done so, and diligent inquiries have failed to reveal her whereabouts. It is feared she has deserted her offspring.

A Mr. William Thompson, a retired merchant, residing at Hochelaga, died suddenly. He was 72 years of age, and on Monday evening about five o'clock he was amusing himself planting flowers, when he suddenly fell over on his side and expired.

The value of imports at Liverpool N. S., from countries outside the Dominion, for the quarter ended March 31st, was $34,746 and the amount of duties paid $2,700. The value of imports from provinces in Canada was $45,703. The value of exports to countries outside the Dominion was $61,659, and of those to provinces in Canada $42,370, making the total exports from the port $140,029.

In a row that occurred at Grand Falls, N.B., between Woodstockers and Grand Fallers, one young man was nearly killed. His opponent was a Grand Feller.

Mr. George Creighton, Kingston, received an appointment as Commander of the Dominion Police schooner *S. G. Marshall*, now in Halifax, and is preparing to leave for Portland, in order to enter upon his command as soon as possible after the 1st of May.

George Forsyth was brought before the Police Magistrate, Hamilton, in custody of Mr. Begley, Chief of Police of the Great Western Railway, on the charge of forgery. It appears that the prisoner forged three pay tickets which he stole from the office of Mr. Dawson, Station Master, and then forged the names of three of his fellow-brakesmen, and drew the money upon the same on the 8th inst., amounting to $111.09.

On Tuesday morning, the Hon. Walter McCres, the newly appointed Judge of the Algoma district, took his departure from Chatham for the scene of his future labors. A goodly number of his friends met the Judge at the railway station to bid him farewell, well knowing that, take him all in all, it will be a long time before they "see his like again," as a resident of the town of Chatham.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—The public have long felt the want of something that could be depended upon for the cure of rheumatism sprains, bruises, neuralgia, bowel complaints, &c, and we are happy to say that want is now supplied in the shape of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." It is truly a most powerful medicine, and one that effects an immediate and permanent cure in all cases for which it is recommended. Sold by all medicine dealers

PAIN KILLER

Husband:—And what does the Parson's wife say about it?

Wife:—Why, it does everything but impossibilities; she cures Sore Throat, Canker, Rash, Croup, Cough, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Cramps, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, in fact she is a host of Doctors all in herself if she has a bottle of PAIN-KILLER with her.

Husband:—She needs to be; I never saw such children as hers are, they are always cutting their fingers, spraining their ankles and falling down stairs.

Wife: Yes, and the PAIN-KILLER is magical when used for Sprains, Bruises and Flesh Cuts. That reminds me: Willie cut his finger awfully this morning; I will hasten and put some PAIN-KILLER on it.

(*To be continued.*)

☞ The PAIN-KILLER is an internal and external remedy for pain. For internal pain, Cramps, Spasms, Sudden Colds and Bowel difficulties, a few drops in water will give immediate relief. As a liniment it is without an equal; it stops pain almost instantly. Be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

EXTENSIVE TRADE SALE
—OF—
ROOM PAPER.

The subscriber is instructed by WM. McKAY, Esq., to offer by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At his NEW STORE on MUTUAL-ST.,

Opposite the

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of MAY,

at 11 o'clock, a.m.

A stock of over 40,000 rolls of Drawing Room, Parlor, Hall, and Bedroom Papers, in the richest and latest designs.

Mr. McKAY is induced to call this sale, in order to make room for the remainder of his Extensive Spring Purchases, which are daily arriving, thus affording to the trade and public an opportunity of providing at a low rate from the largest and most varied selection of Room Papers ever offered in this city

Lots will be sold to suit all purchasers.

J BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 29, 1871 1653td

By J. Bermingham, Auctioneer.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE
BY AUCTION,
—OF—
SUPERIOR DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BED ROOM, AND OTHER FURNITURE,
BY J. BERMINGHAM.

The Subscriber has received instructions from JAMES H. ROWAN, Esq., C. E., to sell at his residence, Daly Street, near St. Alban's Church,

ON SATURDAY, the 29th APRIL, Inst.,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., all his Household Furniture and effects, being of good quality, and nearly new.

DRAWING ROOM:

1 Black Walnut Sett in Silk Damask, Easy Chair, Fancy do., B. W. Centre Table, Card Table Whatnots Ottomans, handsome Window Hangings and Cornice, Brussels Carpet and Rugs, new design three light Gasalier with Globes, Grate and Casing, Vases, Ornaments, Lamps, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM:

B. W. Telescope Dining Table, B. W. Book Case with Glass Front and richly carved, B. W. Chiffonier, Hair Cloth Sofa and six Chairs to match, Arm-Chair, Easy-Chair, Regulating Gasalier with Globes, Damask Hangings and Cornice, Green and White Dinner Set complete, China, Dessert Set, Gold Rim, centre of each plate beautifully and differently flowered, China Tea Set, Green and White China Breakfast Set, plain Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Cut Decanters, Cut Wines and Tumblers.

HALL:

Hall Table, Chairs, Lamp, English Oil Cloth, Morning Light, Base Burning Ruth racite, Coal Stove with Hot Air Chamber and Pipes, cost nearly fifty dollars, Stair Carpet, Linen and Rods.

BED ROOMS:

Handsome Bed Room Sets in Grey Walnut, Iron Bedsteads double and single, Swinging Cots, Bureau with Oval Dressing Glasses, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Commodes, Rocking-Chairs, Wardrobes, Kidderminster Carpets, Spring Beds, Double and Single Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, and several large and small Tin Baths.

KITCHEN:

Cooking Stove, Pots, Pans, Dish Covers, Refrigerator, and all other necessary articles for this department.

☞ Sale punctually at 10 o'clock a. m., and all purchases must be removed that night. The subscriber will remain for the purpose of delivery up to 10 o'clock p. m.

J. BERMINGHAM,
Auctioneer.

Ottawa, April 22, 1871.

By A. Rowe, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, CROCKERY, &c.

The subscriber has received instructions from Mr. HUGH ROSS, Grocer, Wellington street, to sell at his Store the balance of his Stock, consisting of Groceries of all kinds, W

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ Special Bargains in Carpets and House Furnishing, at ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORAN'S great Clearing Sale. 1583y

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

LARGE BOILER.—Mr. Lough's large boiler is being put aboard a barge at the canal basin.

FLOUR.—Flour merchants anticipate a fall of 25cts. per barrel on flour to-day.

WEATHER.—The weather has been very disagreeable during the last couple of days. It rained almost incessantly all yesterday.

Lumbermen feel grateful for the late rain. It will enable many of them to float timber out of the creeks.

SEE TO IT.—In order to reduce the stock in the lowest possible point before stock taking, goods will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to have the desired effect.
R. L. JAMES & Co.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

FIRE.—The fire which was seen from Ottawa, on Thursday night, destroyed a frame building on the Chelsea road, belonging to Mr. Brigham.

The walls and ruins of Messrs. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co's., late building, on Sparks street, are being removed preparatory to commencing the erection of their new building.

A carter arrived in Ottawa on Thursday evening with his horse and carriage from Montreal. He got a license yesterday morning, and took his place on the stand.

DIVISION COURT.—It appears that the Division Court is becoming a very popular institution in Ottawa. Yesterday, the attendance of litigants was so great that the Court had to adjourn to the City Hall.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.—Messrs. A. Christie & Co, druggists, Sparks street, have just received a large variety of fresh garden and flower seeds. Parties wishing to purchase of the same would do well to give those gentlemen a call.

AUCTION SALE.—Mr. Rowe will sell to-day by auction all the private and household furniture of the late Mrs. Wade at the house formerly occupied by that lady on O'Connor street. The furniture is in good condition, and the sale will be positive. Sale commences at 10:00.

AUCTION SALE OF ROOM PAPER.—We beg to draw attention to Mr. Bermingham's sale of room papering advertised to come off on the 3rd of May at Mr. McKay's store, Metcalf street.

Devlin's Hats that R Hats.

THE MARKET.—The general market yesterday was very poor, but there was an unusually large supply of fish. Some Maskinonges weighed as much as 50 pounds each.

PERSONAL.—Captain Macklem, 1st Ontario Rifles, Fort Garry, arrived last night from Montreal by steamer "Queen Victoria." He is visiting the capital on his wedding tour.

OTTAWA RIVER.—The water continues to rise in the Ottawa. An immense volume of water is now pouring into the Big Kettle.

BALL AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—The Ball at the Russell House last night was a very fashionable one, and was attended by the *elite* of the city.

IMPORTANT SALE.—Mr. Gagnier will sell a quantity of boots and shoes, dry goods &c., by auction this evening at his auction stand, 10 Rideau street.

THE DINNER to the Assistant Adjutant Generals at the Rideau Club last evening passed off most successfully. We are only stating a fact when we say that Mr. Kavanagh provided a dinner which was fully equal to anything of the kind ever seen in the Dominion.

POLICE COURT.—Friday.—John Peterkin drunk and disorderly on the public streets fined $2 and costs.

Mary Henderson was also found in an intoxicated condition on the street. She was let go on promising to leave the city.

One Burns charged with a breach of the peace was remanded.

Another frivalous case was dismissed.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—The pupils of St. Joseph's College, will give a very interesting dramatic entertainment, on Monday evening next. A very pleasant evening may be spent by attending.

AUCTION SALE.—An extensive sale of household furniture, will take place this morning, at the residence of James Rowan, Esq., C. E., Daly street. Drawing, dining and bedroom sets of superior quality, and almost new comprised in the catalogue. See advertisement in another column. Sale commences at 10 o'clock.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—E B Goodacre, W Hall, Montreal; W L Hubertus, Toronto; R A Boas, R Berry, J Briggs, Montreal; James J Ralston, New York; William Collins, Troy, N. Y.; J P Bostwick, Pembroke; C Sibbald, Brockville; F McGillivray, Ottawa; S M Walsh, Prescott; S Heponstall, Arnprior; J W Bury, George Pope, Montreal; E H Cullen, Albany; Mrs. Dolan, P D Fort, E Abbot, Esq., Brockville; D Hillard, Pakenhan; J McLaren, Buckingham; W Webster, Montreal; A Macdonald, St. Andrew; W Robertson, Montreal; W A Walker, Quebec; A F Steanes, Boston; George Brett, Whitehall.

☞ Immense reductions in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, at Allan, McKinnons & McMorran's, successors to Garland' Mutchmor & Co.

MONEY TO LEND.—Apply to R. A. Bradley, Solicitor, &c., Corner Sparks and Elgin streets, Ottawa. 1889-3m.

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA is a Chemical Food, and restores a healthy condition of Blood and Tissue, in all wasting diseases, depending upon depraved Nutrition, such as Scrofula, Consumption, Eruptions of the Skin, enlargement of the Glands of the Neck, and poisoning of the Blood as the result of dissipation. In Dyspepsia it is almost a specific, creating a sharp appetite, and aiding digestion, speedily removing the dull headaches, flatulence, acidity, torpidity of the Liver, and depression of spirits, so peculiar to this formidable disease. Being a powerful NERVE TONIC, is is thoroughly reliable in the treatment of that class of Neuralgia, caused by derangement of the Stomach, in nervous prostration from mental anxiety, or fatigue, sleeplessness and nervous irritability. Diseases of women are immediately benefitted, and in pale, delicate children it determines a healthy constitution. It stimulates all the functions into activity, and is a fortifying, vitalising remedy. Evans, Mercer & Co., Wholesale Agents, Montreal and sold by all Druggists. 1646 1y 3awk.

Latest by Telegraph

Via Montreal Line.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 28.

A movement is afoot to bring out Ald. Simard against Ald. David to represent the Eastern division of the city in the Local Legislature.

At a general meeting of the City and District Savings Bank yesterday, Hon. Luther Holton was elected President; Judah, Vice-President, and M. Barbeau was appointed Manager.

Marie Carron, sister of the Hon. Justice Carron, died yesterday at Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

The President of the St. Andrew Society here, has just received a letter from the Duke and Duchess of Argyle, in response to an address of the Joint St. Andrew and Caledonia Societies forwarded to the former on occasion of the marriage of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise.

The reply of the Queen and Princess to a similar address is expected to-morrow.

The ship *Gleniffer*, loaded for Glasgow, cleared to-day.

The three persons arrested yesterday for obtaining money under false pretences were to-day committed for trial at the sessions.

The ships *Minerva* and *City of Quebec* arrived to-day with a general cargo.

The City Bank yesterday declared a dividend of three per cent upon capital stock for the current half year.

The Jacques Cartier Bank shows a dividend of four per cent.

Trade good.

Raining heavy.

Midnight Despatches.

The People of Toulouse in Insurrection—Movements of the Communists—The Fury of the Combatants Increasing—The Free Masons of Paris to Defend the City—The loss of the Communists 9,000 Killed and Wounded, and 3,000 Prisoners—Debate in the House of Commons—The Erie Railroad Case, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The steamship *India*, from Glasgow, has arrived.

LONDON, April 28.—The Paris Commune has forbidden requisitions on the property of foreigners.

The *Mot D'Ordre* of last evening alleges that the people of Toulouse have risen in insurrection, and that many of the streets are filled with barricades.

The Versaillists batteries at Courbevoie yesterday bombarded the Maillott gate and the Arc of Triomphe.

The Communists have established a battery on the road to Asniers for the purpose of bombarding Gennevillers, Colombes, and Carbevoie.

The bombardment of the Southern forts yesterday was feebler than formerly.

The calibre of Versailles guns is small.

The fury of the combatants is increasing.

The Free Masons will plant their banners on the ramparts of Paris on Saturday, and assist in the defence of the city.

The Governor of Invalides has been arrested.

An official statement of the losses of the Communists to Thursday, sums up to nine thousand killed and wounded, besides 3,000 prisoners.

The Communists have established batteries at the St. Orien gate in Montmartre.

LONDON, April 28.—In the House of Commons last night, Disraeli, notwithstanding the concessions made by Government, made an unsparing attack on the budget. There was full attendance of members, and the House was crowded with spectators. Mr. Disraeli went on to to say that the Government in frantically abandoning its other proposals to save a tax of sixpence on income had abandoned its dependence on indirect taxation. While he deprecated further imposts on agriculture he equally deplored leaving the deficency to increase year by year. He said the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1869 erred in giving up indirect taxes, and now sought to replace them by additions to direct taxation.

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, defended the reconciled budget, and accepted the postponement of its consideration to Monday.

The name of the winner of the thousand guineas race at New Market should have been published as "Hannah."

The Government has suspended the operation of the writ of Habeas Corpus in one district of the County of Westmeath in Ireland.

The steamship *Cambria* from New York, April 18th, touched at Plymouth this morning en route to Hamburg.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Judge Blatchford to-day sustained Jay Gould's demurrer to the suit of the English stockholders, holding that Charles Burt cannot bring a suit; and that consequently because he was joined with others as plaintiff, the Bill cannot be sustained. The other grounds of the demurrer are dismissed. The result is the English stockholders are so far defeated and must amend their Bill, which Judge Blatchford granted to leave before the case be decided. The decision so far is fatal to Ramsay's suit against the Erie Railroad Company, for it rules that the plaintiff, who is not a stockholder on the company's books, cannot maintain a suit even though owning stock.

VERSAILLES, April 27 via. LONDON 28.—Thiers in a speech to the Assembly to-day tells the country that the situation is painful. French blood is still flowing, but it is consoling to know that the denouement is near; all are doing their duty, especially the army, to which he alluded in terms of high eulogy. It is said Thiers commanded by a chevalier without fear and without reproach, who is completely unfettered in his actions, has now completed the investment of the works of Paris, and commenced active operations. Fort Issy has been silenced and Les Maulinicaux captured. The speakers are not the assailants, we are the defenders of law and order. We wish conciliation but we also wish to save liberty from despotism and from unbridled licenses. After eloquently defending the Republicanism of the Assembly, Thiers concludes as follows: The insurgents are isolated, and all France is with the Government and the Assembly in our efforts to combine unity with liberty.

PARIS, April 27.—The Commune has forbidden all interference with the traffic in merchandize and the management of the railways. The Commissariat is provisioned for a long period. A last delay of 48 hours has been granted to persons between the ages of 19 and 40 to join the battalions of the National Guards and if they neglect to do so they will be punished by court martial.

The Freemasons have informed the Commune that having exhausted all means of conciliation at Versailles, they have resolved to plant their banners on the ramparts of Paris, and should they be stuck, will march against the Versaillists, and appeal to their brother masons to join them.

LONDON, April 28.—The harbour of Kiel is open for navigation.

A despatch from Versailles says that the Communists have been defeated at Les Bouyero de Sevres, and some of their officers captured.

Advices from Paris say the Communists have through mistake, attacked and captured a Prussian battery. Its restoration has been demanded.

A new journal called the *Paix* has appeared in Paris, but will probably soon be suppressed.

The Ottoman Embassy in Paris has been struck by two shells.

The Versaillists have made three attacks upon the railroad station at Clamert, and were repulsed on each occasion.

The Clichy batteries have silenced the fire of the Versailles batteries at Asnieres.

Fort Mont Valerien is firing actively to day, with heavy guns.

General Dombrowski reports that a vigorous attack has been made on his advanced posts, and the 80th battalion was forced to abandon a barricade in the avenue Byrounet Neuilly, but the 94th battalion drove back the enemy and recaptured the barricade. The General adds that we hold our positions, the enemy has retired along all the whole line, and firing has ceased.

In Fort Vanvres, one piece of artillery has been dismounted, and Fort Issy is crippled, but the communists claim they can hold both forts indefinitely.

The Republican league of Paris urges the assemblage of Congaess at Paris or Grenoble to frame an honorable arrangement for peace.

HAVANA, April 28.—Maximo Gomez, commanding seven hundred insurgents, invaded the jurisdiction of Gibora. They were repulsed at Sama and Bariray.

The San Juan de la Puerica volunteers attacked Gamez in the Sierra Verde mountains and captured his entire entrenchments, and killed nine men; 3 of the volunteers were killed.

The insurgents in the Central department make a practice of filling drinking wells with carcasses of dead animals.

The insurgent leader Col. Mercier, Mayor Voga and Lt. Cordon, together with a number of private soldiers have surrendered.

It is reported that Bembeta has left the island.

The *Tribune's* special of Thursday, says: President Thiers was moved to tears during his speech in the Assembly to-day. He declared he was superabundantly disposed to clemency, except for the murderers of Generals Thomas and Le Compte, and that he would only remain President during military operations. He expressed unbounded confidence in MacMahon, and said the taking of Mautineaux was of great importance, as the musketry range thence reached the middle of Fort Issy.

The Prussians have summoned the insurgents to quit St. Duen.

M. Bordone has been arrested at Marsailles.

The *Tribune's* special from Paris of the 28th, evening, says the Commune has issued decrees of retaliation for the cutting off of the cattle, milk and fish supplies.

No goods trains will leave Paris at present. Passenger trains however depart, but nobody is visible in them.

A Prussian patriot has informed the Mayor of St. Duen that the six siege guns removed from the Redoubt by the National Guards must be restored.

Petroleum shells fired by the insurgents have set fire to the Chateau Mendon.

VERSAILLES, April 28.—In the assembly to-day, M. Pourpere Quartier, Minister of Finance, asked for fresh credit to provide for the subsistence of the German troops according to the preliminary terms of peace. He said all engagements made with Germany should be kept, and sums due paid.

BRUSSELS, April 28.—The *Ebile* publishes a report from Paris that the 4th National Guards have been taken prisoners by the Versaillists. Having been shot, a proposal was made in the Commune to shoot the archbishop of Paris in retaliation for the outrage, but was rejected.

BERLIN, April 28.—A deputation of Catholics recently had an audience with the Emperor, at which they prayed his Majesty to intervene to prevent the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government. It has since been extensively circulated that the Emperor on that occasion promised to take some action, but the Prussian *Cross Gazette* has been authorized to contradict this report, and adds that the reply given to the deputation did not commit the Government to any positive line of action, and no promise of any kind was made.

HAVANA, April 28.—Colonel Acosto, a native Cuban, commanding the Spanish battalion, publishes a long letter refuting the charge of President Cespedes, that his soldiers assailed two ladies and three children. Acosta completely proves his innocence. He acknowledges the committal of the deed by two guerrillas of the Cuban battalion whom he arrested and sent to Puerto Principe, where they are now being tried, one of the children who escaped acting as witness.

The *Diaro* says the information from Porto Rico is unsatisfactory to those who desire order and tranquility.

The political situation of Antilles is becoming more and more complicated in view of the coming elections.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The city surveyor reports that the river is falling and levees all safe along the front of the city.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like Magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly RISE UP and bless her especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her namo by this invaluable article mortalized her name by this invaluable article and we scarcely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefit, and unite in calling her blessed No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little ones, in our opinion, until she has given in the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW—"Ladies Visitor," New York City.

Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

DIRECT FROM ENGLAND!

Just opened out a beautiful assortment of CARVED WOOD

BREAD PLATTERS!

BUTTER do., with glass dish!

SALT CELLARS do do!

EGG TRAYS, do cups!

FRUIT STANDS, do dishes!

BREAD KNIVES!

BREAKFAST TRAYS!

The above are low in price, and elegant and useful adornments for the Table, also

FISHING RODS,

TROLLING SPOONS,

FLIES, GIMP,

HOOKS,

BOOKS, &c, &c, &c.

We have just been appointed Agents for the ATLANTIC and PACIFIC SHIP PUMPS,

BROKENSHIRES PATENT.

These Pumps are now almost exclusively used on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, and are adapted for Lumber Barges or the Ocean Steamship. Orders received.

New Stock Cooking Stoves, latest improvement, just arrived, at

"CAPITAL" STOVE DEPOT.

35 SUSSEX STREET,

OTTAWA.

H MEADOWS & CO.

Ottawa, April 29, 1871

STOLEN from my premises on the night the fire, a SILVER CYLINDER WATCH No. 73259, with Compass on the face. Also a GOLD WATCH, open face, with Gold Dial, with owners name engraved on inside case. Any information leading to the recovery of the above will be suitably rewarded by G. SHOULDICE, York Street Bakery. 1649t

ICE!

ICE!!

ICE!!!

Terms for Supplying during the Season, 1871.

TO BE DELIVERED DAILY,

TWO DELIVERIES ON SATURDAY,

FOR SUNDAY USE,

From 1st of May to 1st of October.

All contracts guaranteed until the latter date.

10lbs per day for the season	..	..	$5 00
20lbs.	"	"	9 00
10lbs.	"	month	1 50
20lbs.	"	"	2 50

Complaints against drivers for neglect or other causes will meet with prompt attention.

Steamboats, Hotels, Saloons, &c, supplied in quantity upon liberal terms.

☞ Terms strictly Cash in advance ☜

All order left at—S Skinner's, F McCarthy, John Roberts, Druggists; G Lorenz, successor to J B Buss & Co., and at the Office, No. 29, Sussex street, will receive prompt attention.

H. PALMER.

N. B.—Ice supplied per ton or cwt.

Ottawa, April 28, 1871

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.,

55 SPARKS-ST.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

MESSRS. BATE & CO'S,

Are now prepared to show a large portion of their Spring Imports, of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

Millinery and Mantles

Which have been selected in the best markets and bought on the most advantageous terms Having relinquished the Retail so as to devote their whole attention to the Wholesale, they are determined to offer Good as low, and on as liberal terms as Wholesale Houses in other Cities.

The Stock will be kept assorted throughout the season, by weekly shipments from Europe.

☞ INSPECTION INVITED ☜

Ottawa, March 8, 1871

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From First-class Fowls of the following varieties, warranted fresh:

Dark Brahma, Light Brahma, Buff Cochin and Black Spanish.

Part of the Stock was imported direct from England last season.

Eggs carefully packed and delivered at Express Office.

☞ A few good Fowls for sale.

J. HERBERT,
Nelson-st., West,
near Richmond Road, Ottawa.

April 26, 1871. 1650

THE EAGLE STEAM BAKERY,

AND

CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT

IS THE

BEST PLACE IN CENTRAL CANADA

To buy Biscuit, Crackers, Candies and Confectionery of all kinds.

Your orders are solicited

AND WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY

DANIEL MORRISON, Proprietor,

Nos. 36 and 38, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

PROFESSIONAL MEN, MERCHANTS and others, can have Account Books posted, and Accounts made out by addressing G. H., Times Office.

Ottawa, April 26, 1871 1650 2

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX-ST.,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN FOREIGN

—AND—

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Has just received, and offers at prices to

Defy Competition.

ORANGES,

LEMONS,

APPLES,

CRANBERRIES,

COCOANUTS

And all Fruits in Season.

TO ARRIVE.

A Large Stock of the Celebrated

SUGAR LOAF AND STRAWBERRY

Pine Apples

☞ REMEMBER THE PLACE,

G. LORENZ,

No. 27 SUSSEX STREET.

OPPOSITE FREDERICK'S CONFECTIONARY

March 31, 1871 1629

SECOND CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

Allan, McKinnons & McMorran

Having at a previous Sale cleared out a great portion of the Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Purchased from

MESSRS. GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO

At a Discount.

Would now announce their intention of holding a SECOND SALE, to dispose of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Purchased at the same time,

Commencing Monday, April 10th.

Having got the Stock at less than the original cost, they are enabled to give Bona Fide Bargains in every Department.

They would call attention to the following List of a few of the GREAT BARGAINS offered:

DRESS GOODS

In this Department some splendid Bargains will be given.

HOSIERY.

An immense quantity of Ladies Hose will be disposed of far below value.

GLOVES

of every description at reduced prices. A lot of Gents' colored Kids at 50 a cents pair, slightly damaged

Ladies Sets, Collars, Cuffs, &c., at a Bargain.

SKIRTS.

a large lot of White Skirts, at immense reductions.

WHITE TUCKED SKIRTINGS, Very Cheap.

MILLINERY and MANTLES, at reduced prices

Carpets and House Furnishings, at a reduction

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, Some special bargains.

Besides the Goods above enumerated they have a great number of Bargains too numerous to particularize.

☞ Call and examine ☜

Early purchasers will secure best Bargains.

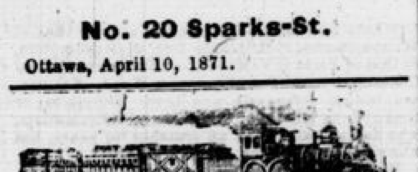
ALLAN, McKINNONS & McMORRAN

SUCCESSORS TO

GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & Co.

No. 20 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, April 10, 1871.



The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM OTTAWA TO TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

Commencing 20th APRIL Trains will Run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Steamb't Express.	No. 4 Mail.	No 6 Mail.	No. 8* Express.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Ottawa Depart.	7.00	10.00	1.15	10.30
Prescott Junct'n		1 00	3 25	12.50
Prescott Wharf Arrive	9.10	1.10	3 35	1.05

NOTE.—No. 2 connects at Prescott with Royal Mail Line of Steamers east and west, with the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway, for St. Albans, Burlington, New York, &c., and with the Rome and Watertown Railway for Albany, New York, &c.

No. 4, 6, and 8 connect at Prescott Junction with Grand Trunk Train east and west.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS,	No. 1. Express	No. 3. Mail.	No. 5. Express.	No. 7* Accommodation
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M
Prescott Wharf Depart	1.15	6.30	4.20	1.50
Prescott Junct'n	1.30	6.45	4.30	2 10
Ottawa Arrive	4.00	9 00	7.00	6.30

NOTE—* No. 7 will run every night Saturday nights excepted, Passengers will find on Nos. 7 and 8 a comfortable car, fitted with sofa sleeping berths, available only to passengers holding first-class through tickets. Additional charge 50 cents.

Trains will run by Montreal Time.

Twenty minutes allowed at Prescott Junction for Refreshments, and

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains and Royal Mail Steamers East and West Certain, as this Company's Trains wait their arrival.

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Managing Director, Ottawa.

R. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent, Prescott.

Ottawa, April 15, 1871 1642tf

TO SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

For Sale, a superior Transit Theodolite, Vertical and Azimuth Circles, divided to ten seconds, axis level, lamp illumination for wires, reflecting eye piece, &c., &c.; made to order for present Owner, by Troughton & Simms. Also, a good 4 inch Theodolite, by Dollond. Apply at this office.

Ottawa, March 31, 1871 1629c

CHIPPAWA DISTILLERY.

The subscriber is now offering to the Trade the following, the produce of the above celebrated Distillery, in bond or free:

Alcohol, for Druggists.

Highwines, 50 O. P.

Old Rye Whiskey.

Family Proof Whiskey.

Malt Whiskey.

Old Eureka Whiskey.

These superior Whiskies, &c., will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Inspection invited.

K. ARNOLDI,
Telegraph Building.
Metcalfe street.

Ottawa, March 22, 181

DOMINION HOUSE.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.

JUST OPENED BY

N. FAULKNER,

ON SUSSEX STREET,

Next Door to F. McDougall & Co.

The undersigned informs the people of Ottawa and neighbourhood that he has opened

NEW DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

Where can be had all kinds of Superior Cloths, Tweeds, Linens Cottons (White and Colour) Etoffes, Black Cobourgs, Alpaccas, Tickings, Shirtings, &c., &c,

To meet the demands of his customers, he will receive frequent consignments of Good of the latest styles; and his prices will be so moderate that he challenges competition from any other firm in the city.

☞ *There is but ONE PRICE, and his Goods are marked in Plain Figures.* ☜

The Ladies of Ottawa, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to pay this Establishment a visit, that they may examine the goods and satisfy themselves as to their quality and cheapness.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

—TO—

N. FAULKNER,
SUSSEX STREET.

OTTAWA, April 28, 1871 1652 3m

"The Tea Pot,"

RIDEAU STREET.

Try John Hill's Teas and Coffee.

Try JOHN HILL'S Teas and Coffees, and you'll find
That they are of a most superior kind.
The various samples, when you fairly test,
You'll find to be the richest and the best.
Join with the many who each day procure
Goods at THE TEA POT, Rideau Street, so rich and pure.
The best and cheapest you can ever buy
Are those which HILL is able to supply.

The following TEAS and COFFEES have been received within the last few days, and as they are FRESH and (NEW SEASON) can be recommended, the flavor being equal to any Teas ever imported into Canada:

VERY SUPERIOR BLACK TEA (True Souchong) in Catties of 10 lbs each,
VERY FINEST GUNPOWDER TEA (Something extra),
EXTRA SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE.
FINEST JAPAN TEA (The very best that can be produced)
EXCELLENT KAISOW CONGOU TEA (Something extra),
CHOICE YOUNG HYSON TEA,
PURE JAPAN TEA, 60 cts. per lb., or 5 lbs. of the same article for $2.75.
GOOD SOUND TWANKAY TEA, 5 lbs. for $2.00

☞ *The Finest Flavored Coffee to be obtained in this country consisting of Pure Montain Berry, Mocha, Java, Old Government Java and Plantation.*

All goods delivered free (within the limits of the city) by our own waggons, and every attention will be paid to proper packing and delivery.

JOHN HILL,
"THE TEA POT," Rideau Street.

SIGN OF "THE SUGAR LOAF,"

NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

CORNER OF RIDEAU AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

Slocombe and Stevens

Invite inspection of their select stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

COMPRISING

Teas—Japan, Black and Green,
Coffees—Extra fine quality, (ground daily)
Wines—Port, Sherry and Ginger Wine,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum,
Old Tom and Holland Gin,
Family Proof, Old Rye, and Highwines,
Ale and Porter, Dawes and Rochester's
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies and Keiller & Son's Dundee Marmalade,
Cheese, Hams and Bacon.

Together with a large assortment of GENERAL GROCERIES.

SLOCOMBE & STEVENS,
122 *RIDEAU STREET.*

☞ OBSERVE—No poetry at this establishment—but plain, straight-forward dealing and thank you.
1634 3m

WALTHAM WALTHAM

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

The public of the United States and Canada have now had over ten years experience of WALTHAM WATCHES, and hey are now everywhere acknowledged to be the ONLY RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS!

Almost all other watches are sold under false pretences; not one in a hundred bears the name of the real maker; the public have absolutely no security, and have, therefore, been constantly imposed upon. On the contrary, every buyer of a Waltham Watch gets a guarantee of the company, and no matter from whom he buys it, has positive security that he is getting a TIME-KEEPER.

It must be admitted that the apparent interest of watchmakers lies in selling other watches, of which they can make larger profits; but men of enterprise in the trade prefer an article of large ready sale, and which leaves no bad stock "small profits and quick returns."

These watches can be had in several grades (all guaranteed) the silver cases are made from coin silver, and from 2 to 6 ounces in weight. The gold cases are made in 18 carat gold, and from 1 3-4 to 4 ounces in weight; the size for ladies are richly engraved or enamelled. For the quality, both in gold and silver, are the

CHEAPEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD

These watches can be ordered of any reliable watchmaker or jeweller in the Dominion; but the guarantee of the Company should be invariably required. The Company in all cases pay the Government duty, which makes the Canadian consumer a privileged purchaser.

ROBERT WILKES,
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Dominion of Canada
Toronto—48 and 50 Yonge Street.
Montreal—445 St. Paul Street

SEEDS! SEEDS!

The Subscribers have received a full Stock of

FRESH GARDEN

—AND—

☞ FLOWER SEEDS. ☜

A. CHRISTIE & CO.,

(Late Alex. Christie)

Druggists,

40, Sparks-st.

Ottawa, April 28, 1871

JUST RECEIVED.

—AT—

HAUSER'S.

RIDEAU AND SUSSEX STREETS,

That splendid new Magazine,

THE WEDDING BELLS.

—ALSO—

BOWBELLS AND LONDON JOURNAL

FOR MARCH AND APRIL.

Ottawa, April 19, 1871

$20,000 TO LEND on FARM and City Property, at Easy Rates of Interest.

J. A. GEMMILL,
Solicitor, &c.

Office in BANG'S Block, corner Elgin and Sparks streets.

Ottawa, Feb. 21, 187 15w

HAGERMAN & ROSE,

PORK PACKERS,

PORT HOPE.

HAMS, BACON, LARD and Barreled PORK, for Sale.

February 2, 1871. 1580 2m.

NORTH GOWER COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the Township of North Gower, will hold its first sitting for the current year, in the TOWN HALL, of said Township, at 10 o'clock, a.m., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of MAY next.

JAMES BEAMEN,
Township Clerk

North Gower, April 22, 1871 2d&1w

HUNTLEY COURT OF REVISION.

THE COURT OF REVISION for the Township of Huntley, will hold its first Sitting for the current year, in the TOWN HALL of the said Township, at 10 o'clock a.m., on MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY next.

JOHNFENTON,
Township Clerk.

Huntley April 3, 1871 16 3

TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY

The Court of Revision for the Township of Fitzroy will hold its first sitting for the current year in the hall of the said Township, at 3 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday, the 29th day of April next.

W P TAYLOR, Township Clerk

Township Clerk's Office,
Fitzroy, 27th March, 1871.

Continued from First Page.

River, formed one of the principal posts of supply for the Hudson's Bay ompany; and the vast prairies which flank the Southern and Western spurs of the Touch-wood Hills, now utterly silent and deserted, are still white with the bones of the migratory herds, which, until lately, roamed over their surface. Nor is this absence of animal life confined to the plains of the Qu'Appelle and of the Upper Assiniboine—all along the line of the North Saskatchewan, from Carlton to Edmonton House, the same scarcity prevails, and if further illustration of this decrease of buffalo be wanting I would state that, during the present winter, I traversed the plains from Red River to the Rocky Mountains without seeing even one solitary animal upon 1,200 miles of prairie. The Indian is not slow to attribute this lessening of his principal food to the presence of the white and half-breed settlers, whose active competition for pemican (valuable as supplying the transport service of the H. B. Co.,) has led to this all but total extinction of the bison.

Nor does he fail to trace other grievances—some real, some imaginary—to the same cause. Wherever the half-breed settler or hunter has established himself he has resorted to the use of poison as a means of destroying the wolves and foxes which were numerous on the prairies. This most pernicious practice has had the effect of greatly embittering the Indians against the settler, for not only have large numbers of animals been uselessly destroyed, inasmuch as fully one-half the animals thus killed are lost to the trapper, but also the poison is frequently communicated to the Indian dogs, and thus a very important mode of winter transport is lost to the red man. It is asserted, too, that horses are sometimes poisoned by eating grasses which have become tainted by the presence of strychnine, and although this latter assertion may not be true, yet its effects are the same, as the Indian fully believes it. In consequence of these losses a threat has been made, very generally, by the natives, against the half-breeds, to the effect that if the use of poison was persisted in the horses belonging to the settlers would be shot.

Another increasing source of Indian discontent is to be found in the policy pursued by the American Government in their settlement of the countries lying South of the Saskatchewan. Throughout the Territories of Dakota and Montana a state of hostility has long existed between the Americans and the tribes of Sioux, Blackfeet, and Peagin Indians. This state of hostility has latterly been characterized, on the part of the Americans by a war of extermination; and the policy of "clearing out" the red man has now become a recognized portion of Indian warfare. Some of these acts of extermination find their way into the public records, many of them never find publicity. Among the former the attack made during the spring of 1870 by a large party of troops upon a camp of Peagin Indians close to the British boundary line will be fresh in the recollection of Your Excellency. The tribe thus attacked was suffering severely from small-pox, was surprised at day break by the soldiers, who, rushing in upon the tents, destroyed 170 men, women, and children, in a few moments. This tribe forms one of the four nations comprised in the Blackfeet league, and have their hunting grounds partly on British and partly on American territory. I have mentioned the presence of small-pox in connection with these Indians. It is very generally believed in the Saskatchewan that this disease was originally communicated to the Blackfeet Tribes by Missouri traders with a view to the accumulation of robes, and this opinion, monstrous though it may appear, has been somewhat verified by the Western Press when treating of the epidemic last year. As I propose to enter at some length into the question of this disease at a later portion of this report I now only make allusion to it as forming one of the grievances which the Indian affirms he suffers at the hands of the white man.

In estimating the causes of Indian discontent as bearing upon the future preservation of peace and order, in the Saskatchewan, and as illustrating the growing difficulties which a commercial corporation like the Hudson's Bay Company have to contend against, when acting in a legal capacity, I must now allude to the subject of Free Trade. The policy of a Free Trader in furs is essentially a short-sighted one—he does not care about the future—the continuance and partial well-being of the Indian is of no consequence to him. His object is to obtain possession of whatever furs the Indian may have at the moment to barter, and to gain that end he spares no effort. Alcohol, discontinued by the Hudson's Bay Company in their Saskatchewan district for many years, has been freely used of late by Free Traders from Red River: and as great competition always exists between the traders and the employes of the Company, the former have not hesitated to circulate among the natives the idea that they have suffered much injustice in their intercourse with the Company. The events which took place in the Settlement of Red River during the winter of '69 and '70 have also tended to disturb the minds of the Indians—they have heard of changes of Government, of rebellion and pillage of property, of the occupation of forts belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and the stoppage of trade and ammunition. Many of these events have been magnified and distorted—evil disposed persons have not been wanting to spread abroad among the natives the idea of the downfall of the Company, and the threatened immigration of settlers to occupy the hunting grounds, and drive the Indian from the land. All these rumours, some of them vague and wild in the extreme, have found ready credence by camp fires, and in Council lodge, and thus it is easy to perceive how the red man, with many of his old convictions and beliefs rudely shaken, should now be more disturbed and discontented than he has been at any former period.

In endeavouring to correctly estimate the present condition of Indian affairs in the Saskatchewan the efforts and influence of the various missionary bodies must not be overlooked. It has only been during the last twenty years that the Plain Tribes have been brought into contact with the individuals whom the contributions of European and Colonial communities have sent out on missions of religion and civilization. Many of these individuals have toiled with untiring energy and undaunted perseverence in the work to which they have devoted themselves, but it is unfortunately true that the jarring interests of different religious denominations have sometimes induced them to introduce into the field of Indian theology that polemical rancour which so unhappily distinguishes more civilized communities.

To fully understand the question of missionary enterprise, as bearing upon the Indian tribes of the Saskatchewan valley, I must glance for a moment at the peculiarities in the mental condition of the Indians which render extreme caution necessary in all intercourse between him and the white man. It is most difficult to make the Indian comprehend the true nature of the foreigner with whom he is brought in contact or rather I should say that having his own standard by which he measures truth and falsehood, misery and happiness, and all the accompaniments of life, it is almost impossible to induce him to look at the white man, from any point of view but his own. From this point of view everything is Indian. English, French, Canadians and Americans are so many tribes inhabiting various parts of the world, whose land is bad, and who are not possessed of buffalo—for this last *desideratum*, they (the strangers) send goods, missions, etc., to the Indians of the Plains.—"Ah!" they say, if it was not for our buffalo where would you be? You would starve, your bones would whiten the prairies." It is useless to tell them that such is not the case, they answer "where then does all the pemican go to that you take away in your boats and in your carts?" With the Indian, seeing is believing, and his world is the visible one in which his wild life is cast. This being understood, the necessity for caution in communicating with the native will at once be apparent—yet such caution on the part of those who seek the Indians, as missionaries, is not always observed. Too frequently the language suitable for civilized Society has been addressed to the Red man. He is told of Governments, and changes in the political world, successive religious systems are laid before him by their various advocates. To-day he is told to believe one religion, to-morrow to have faith in another. Is it any wonder, that applying his own simple tests to so much conflicting testimony, he becomes utterly confused, unsettled and suspicious—to the White man, as a white man, the Indian has no dislike, on the contrary he is pretty certain to receive him with kindness and friendship, provided always that the new-comer will adopt the native system, join the hunting camp, and live on the plains, but to the white man as a settler, or hunter on his own account, the Crees and Black feet are in direct antagonism. Ownership, in any particular portion of the soil by an individual is altogether foreign to men, who, in the a course of single summer, roam over 500 miles of prairie. In another portion of this report, I hope to refer again to the Indian question, when treating upon that clause in my instructions which relates exclusively to Indian matters. I have alluded here to missionary enterprise, and to the Indian generally, as both subjects are very closely connected with the state of affairs in the Saskatchewan.

Next in importance to the native race is the half-breed element in the population which now claims our attention.

The persons composing this class are chiefly of French descent—originally of no fixed habitation, they have, within the last few years, been induced by their clergy to form scattered settlements along the line of the North Saskatchewan. Many of them have emigrated from Red River and others are either the discharged servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, or the relatives of persons still in the employment of the Company. In contradistinction to this latter class they bear the name of "Free Men," and if freedom from all restraint, general inaptitude for settled employment, and love for the pursuits of hunting be the characteristics of Free Men then they are eminently entitled to the name they bear. With very few exceptions they have preferred to adopt that exciting but precarious means of living—the chase, to follow the more certain methods of agriculture. Almost the entire summer is spent by them upon the plains, where they carry on the pursuit of the buffalo in large and well organized bands, bringing the produce of their hunt to trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

To be Continued

Medical.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR LEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, and by the Manufacturers.

MESSRS. GABRIEL, The old established Dentists, 64 Ludgate Hill, London. And at LIVERPOOL and BRIGHTON.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for Stopping Decayed Teeth. Renders the teeth sound and useful, and prevents Toothache no matter how far decayed. Price 1s 6d per box. Ask for Gabriel's Celebrated Dental Preparations.

GABRIEL'S OSTEO ENAMEL STOPPING for Preserving Front Teeth. Warranted to keep white, and as firm as the tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores Front Teeth and prevents decay. Sufficient for Stopping six Teeth. Price 5s.

GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the Teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums; whitens the teeth without leaving between them any traces of powder, and gives brilliancy to the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ROYAL TOOTH POWDER prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Preserves the Teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath; gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness and protects the enamel. Price 1s. 6d.

GABRIEL'S ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR a mouth wash unrivalled for its agreeable properties in cleansing the mouth and sweetening the breath; is is invaluable to smokers, and strongly recommended to sufferers from Tic, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

See Gabriel's name—None Genuine without it. Price 5s.

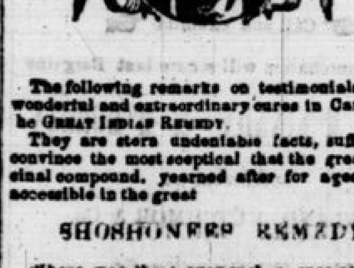
PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH may have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, [which do not prove satisfactory], at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistery on receipt of postage.

All letters to be addressed to 64 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 1323 2awem 1awk6m

SHOSONEES REMEDY.

STOP AND SEE!



The following remarks on testimonials of most wonderful and extraordinary cures in Canada by he GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

They are stern undeniable facts, sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the great medicinal compound, yearned after for ages, is now accessible in the great

SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

Where was there ever such a cure as that of Wilson Storms, of Brighton, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Peter C V Miller, of Ernstown, Ont, of Consumption, or that of Ambrose Wood, of Consecon, Ont, of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, or that of John Hecey, of Napanee, of Rheumatism, who had actually been on crutches for years, but has now recovered the use of his limbs.

Handbook, containing unquestionable certificates on the great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills can be obtained at all drug stores.

Price of the Remedy in large pints, $1.1

DARLEY'S ARABIAN OIL FOR HORSES AND CATTL

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient properties for the cure of Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Galls of all kinds, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Spavin, Callous, Pistula, Sweeney, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Strains, Lameness, Mange, Witlows, Corns, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Corn Distemper, Swellings, and many other diseases which horses and cattle are subject to.

The celebrated Liniment has been used for many years, and its curative properties thoroughly tested, and it is conceded to be the cheapest and most reliable remedy for all external complaints ever offered to the public—it never fails when timely used and faithfully applied.

To be had of all Druggists and Country Merchant throughout the Dominion. Price 25c. per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont, Proprietors.

Sold by George Mortimer, John Roberts, W M Massey, H F McCarthy, J Skinner, in Ottawa, all Medicine Dealers.

November 24, 1870 1522tf

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

As a family Remedy it is well and favourably known relieving thousands from pain in the

Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c., &c.

THE CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitle it to a high rank in the list of Remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Pain Destroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN.

Sold in Ottawa by H F McCarthy, J Skinner, John Roberts, J P Featherston, George Mortimer, W M Massey, and all Medicine Dealers

November 30, 1870 1527y

THE HOWLEY FARM TO LET.

Lot No 30, 1st Concession of Gloucester & Front, containing 300 acres, 150 acres well cleared and in good state of cultivation, opposite Manotic, and fifteen miles from Ottawa, with good fences, a fine dwelling house, two story high, barns and outhouse complete, is now to be on reasonable terms, fo term of years. Apply for further particulars to

CHARLES ROWAN, Ottawa.

Ottawa September 1870.

Dry Goods.

R. L. JAMES & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

A large assortment worth from 20 to 90 cents, at 15 to 80.

A

SPECIAL LINE

of French Merinos, very cheap.

BLACK SILKS

very much under Market value, as considerably lower than present Ottawa prices.

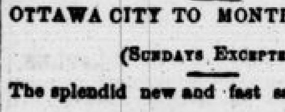
MILLINERY.

It is now pretty generally known that in this Department, especially the prices, are EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,

AT THE

GOLDEN LION.

R L JAMES & Co.

1871.  1871.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY MAIL STEAMERS.

OTTAWA CITY TO MONTREAL DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

The splendid new and fast sailing Steamers

QUEEN VICTORIA, CAPT. BOWIE,

PRINCE OF WALES, CAPT. R. W. SHEPHERD.

The steamer *Queen Victoria* leaves her wharf, foot of Sussex Street, at 7.00 a m., (montreal time), arriving in Montreal at 5 30 p.m

The comfort and economy of this line is unsurpassed, while the route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for tourists.

Parties desirous of a pleasant trip can obtain Return Tickets to Grenville, valid for one day at single fare.

Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Orignal.

Parcel Express daily from the office on the wharf to Montreal and intermediate landings.

The market steamer *Fairy*, Captain Nichol, leaves Ottawa on Mondays and Saturdays at 4 p.m. for intermediate landings.

R W SHEPHERD.

April 25, 1871.

WM. FOOTE & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALER

TEAS AND WINES,

6 HOSPITAL STREET

MONTREAL.

THE METROPOLITAN Building and Savings Society

MONEY TO LOAN.

The above society having commenced operations on the 1st October last, have opened an office in Bang's Block, Elgin Street, Ottawa, and are now prepared to loan money on city or other property, at the lowest rates, repayable by monthly instalments, or otherwise, to suit borrowers.

Apply to JAMES COX, Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa 13th December, 1870. 1540tf1J71

THOMAS ISAAC,

IMPORTER Shelf and Heavy Hardware

HENRY'S STONE BUILDING,

Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa

Cooking and Fancy Stove coal, Steel, Iron, Rope, Twine, Glass, Oil, Putty, &c.,

Always on Hand

REMARKABLE CURES,

DR. J. BALL & CO'S PATENT IVORY —AND— LIGNUM VITÆ EYE CUPS,

Cure kinds of Eye diseases in a remarkably short time.

An AGENT has been appointed for the sale of them in this City.

For particulars apply to GEORGE MORTIMER, Druggist, Sussex street, or at the TIMES OFFICE.

Ottaw, March 21, 1871 1621-6

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY GO TO THE

PEOPLE'S TEA STORES,

—BY—

P. BASKERVILLE & BROS., No. 36 Rideau St., and Duke St., Chaudiere, OTTAWA,

Where from their great increase of business and the large addition now put to their Store, with a well selected Stock, and constant attention on their part, will enable them to sell at prices not to be equalled elsewhere.

There will be found always on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, TEAS in particular, imported, LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKEY, Gooderham & Worts' HIGHWINES, OLD RYE, and PROOF, With a fine assortment of Christmas and New Year's FRUITS and SYRUPS.

—ALSO—

WINTER APPLES, ORANGES and LEMONS, CHEESE, HAMS, and BACON

Remember our Motto—"Quick Sales and light Profits."

Try their TEAS.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526

HULL SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

To contractors and others contemplating to build this season, this establishment affords special advantages, having on hand every description of regular stock

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Framings, Clapboards, Sheetings, Battens, Furring, &c., &c.,

And fully prepared to make to order at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of PORTABLE HOUSE FINISH, not included in Stock List.

BLINDS PAINTED and prepared for hanging.

SASHES PRIMED and GLAZED on the premises (which can be carried at a less risk than glass in boxes).

The Subscriber being desirous of meeting all the requirements in the above line, having secured the services of an efficient practical foreman, is confident of giving full satisfaction.

Parties from a distance can rely on having their orders executed with promptness, always securing excellence of workmanship and durability.

TERMS—Cash.

E. B. EDDY, Proprietor.

TESTIMONIAL —TO THE— HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

The friends of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD propose to present that distinguished Statesman with a substantial Testimonial in recognition of his long and unselfish public services

Steps are being taken to afford his friends in all parts of the Dominion an opportunity of joining in the proposed manifestation of esteem and regard.

The following gentlemen compose, (with power to their number,) the Committee at Ottawa: The Hon. JAMES SKEAD, Worship the Mayor J ROCHESTER, Jr, Esq, THOS REYNOLDS, Esq, R W SCOTT, Esq, M P P, Dr GRANT, M P, E McGILLIVRAY, Esq, H V NOEL, Esq.

H V Noel, Esq, has consented to act as Treasurer, to whom all communications may be addressed

For information of the intending subscribers the names of the gentlemen composing the central Committee at Toronto are subjoined, viz: His Worship the Mayor, S B HARMAN, Esq, The Hon G W ALLAN, The Hon D L MACPHERSON, The Hon JOHN CARLING, M P, JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq, M P, ANGUS MORRISON, Esq, M P, F W CUMBERLAND, Esq, M P, J G WORTS, Esq, B H RUTHERFORD, Esq, W H HOWLAND, Esq, G P RIDOUT, Esq, JOHN SHEDDEN, Esq, THOMAS DICK, Esq, FRANK SHANLY, Esq.

THE CASH BONUS SYSTEM —OF THE— Life Association of Scotland.

(Class A.) reduces the outlay of the Policy Holder to 12s. 6d. or 15s. (instead of 20s) per £. of the usual premiums. Until the time of participation in Bonuses, a portion only of the premiums need be paid, and the Annual payments for Policies are thus as follows:

Age.	£300	£500	£1000
30	$27 37	$45 62	$ 91 25
40	35 69	59 47	118 93
50	51 10	85 17	170 33

In Class B. the Bonuses are accumulated as Additions to the Sums Assured, and are available as a Provision for the Policy-holder himself in old age.

A late Statement in the "TIMES" Newspaper, of the Business of 70 Life Offices, for 12 months showed that out of 69 British offices, Sixty-Five transacted less business than the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Intending Assurers should enter Before the 32nd year's Balance on 5th April 1871.

P. WARDLAW, Secretary. Place d'Armes, Montreal

J & W T PENNOCK, Agents, Ottawa.

March 17, 1871 1617 3m 3awk

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

E. A. GENDREAU HAIR DRESSING SALOON Wellington Street, Opposite the BANK OF MONTREAL.

Mr GENDREAU has the honor to announce to the Members of Parliament and the public generally, that he is now prepared to attend to an increase of patronage.

Mr. GENDREAU'S Establishment is now well known to the public, and each day it is becoming more popular, owing to the fact that no pains are spared to make it worthy of the extensive patronage it receives

His Hair Dresses are of the First-class.

He has just received a large variety of perfumery imported directly from Europe.

And thus well prepared Mr. GENDREAU solicits the patronage of the public, and guarantees complete satisfaction.

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1871 1591 1y

DOMINICK FOX. GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, Clarence Street, next to the City Hotel Ottawa.

Solicits the patronage of the Lumber Merchants generally on the Ottawa. From his long experience in the trade he offers his services in engaging men and attending to their rafts while passing here to the best of his ability.

REFERENCES: Alex Fraser, Esq. Walter Smith, Esq.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 3, 1871.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice: 10 per cent

R S M BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs

Ottawa, February 3, 1871.

Groceries, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

Ex. Ships COGNAC, NEREO, UNION and CITY of QUEBEC, from the different places of Growth.

It is now AN ESTABLISHED FACT

If you want any First-Class BRANDIES or WINES and the best Family Groceries, you must go to

Thos. Patterson, No. 26 Rideau Street

The following Goods in Stock and for Sale:

BRANDIES.—Pure and unadulterated, good for any use, always on hand in Wood or Bottle.

PORT WINE—Pure and reliable (20 years old) for Medicinal purposes and the only House in the City that imports such WINES direct to order

SHERRY WINES—Various grades, very, very Pale, (delicious favour) Splendid Wines at a price to defy competition.

GIN—John De Kuyper & Son's Double-Berried, First Class.

SCOTCH WHISKEY Old and Mild, (full strength.)

RUM

OLD RYE, FAMILY PROOF, AND HIGHWINES, of the best kind.

PORTER AND ALES.—Guiness's Dublin and Dawe's, Lachine, in splendid order.

COFFEE.—Delicious Flavour Fresh Roasted and Ground Daily.

TEAS.—The best qualities of Black, Japan and Green, new crop and fragant.

SUGARS and SYRUPS of all kinds.

CHEESE.—Fine old (Reesors and Factory) the best

PICKLES and SAUCES, Jams and Jellies from Crosse and Blackwells, in great variety.

FRUITS.—The finest table and cooking raisins that can be had, large fresh and rich flavored.

CURRANTS—Quite fresh and Candied Peels.

SPERM CANDLES and fancy perfumed soaps, the greatest variety in the city, and made to order by Field of London, England. There is an endless variety of those fine goods worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR FAMILIES, being of the finest qualities at moderate prices. Everybody should know that to use good goods saves money. TEYTHEM.

Ottawa, December 5, 1870.

ATTENTION!

If you want Choice VIRGIN HONEY, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want SUPERIOR CHEESE, ca the New GROCERY STORE, Corner of Sussex and York Streets.

If you want FIRST-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER, call at the New GROCERY STORE Corner Sussex and York Streets.

—ALSO—

New Crop West End, Layers, Valencia and Seedless Raisins and Currants, Fresh Turkey Figs, Malaga Grapes, Lemons, Choice Imperial Prunes, Candied Peels, Gelatine, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Seguin Mackerel, Salmon and Tomatoes, with a choice lot of Scotch and English Ales and Porter, Wines and Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye, Syrups and

JOHN A. BITTERS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

At the New GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

Extra Fine Green, Black and Japan Teas, Rio, Java and Turkey Coffee.

—ALSO—

Fine Family and Pastry Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, at the NEW GROCERY STORE, Corner Sussex and York Streets.

J. M. C. DELES DERNIERS, Corner Sussex and York-sts.

Ottawa, Nov 29, 1870 1526tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that up to and upon the 20th day of APRIL next, Tenders will be received at this Department, for the lease of the Ordnance property at the Coteau du Lac, known as the "Old Fort," consisting of so much of the land acquired by the Ordnance authorities in 1814, from the Hon. William Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Delisle, with the old Military Works and the Buildings; and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st MAY next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same, and the fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for Canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sub-let without special authority in writing from the Department

The Buildings on the land may be used, but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

E PARENT, Under Secretary of State of Canada.

W. F. COFFIN, Ordnance Lands Agent.

Ottawa, March 20, 1871 1620 td

SAVAGE'S URSINA,

PURE GREASE OF THE CANADIAN BEAR.

SAVAGE'S URSINA will be found superior to all other preparations for softening, giving a brilliant gloss, and increasing the growth of the Hair.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, proprietors, and to be obtained from all the Druggists and Perfumers in Ottawa.

Montreal, March 871 3 3m

Legal

WRIGHT & CLEMOW, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c, &c, for the Provinces Ontario and Quebec

Office over Durie's Book Store, Sparks street, Ottawa.

W McKAY WRIGHT 12 F C CLEMOW.

J. W. WARD, Barrister-at-Law & Advocate, &c., opposite the Russell House, Ottawa

HORACE LAPIERRE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public, Corner of Sussex and York streets, Ottawa. 368y

D. O'CONNOR, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Sussex-street. Office, Union Buildings, Ottawa. 55y

R. H. HAYCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, and Patent Right Solicitor. Office—Immediately opposite Russell House, Elgin-st. 43utf

LEES & GEMMILL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers &c. Office—In the Court House, Ottawa.

ROBERT LEES. 43utf JOHN J. GEMMILL.

EDWARD P. DARTNELL, Barrister Solicitor Attorney and Notary Public, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. Office—In the Court House, L'Orignal. 34-6m

NICHOLAS SPARKS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Lang's Buildings, Elgin-st., opposite the Post Office, Ottawa. 489y

E. A. MARA, Architect. Office—Aumond's Buildings, Rideau-st., Ottawa. 902y

MOSGROVE & TAILLON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Mosgrove's Buildings, Rideau-street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MOSGROVE. 368tf GEORGE TAILLON.

A. TETREAU, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, Hull, near the Post Office. 390tf

DR. DICKINSON, RESIDENCE and SURGERY, Kent Street.

DOCTOR HENDERSON, [McGill University] Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Surgery—That recently occupied by Dr. Malloch, Duke st, Chaudiere, Ottawa. 1388y

DR. ROBILLARD, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Office in Mr. Heam's Drug Store, East end of Sapper's Bridge. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

N. B.—Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. At night can be seen at his residence, Murray street.

DR. OLIVER MARTIN, Dentist. Office—Sparks-street, Central Ottawa. 36utf

GEORGE HUTCHISON, L. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST, *Sparks Street.* OPPOSITE "TIMES" OFFICE.

DR. HUTCHISON is fully prepared to supply new SETS of TEETH, or to insert single Teeth where wanting, on either gold, silver or vulcanite rubber palates, fitting so closely and easily to the mouth as to be capable of all the uses to which natural teeth are applied, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearers, and after being for a short time in use, without even a consciousness of the presence of a substance originally foreign to the mouth.

Dr. H. with a view to the removal of painful consciousness during the operation of extracting decayed or diseased teeth, has introduced into his practice the use of the Nitrous Oxide or laughing gas, which the sufferer inhales without danger or inconvenience, and loses his tooth as if were in a pleasant dream.

He may be consulted any day, except Sunday, at his office from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Ottawa, September 2, 1870

Hotels and Saloons.

WAVERLY HOUSE, BARRINGTON-STREET, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, Established 1851.

Permanent and transient boarders accommodated, and every attention paid to their comfort.

969y JOHN ROMANS, Proprietor.

PICKWICK HOUSE, Corner James and King-sts., Opposite the Court House and Public Offices, ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

A. HOUGHTON, Proprietor, (Late of Houghton's Dining Saloon.)

A spacious sample-room for commercial travellers. 859y

THE "QUEEN" RESTAURANT, M. KAVANAGH, *Proprietor*, Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington-streets, opposite the main entrance to the Government Buildings.

The "QUEEN" comprises all the requisites of a first-class Restaurant. The House has been refitted and refurnished throughout. The BAR contains the choicest Brands of Wines and Liquors, and every delicacy of the season will be found on the table. The proprietor's best efforts will be directed to the comfort of his guests and patrons.

Oysters, Game, &c. .....

Miscellaneous.

THISTLE & Co., Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Draughtsmen, &c. Office, opposite the Ontario Bank, Sparks-st. Ottawa. Valuators for Trust and Loan Co.

W. R. THISTLE. L. LANG.

C. BILLINGS, Jr., Architect. Office—Bell's Block, Sappers' Bridge.

REFERENCES.—H A Sims, Esq, Architect, Philadelphia; Thos Fuller, Esq, Architect, Albany Dr J A Grant, M P., Ottawa; Thos Reynolds, Esq Managing Director O & St. L. R. R. 746t

S. CHRISTIE, Commission Merchant and General Agent. Sole agent for Read's Highwines and Proof Whiskey; also, Dawes' Lachine Ales and Porter. Pork, Flour, &c., for sale. OFFICE: No. 5, Sparks Street, near the Russell House, Ottawa city, C. W.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Incorporated under Chapter LXVII of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

OTTAWA OFFICE—G P Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

DIRECTORS:

A JOSEPH, Chairman; D C THOMSON, Treasurer; S B FOOTE A THOMSON, T R DUNN. DRUMMOND Manager 1141tf

Medical.

RICHARD HIGMAN, DISPENSING CHEMIST, Late Manager

Medical Hall, SPARKS STREET,

Begs to announce to the public, that he has commenced business on his own account and to state, that it will be his endeavors to supply genuine Medicines, pure Chemicals, choice Perfumery, and the best description of every article connected with the trade. He hopes by these means to secure for himself a c...a le patronage so kindly conferred him in his late situation.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMEN

Will receive his personal attention. The accurate and faithful preparation of all prescriptions may therefore, be confidently relied upon, he having had many years experience in London, England.

Note the temporary address—Part of McLean's old Auction Rooms, 18 Sparks Street, adjoining Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1871. 1562tf

CANADA AND U. S. PATENT AGENCY.

Patents solicited in Canada and the United States; Trade and Timber Marks, Industrial Designs, Copyrights, Transfers, &c., registered on the shortest notice, Copies of Laws, Circular and information, sent free on application. Drawings prepared and copied.

Charges moderate. United States Patents particularly attended to. Several valuable Patent Rights for sale.

T. G. COURSOLLES,

November 26, 1870 1524tf

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, ACCOUNTANT, ACTUARY AND AUDITOR.

Merchants' books periodically posted and balanced Balance Sheets, Partnership Accounts A ... in Bankruptcy and Public Companies ... accurately prepared. Complicated accounts investigated and corrected.

OFFICE—Immigrant Aid Society's offices Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

Ottawa Feb. 20 1871. 1595 6m

Hardware.

BLYTH & KERR, No. 25 RIDEAU STREET,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Tin and Copper Smiths, Bell Hangers, &c.

All work in any of the above branches executed in a prompt and workmanlike manner.

Special attention given to Roofing and fitting up Galvanised Iron and Tin Gutters, Conductors, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Pride of Canada" and "Oceola," a splendid assortment of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Jelly Moulds, Wire Dish Covers, Spice Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Trays, Enamelled Pie Dishes, Preserving Pans, Deff Milk Saucepans, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, Cooking Stoves, (best makers) Hot Air Furnaces, Water Coolers, Baths, (all kinds) Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware,

—ALSO—

FISHING TACKLE, comprising Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Floats, Trolls, Panniers, Landing Nets, Fly Books, &c. &c.

Ottawa, August 10. 1870 1432 1y

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Sign of the ANVIL, No 24 Rideau Street, where you can get a ete assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, and at prices to suit purchasers. Consisting in part of

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS:

Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Table Mats, Buts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Latches, Axes, Saws, Planes, Squares, Hammers, Spokeshaves, Gouges, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Steel Bits, Bevils, Levels, Boring Machines, Draw Knives, &c. &c &c. together with

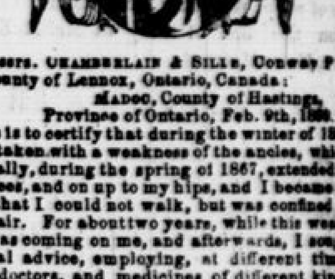
PAINT OF ALL COLOURS:

Rose, Pink, Burnt Umber, Terra de Kinna, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Celestial Blue, Paris Green, Brunswick Green, Magnesia Green, Venetian Green, Red Lead, White Lead, in Oil or Dry, Drop Black, Ivory Black, Lamp Black, Boiled Oil, Raw Oil, Turpentine, Benzole, Coal Oil, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

THOS BIRKETT, No. 24, Rideau Street, Sign of the Anvil.

P. S.—All goods delivered free to any part of he City.

Ottawa, No 18, 1870



Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & SILLS, Conway P O County of Lennox, Ontario, Canada:

Madoc, County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, Feb. 9th, 1869.

This is to certify that during the winter of 1866 I was taken with a weakness of the ancles, which gradually, during the spring of 1867, extended to my knees, and on up to my hips, and I became so weak that I could not walk, but was confined to my chair. For about two years, while this weakness was coming on me, and afterwards, I sought medical advice, employing, at different times three doctors, and medicines of different kinds prescribed by friends, but of no avail. I continued to get worse and worse, until the summer of 1868, when I was induced to try the great Shoshonees Remedy by reading the cures performed in a pamphlet. At this time I had begun to feel the weakness in my hands; in fact I was getting almost helpless. I have taken two bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy and two boxes of the pills and I am entirely restored to health. I never expected to get better, but simply tried the medicine as a sort of forlorn hope. This case of mine was not a private one, but known to all my neighbours and friends; and to any one afflicted as I was, I have only to say try the Shoshonees Remedy; I believe it will cure you.

MARY ANN DOUGHTY

Sworn to before me at Madoc, County of Hastings this ninth day of February, 1869.

A F WOOD, J P, &c.

I hereby certify that I have known Mrs. Mary Ann Doughty for the last fifteen years; she is a woman of probity and truth. I have known her before, during, and since her illness. I believe her certificate to be true in every particular. I know that while ill her case was declared hopeless; and I know that she has, since her recovery, always attributed her recovery to the Shoshonees Remedy. Whatever may be the peculiar properties of this medicine, one thing is certain, that in her case it has acted almost like the performance of a miracle

A F WOOD, J P, Warden county of Hastings, Province of Ontario, D 1 Canada.

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS, —AND— DRAIN PIPE DEPOT, RIDEAU STREET, ESTABLISHED 1860.

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P WARDLAW, Secretary.

AGENTS—Messrs J T & W PENNOCK, Ottawa. December 15, 1870. 1541 3m

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Ottawa, March 1, 1871 1603tf

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